

सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

*****[ग्रन्थांक ३४]*****

संस्थापक

स्व० श्रीमद् बहादुर सिंहजी सिंघी

संरक्षक

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी तथा श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी

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प्रधान संपादक तथा संचालक

आचार्य जिनविजय मुनि



कविराज - स्वयंभूदेव - विरचित

पउमचरिउ

[अष्टांशभाषाप्रथित महाकाव्यात्मक जैन रामायण]

प्रथम भाग - विद्या धर का ण्ड

*

संपादक

डॉ. हरिवल्लभ चूनीलाल भायाणी एम्. ए.; पीएच. डी.

*****[प्रकाशक]*****

सिंघी जैन शास्त्र शिक्षा पीठ

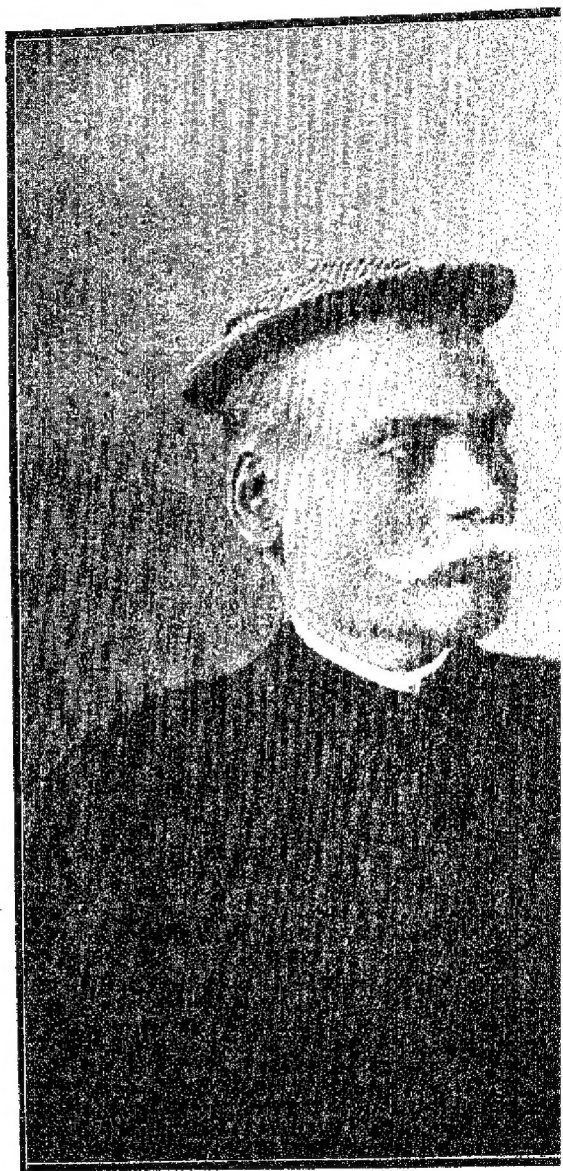
भारतीय विद्या भवन, बंबई

१९००९]

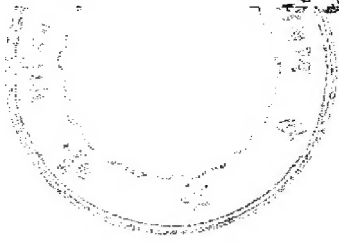
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[मूल्य १]

स्वर्गवासी साधुचरित श्रीमान् डालचन्दर्ज



बाबू श्रीब्रह्मादुर सिंहजी सिंघीके पुण्यश्लोक
जन्म-वि. सं. १९२१ मार्ग. वदि ६ 卐 स्वर्गवास-वि. स



दानशील-साहित्यरसिक-संस्कृतिप्रिय
स्व. श्रीबाबू बहादुरसिंहजी सिंघी



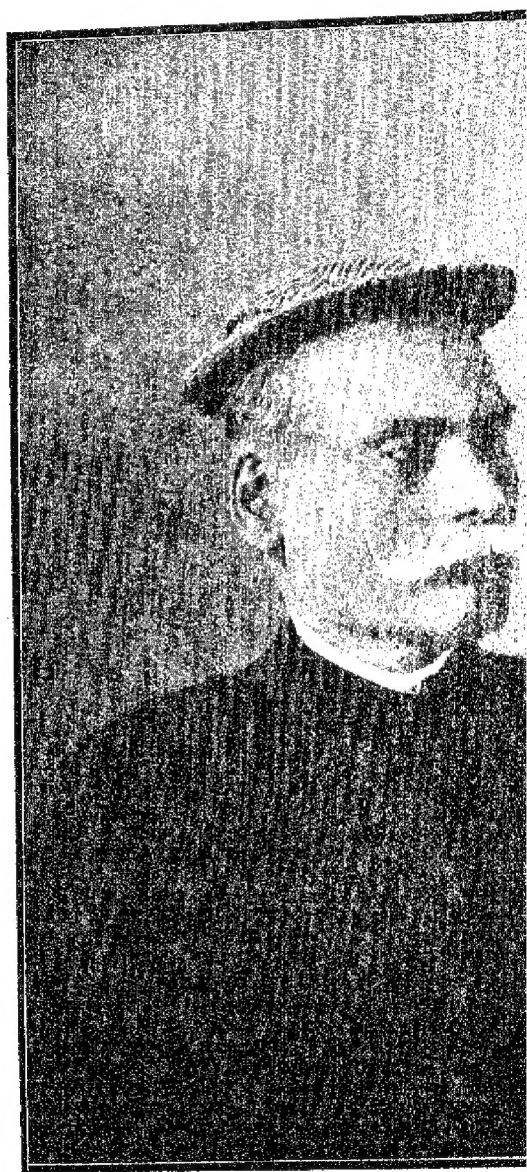
अजीमगंज-कलकत्ता

जन्म ता. २८-६-१८८५]

[मृत्यु ता. ७-७-१९४४



स्वर्गवासी साधुचरित श्रीमान् डालचन्द



बाबू श्रीब्रह्मादुर सिंहजी सिंघीके पुण्यश्लोक
जन्म-वि. सं. १९२१ मार्ग, वदि ६ 卐 स्वर्गवास-वि सं

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स्व. श्रीबाबू बहादुरसिंहजी सिंघी



अजीमगंज-कलकत्ता

जन्म ता. २८-६-१८८५]

[मृत्यु ता. ७-७-१९४१]



वी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

*****[ग्रन्थांक ३४]*****

कविराज - स्वयंभूदेव - विरचित

पउमचरिउ

[अपभ्रंशभाषाप्रथित पौराणिक महाकाव्य]



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प्रतिष्ठापित एवं प्रकाशित

सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

[जैन आगमिक, दार्शनिक, साहित्यिक, ऐतिहासिक, वैज्ञानिक, कथात्मक - इत्यादि विविध
प्राकृत, संस्कृत, अपभ्रंश, प्राचीनगूर्जर-राजस्थानी आदि नानाभाषानिबद्ध; सार्वजनिक
वाङ्मय तथा नूतन संशोधनात्मक साहित्य प्रकाशिनी सर्वश्रेष्ठ जैन ग्रन्थावलि
प्रतिष्ठाता

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स्व० दानशील-साहित्यरसिक-संस्कृतिप्रिय
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प्रधान सम्पादक तथा संचालक
आचार्य जिनविजय मुनि
ऑनररी मेंबर, जर्मन ओरिएण्टल सोसाइटी
(सम्मान्य नियामक-भारतीय विद्या भवन)

सर्वप्रकार संरक्षक

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी तथा श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह

*

प्रकाशक

सिंघी जैन शास्त्र शिक्षा पीठ
भारतीय विद्या भवन, बंब

प्रकाशक - जयन्ताकृष्ण, ह. दवे, ऑनररी रजिष्ट्रार, भारतीय विद्या भवन, चौपाटी रोड, बंब
मुद्रक - लक्ष्मीबाई नारायण चौधरी, निर्णयसागर प्रेस, २६-२८ कोलभाट स्ट्रीट, बंबई

कविराज - स्वयंभूदेव - रचित
पउमचरिउ

[अपभ्रंशभाषाग्रथित पौराणिक महाकाव्य]

विविध पाठभेद, विस्तृत प्रस्तावना, विशिष्ट शब्दकोष, परिशिष्टादि समन्वित

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* *

संपादक

डॉ. हरिवल्लभ चूनीलाल भायाणी एम्. ए.; पीएच्. डी.

(प्राध्यापक, संस्कृत एवं प्राचीन गुजराती साहित्य, भारतीय विद्याभवन)



प्रथम भाग

(विद्याधरकाण्ड)

प्रकाशक

सिंघी जैन शास्त्र शिक्षापीठ

भारतीय विद्या भवन

बंबई

विक्रमाब्द २००९]

प्रथमावृत्ति, पंचशत प्रति

[ख्रिस्ताब्द १९५३]

ग्रन्थांक ३४]

भारतीय विद्या भवन द्वारा सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित

[मूल्य रु. १२-८-०]

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॥ सिंधीजैनग्रन्थमालासंस्थापकप्रशस्तिः ॥

अस्ति बङ्गाभिधे देशे सुप्रसिद्धा मनोरमा । मुर्शिदाबाद इत्याख्या पुरी वैभवशालिनी ॥
 बहवो निवसन्त्यत्र जैना उक्तेशवंशजाः । धनाढ्या नृपसम्मन्या धर्मकर्मपरायणाः ॥
 श्रीडालचन्द इत्यासीत् तेज्जको बहुभाग्यवान् । साधुवत् सच्चरित्रो यः सिंधीकुलप्रभाकरः ॥
 बाल्य एवागतो यश्च कर्तुं व्यापारविस्तृतिम् । कलिकातामहापुर्यां घृतधर्मार्थनिश्चयः ॥
 कुशाग्रीयस्वबुद्धैव सदृत्त्या च सुनिष्ठया । उपार्ज्य विपुलां लक्ष्मीं कोऽप्यधिपोऽजनैः सः ॥
 तस्य मनुकुमारीति सन्नारीकुलमण्डना । बभूव पतिवता पत्नी शीलसौभाग्यभूषणा ॥
 श्रीबहादुरसिंहाख्यो गुणवैस्तनयस्तयोः । अभवत् सुकृती दानी धर्मप्रियश्च श्रीनिधिः ॥
 प्राप्ता पुण्यवता तेन पत्नी तिलकसुन्दरी । यस्याः सौभाग्यचन्द्रेण भासितं तत्कुलाम्बरम् ॥
 श्रीमान् राजेन्द्रसिंहोऽस्य ज्येष्ठपुत्रः सुशिक्षितः । यः सर्वकार्यदक्षत्वात् दक्षिणबाहुवत् पितुः ॥
 नरेन्द्रसिंह इत्याख्यस्तेजस्वी मध्यमः सुतः । सूनूवीरेन्द्रसिंहश्च कनिष्ठः सौम्यदर्शनः ॥
 सन्ति त्रयोऽपि सत्पुत्रा आसभक्तिपरायणाः । विनीताः सरला भव्याः पितुर्मार्गानुगामिनः ॥
 अन्येऽपि बहवस्तस्याभवन् स्वच्छादिबान्धवाः । धनैर्जनैः समृद्धः सन् स राजेन्द्र व्यराजत ॥

अन्यच्च -

सरस्वत्यां सदासक्तो भूत्वा लक्ष्मीप्रियोऽप्ययम् । तत्राप्यासीत् सदाचारी तच्चित्रं विदुषां खलु ॥
 नाहंकारो न दुर्भावो न विलासो न दुर्व्ययः । दृष्टः कदापि तद्गोहे सतां तद् विस्मयास्पदम् ॥
 भक्तो गुरुजनानां स विनीतः सज्जनान् प्रति । बन्धुजनेऽनुरक्तोऽभूत् प्रीतः पोष्यगणेष्वपि ॥
 देश-कालस्थितिज्ञोऽसौ विद्या-विज्ञानपूजकः । इतिहासादि-साहित्य-संस्कृति-सत्कलाप्रियः ॥
 समुन्नतै समाजस्य धर्मस्योत्कर्षहेतवे । प्रचाराय च शिक्षाया दत्तं तेन धनं धनम् ॥
 गत्वा सभा-समित्यादौ भूत्वाऽध्यक्षपदान्वितः । दत्त्वा दानं यथायोग्यं प्रोत्साहिताश्च कर्मठाः ॥
 एवं धनेन देहेन ज्ञानेन शुभनिष्ठया । अकरोत् स यथाशक्ति सत्कर्माणि सदाशयः ॥
 अथान्यदा प्रसङ्गेन स्वपितुः स्मृतिहेतवे । कर्तुं किञ्चिद् विशिष्टं स कार्यं मनस्यचिन्तयत् ॥
 पूज्यः पिता सदैवासीत् सम्यग्-ज्ञानरुचिः स्वयम् । तस्मात् तज्ज्ञानवृद्ध्यर्थं यत्नीयं मयाऽप्यन्य ॥
 विचार्यैवं स्वयं चित्ते पुनः प्राप्य मुसम्मतिम् । श्रद्धास्पदस्वमित्राणां विदुषां चापि तादृशम् ॥
 जैनज्ञानप्रसारार्थं स्थाने शान्ति निकेतने । सिंधीपदाङ्कितं जैनज्ञानपीठं मतीष्टिपत् ॥
 श्रीजिनविजयः प्राज्ञो मुनिनाम्ना च विश्रुतः । स्वीकर्तुं प्रार्थितस्तेन तस्याधिष्ठायकं पदम् ॥
 तस्य सौजन्य-सौहार्द-स्थैर्यौदार्यादिसद्गुणैः । वशीभूय मुदा येन स्वीकृतं तत्पदं वरम् ॥
 कवीन्द्रेण रवीन्द्रेण स्वीयपावनपाणिना । रस-नागाङ्क-चन्द्राब्दे तत्प्रतिष्ठा व्यधीयत ॥
 प्रारब्धं मुनिना चापि कार्यं तदुपयोगिकम् । पाठनं ज्ञानलिप्सूनां ग्रन्थानां ग्रथनं तथा ॥
 तस्यैव प्रेरणां प्राप्य श्रीसिंधीकुलकेतुना । स्वपितृप्रेयसे चैवा प्रारब्धा ग्रन्थमालिका ॥
 उदारचेतसा तेन धर्मशीलेन दानिना । व्ययितं पुष्कलं द्रव्यं तत्तत्कार्यसुसिद्धये ॥
 छात्राणां वृत्तिदानेन नैकेषां विदुषां तथा । ज्ञानाभ्यासाय निष्कामसाहाय्यं स प्रदत्तवान् ॥
 जलवाश्वादिकानां तु प्रातिकूल्यादसौ मुनिः । कार्यं त्रिवार्षिकं तत्र समाप्यान्यत्र चास्थितः ॥
 तत्रापि सततं सर्वं साहाय्यं तेन यच्छता । ग्रन्थमालाप्रकाशाय महोत्साहः प्रदर्शितः ॥
 नन्द-निर्धर्ङ्ग-चन्द्राब्दे जाता पुनः सुयोजना । ग्रन्थावल्याः स्थिरत्वाय विस्तराय च नूतना ॥
 ततः सुहृत्परामर्शात् सिंधीवंशनभस्वता । भाविद्या भवना येयं ग्रन्थमाला समर्पिता ॥
 आसीत्तस्य मनोवाञ्छाऽपूर्वग्रन्थप्रकाशने । तदर्थं व्ययितं तेन लक्षावधि हि रूप्यकम् ॥
 दुर्विलासाद् विवेहन्त ! दौर्भाग्याच्चात्मबन्धूनाम् । स्वल्पेनैवाथ कालेन स्वर्गं स सुकृती ययौ ॥
 इन्दु-खं-शून्य-नेत्रेण मासे आषाढसञ्ज्ञके । कलिकाताख्यपुर्यां स प्राप्तवान् परमां गतिम् ॥
 पितृभक्तश्च तत्पुत्रैः प्रेयसे पितुरात्मनः । तथैव प्रपितुः स्मृत्यै प्रकाश्यतेऽधुना पुनः ॥
 इयं ग्रन्थावलिः श्रेष्ठा प्रेष्ठा प्रज्ञावतां प्रथा । भूयाद् भूत्यै सतां सिंधीकुलकीर्तिप्रकाशिका ॥
 विद्वज्जनकृताह्लादा सच्चिदानन्ददा सदा । चिरं नन्दत्वयि लोके श्रीसिंधी ग्रन्थपद्धतिः ॥

स्वस्ति श्रीसेदपादाख्यो देशो भारतविश्रुतः । रूपाहेलीति सन्नाम्नी पुरिका तत्र सुस्थिता ॥ १
सदाचार-विचाराभ्यां प्राचीननृपतेः समः । श्रीमच्चतुरसिंहोऽत्र राठोढान्वयभूमिपः ॥ २
तत्र श्रीवृद्धिसिंहोऽभूद् राजपुत्रः प्रसिद्धिभाक् । क्षात्रधर्मधनो यश्च परमारकुलाग्रणीः ॥ ३
मुञ्ज-भोजमुखा भूपा जाता यस्मिन् महाकुले । किं वर्ण्यते कुलीनत्वं तत्कुलजातजन्मनः ॥ ४
पत्नी राजकुमारीति तस्याभूद् गुणसंहिता । चातुर्य-रूप-लावण्य-सुवाक्-सौजन्यभूषिता ॥ ५
क्षत्रियाणीप्रभापूर्णां शौर्योदीसमुखाकृतिम् । यां दृष्ट्वैव जनो मेने राजन्यकुलजा त्वियम् ॥ ६
पुत्रः किसनसिंहाख्यो जातस्तथोरतिप्रियः । रणमल्ल इति चान्यद् यन्नाम जननीकृतम् ॥ ७
श्रीदेवीहंसनामाऽत्र राजपूज्यो यतीश्वरः । ज्योतिर्भेषज्यविद्यानां पारगामी जनप्रियः ॥ ८
आगतो मरुदेशाद् यो अमन् जनपदान् बहून् । जातः श्रीवृद्धिसिंहस्य प्रीति-अन्दास्पदं परम् ॥ ९
तेनाथाप्रतिमप्रेम्णा स तत्सुनुः स्वसन्निधौ । रक्षितः शिक्षितः सम्यक्, कृतो जैनमतानुगः ॥ १०
दौर्भाग्यात् तच्छिशोर्बाह्वे गुरु-तातौ दिवंगतौ । विमूढः स्वगृहात् सोऽथ यदृच्छया विनिर्गतः ॥ ११

तथा च-

आन्त्वा नैकेषु देशेषु सेवित्वा च बहून् नरान् । दीक्षितो मुण्डितो भूत्वा जातो जैनमुनिस्ततः ॥ १२
ज्ञातान्यनेकशास्त्राणि नानाधर्ममतानि च । मध्यस्थवृत्तिना तेन तत्स्वातत्त्वगवेषिणा ॥ १३
अधीता विविधा भाषा भारतीया युरोपजाः । अनेका लिपयोप्येवं प्रल-नूतनकालिकाः ॥ १४
येन प्रकाशिता नैके ग्रन्था विद्वत्प्रशंसिताः । लिखिता बहवो लेखा ऐतिह्यतथ्यगुम्फिताः ॥ १५
स बहुभिः सुविद्वद्भिस्तन्मण्डलैश्च सत्कृतः । जिनविजयनाम्नाऽसौ ख्यातोऽभवद् मनीषिषु ॥ १६
यस्य तां विश्रुतिं ज्ञात्वा श्रीमद्गान्धीमहात्मना । आहूतः सादरं पुण्यपत्तनात् स्वयमन्यदा ॥ १७
पुरे चाहम्मदाबादे राष्ट्रीयः शिक्षणालयः । विद्यापीठ इति ख्यात्या प्रतिष्ठितो यदाऽभवत् ॥ १८
आचार्यत्वेन तत्रोच्चैर्नियुक्तः स महात्मना । रत्न-मुनि-निर्धोन्द्दे पुरा तत्त्वा ख्यमन्दिरे ॥ १९
वर्षाणामष्टकं यावत् सम्भूष्य तत् पदं ततः । गत्वा जर्मनराष्ट्रे स तत्संस्कृतिमधीतवान् ॥ २०
तत आगत्य सैलश्री राष्ट्रकार्ये च सक्रियम् । कारावासोऽपि सम्प्राप्तो येन स्वराज्यपर्वणि ॥ २१
क्रमात् ततो विनिर्मुक्तः स्थितः शान्तिनिकेतने । विश्वचन्द्रकवीन्द्रश्रीरवीन्द्रनाथभूषिते ॥ २२
सिंधीपदयुतं जैनज्ञानपीठं तदाश्रितम् । स्थापितं तत्र सिंधीश्रीडालचन्द्रस्य सुनुना ॥ २३
श्रीबहादुरसिंहेन दानवीरेण धीमता । स्मृत्यर्थं निजतातस्य जैनज्ञानप्रसारकम् ॥ २४
प्रतिष्ठितश्च तस्यासौ पदेऽधिष्ठातृसञ्ज्ञके । अध्यापयन् वरान् शिष्यान् ग्रन्थयन् जैनवाङ्मयम् ॥ २५
तस्यैव प्रेरणां प्राप्य श्रीसिंधीकुलकेतुना । स्वपितृश्रेयसे ह्येषा प्रारब्धा ग्रन्थमालिका ॥ २६
अथैवं विगतं यस्य वर्षाणामष्टकं पुनः । ग्रन्थमालाविकासार्थिप्रवृत्तिषु प्रयस्यतः ॥ २७
बाण-रत्न-नैवेन्द्रदे मुंबाईनगरीस्थितः । मुंशीति बिरुदख्यातः कन्हैयालालधीसखः ॥ २८
प्रवृत्तो भारतीयानां विद्यानां पीठनिर्मितौ । कर्मनिष्ठस्य तस्याभूत् प्रयत्नः सफलोऽचिरात् ॥ २९
विदुषां श्रीमतां योगात् पीठो जातः प्रतिष्ठितः । भारतीय पदोपेत विद्याभवनसञ्ज्ञया ॥ ३०
आहूतः सहकार्यार्थं स मुनिस्तेन सुहृदा । ततः प्रभृति तत्रापि सहयोगं प्रदत्तवान् ॥ ३१
तद्वनेनेऽन्यदा तस्य सेवाऽधिका ह्यपेक्षिता । स्वीकृता नम्रभावेन साऽध्याचार्यपदाश्रिता ॥ ३२
नन्द-निर्धोन्द्-चन्द्राब्दे वैक्रमे विहिता पुनः । एतद्ग्रन्थावलीस्थैर्यकृत् तेन नव्ययोजना ॥ ३३
परामर्शात् ततस्तस्य श्रीसिंधीकुलभास्वता । भाविद्याभवनायै ग्रन्थमाला समर्पिता ॥ ३४
प्रदत्ता दशसाहस्री पुनस्तस्योपदेशतः । स्वपितृस्मृतिमन्दिरकरणाय सुकीर्तिना ॥ ३५
दैवादभ्ये गते काले सिंधीवर्यो दिवंगतः । यस्तस्य ज्ञानसेवायां साहाय्यमकरोत् महत् ॥ ३६
पितृकार्यप्रगत्यर्थं यत्नशीलैस्तदात्मजैः । राजेन्द्रसिंहमुख्यैश्च सत्कृतं तद्वचस्ततः ॥ ३७
पुण्यश्लोकपितुर्नाम्ना ग्रन्थागारकृते पुनः । बन्धुज्येष्ठो गुणश्रेष्ठो ह्यर्द्धलक्षं प्रदत्तवान् ॥ ३८
ग्रन्थमालाप्रसिद्धार्थं पितृवत् तस्य कांक्षितम् । श्रीसिंधीबन्धुभिः सर्वं तद्गिराऽनुविधीयते ॥ ३९
विद्वज्जनकृताह्लादा सच्चिदानन्ददा सदा । चिरं नन्दत्वयि लोके जिनविजयभारती ॥ ४०

स्थापकप्रशस्तिः

अस्ति बङ्गाभिधे देशे सुप्रसिद्धा मनोरमा । मुर्शिदाबाद इत्याख्या पुरी वैभवशालिनी ॥
 बहवो निवसन्त्यत्र जैना उक्तेश्वरशजाः । धनाढ्या नृपसम्मान्या धर्मकर्मपरायणाः ॥
 श्रीजालचन्द इत्यासीत् तेज्येको बहुभाग्यवान् । साधुवत् सच्चरित्रो यः सिंघीकुलप्रभाकरः ॥
 बाल्य एवागतो यश्च कर्तुं व्यापारविस्तृतिम् । कलिकातामहापुर्यां धृतधर्मार्थनिश्चयः ॥
 कुशाग्रीयस्त्रबुद्धैव सदृस्या च सुनिष्ठया । उपाज्य विपुलां लक्ष्मीं कोव्यधिपोऽजनिष्ट सः ॥
 तस्य मद्यकुमारीति सन्नारीकुलमण्डना । अभूत् पतिव्रता पत्नी शीलसौभाग्यभूषणा ॥
 श्रीबहादुरसिंहाख्यो गुणवर्त्तनयस्तयोः । अभवत् सुकृती दानी धर्मप्रियश्च धीनिधिः ॥
 प्राप्ता पुण्यवता तेन पत्नी तिलकसुन्दरी । यस्याः सौभाग्यचन्द्रेण भासितं तत्कुलाम्बरम् ॥
 श्रीभान् राजेन्द्रसिंहोऽस्य ज्येष्ठपुत्रः सुशिक्षितः । यः सर्वकार्यदक्षत्वात् दक्षिणबाहुवत् पितुः ।
 नरेन्द्रसिंह इत्याख्यस्तेजस्वी मध्यमः सुतः । सूनुर्वीरेन्द्रसिंहश्च कनिष्ठः सौम्यदर्शनः ॥
 नन्ति त्रयोऽपि सत्पुत्रा भासभक्तिपरायणाः । विनीताः सरला भव्याः पितुर्मागानुगासिनः ॥
 अन्येऽपि बहवस्तस्याभवन् स्वस्त्रादिबान्धवाः । धनैर्जनैः समृद्धः सन् स राजेव व्यराजत ॥

अन्यच्च -

सरस्वत्यां सदासक्तो भूत्वा लक्ष्मीप्रियोऽप्ययम् । तत्राप्यासीत् सदाचारी तच्चित्रं विदुषां खलु
 नाहंकारो न दुर्भावो न विलासो न दुर्व्ययः । दृष्टः कदापि तद्गोहे सतां तद् विस्मयास्पदम् ॥
 भक्तो गुरुजनानां स विनीतः सज्जनान् प्रति । बन्धुजनेऽनुरक्तोऽभूत् प्रीतः पोष्यगणेष्वपि ॥
 देश-कालस्थितिज्ञोऽसौ विद्या-विज्ञानपूजकः । इतिहासादि-साहित्य-संस्कृति-सत्कलाप्रियः ॥
 समुच्चयै समाजस्य धर्मस्योत्कर्षहेतवे । प्रचाराय च शिक्षाया दत्तं तेन धनं धनम् ॥
 गत्वा सभा-समित्यादौ भूत्वाऽप्यक्षपदान्वितः । दत्त्वा दानं यथायोग्यं प्रोत्साहिताश्च कर्मठाः ॥
 एवं धनेन देहेन ज्ञानेन शुभनिष्ठया । अकरोत् स यथाशक्ति सत्कर्माणि सदाशयः ॥
 अथान्यदा प्रसङ्गेन स्वपितुः स्मृतिहेतवे । कर्तुं किञ्चिद् विशिष्टं स कार्यं मनस्यचिन्तयत् ॥
 पूज्यः पिता सदैवासीत् सम्यग्-ज्ञानरुचिः स्वयम् । तस्मात् तज्ज्ञानवृद्ध्यर्थं यत्नीयं मयाऽप्यन्य
 विचार्यैवं स्वयं चित्ते पुनः प्राप्य सुसम्मतिम् । श्रद्धास्पदस्वमित्राणां विदुषां चापि तादृशाम् ॥
 जैनज्ञानप्रसारार्थं स्थाने शान्ति नि के त ने । सिंघीपदाङ्कितं जैन ज्ञानपीठ मतीष्टिपत् ॥
 श्रीजिनविजयः प्राज्ञो मुनिनाम्ना च विश्रुतः । स्वीकर्तुं प्रार्थितस्तेन तस्याधिष्ठायकं पदम् ॥
 तस्य सौजन्य-सौहार्द-स्वैर्यौदार्यादिसद्गुणैः । वशीभूय मुदा येन स्वीकृतं तत्पदं वरम् ॥
 कवीन्द्रेण रवीन्द्रेण स्वीयपावनपाणिना । रस-नीगाङ्क-चन्द्राब्दे तत्प्रतिष्ठा व्यधीयत ॥
 प्रारब्धं मुनिना चापि कार्यं तदुपयोगिकम् । पाठनं ज्ञानलिप्सूनां ग्रन्थानां ग्रथनं तथा ॥
 तस्यैव प्रेरणां प्राप्य श्रीसिंघीकुलकेतुना । स्वपितृश्रेयसे चैवा प्रारब्धा ग्रन्थमालिका ॥
 उदारचेतसा तेन धर्मशीलेन दानिना । व्ययितं पुष्कलं द्रव्यं तत्तत्कार्यसुसिद्धये ॥
 छात्राणां वृत्तिदानेन नैकेषां विदुषां तथा । ज्ञानाभ्यासाय निष्कामसाहाय्यं स प्रदत्तवान् ॥
 जलवाय्वादिकानां तु प्रातिकूल्यादसौ मुनिः । कार्यं त्रिवार्षिकं तत्र समाप्यान्यत्र चास्थितः ॥
 तत्रापि सततं सर्वं साहाय्यं तेन यच्छता । ग्रन्थमालाप्रकाशाय महोत्साहः प्रदर्शितः ॥
 नन्द-निर्ध्वङ्ग-चन्द्राब्दे जाता पुनः सुयोजना । ग्रन्थावल्याः स्थिरत्वाय विस्तराय च नूतना ॥
 ततः सुहृत्परामर्शात् सिंघीवंशनभस्वता । भा वि द्या भ व ना येयं ग्रन्थमाला समर्पिता ॥
 आसीत्तस्य मनोवान्छाऽपूर्वग्रन्थप्रकाशने । तदर्थं व्ययितं तेन लक्षावधि हि रूप्यकम् ॥
 दुर्विलासाद् विधेर्हन्त ! दौर्भाग्याच्चात्मबन्धूनाम् । स्वल्पेनैवाथ कालेन स्वर्गं स सुकृती ययौ ॥
 इन्दु-खं-शून्य-नेत्राब्दे मासे आषाढसन्ज्ञके । कलिकाताख्यपुर्यां स प्राप्तवान् परमां गतिम् ॥
 पितृभक्तैश्च तत्पुत्रैः प्रेयसे पितुरात्मनः । तथैव प्रपितुः स्मृत्यै प्रकाश्यतेऽधुना पुनः ॥
 इयं ग्रन्थावलिः श्रेष्ठा प्रेष्ठा प्रज्ञावतां प्रथा । भूयाद् भूत्यै सतां सिंघीकुलकीर्तिप्रकाशिका ॥
 विद्वज्जनकृताह्लादा सच्चिदानन्ददा सदा । चिरं नन्दत्वयं लोके श्रीसैवी ग्रन्थपद्धतिः ॥

स्वस्ति श्रीमेदपाटाख्यो देशो भारतविश्रुतः । रूपाहेलीति सन्नाम्नी पुरिका तत्र सुस्थिता ॥	१
सदाचार-विचाराभ्यां प्राचीननृपतेः समः । श्रीमच्चतुरसिंहोऽत्र राठोडान्वयभूमिपः ॥	२
तत्र श्रीवृद्धिसिंहोऽभूद् राजपुत्रः प्रसिद्धिभाक् । क्षात्रधर्मधनो यश्च परमारकुलाग्रणीः ॥	३
मुञ्ज-भोजमुखा भूषा जाता यस्मिन् महाकुले । किं वर्ण्यते कुलीनत्वं तत्कुलजातजन्मनः ॥	४
पत्नी राजकुमारीति तस्याभूद् गुणसंहिता । चातुर्य-रूप-लावण्य-सुवाक्-सौजन्यभूषिता ॥	५
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पुत्रः किसनसिंहाख्यो जातस्तयोरतिप्रियः । रणमल्ल इति चान्यद् यन्नाम जननीकृतम् ॥	७
श्रीदेवीहंसनामाऽत्र राजपूज्यो यतीश्वरः । ज्योतिर्भेषज्यविद्यानां पारगामी जनप्रियः ॥	८
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तथा च-	
आन्त्वा नैकेषु देशेषु सेवित्वा च बहून् नरान् । दीक्षितो मुण्डितो भूत्वा जातो जैनमुनिस्ततः ॥	१२
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SHRI BAHADUR SINGHJI SINGHI

By

Acharya Jina Vijaya Muni

On 7th of JULY, 1944, Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi left his mortal coils at the comparatively early age of fiftynine. His loss has been widely felt. His aged mother received this rude shock so ill that she did not long outlive him. His worthy sons have lost an affectionate and noble father, the industrialists and businessmen of the country one of their pioneers, the large number of his employees a benevolent master, scholarship one of its best patrons and the poor people of his native district a most generous donor. To me his loss has been personal. My contact with him was a turning point in my life. Whatever I have been able, during the past fifteen years, to achieve in the field of scholarship is due directly to him. The financial assistance with which he backed up my activities was the least of his contributions. But for his love of scholarship with which he inspired me, this chapter of my life would have been entirely different. To his sacred memory I am penning these few lines.

Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji was born in Azimganj, Murshidabad, in Vikram Samvat 1941, in the ancient family of the Singhis, who were of old the treasurers of the Mughal emperors. The family had passed through many vicissitudes of fortune and in the 17th century it migrated from Rajaputana to Bengal, but thanks to the energy and enterprise of Singhji's father, Babu Dalchandji Singhi, the family firm became a very flourishing concern.

At an early age Singhji joined the family business and by pushing ahead with father's enterprises, succeeded in making the firm the foremost in the mining industry of Bengal and Central India. Besides he also acquired vast zamindaries and had interests in many industrial and banking concerns. This early preoccupation with business affairs prevented his having a college education. But Singhji was studious and introspective by nature. Unlike many other wealthy men who spend their money and time in such fads as the races, the theatres, and the like, he devoted all his spare time to study and cultural development. He acquired an excellent command over several languages. Art and literature were the subjects of his choice. He was very fond of collecting rare and invaluable specimens of ancient sculpture, paintings, coins, copperplates and inscriptions. His manuscript collection contained a large number of rare works of historical and cultural importance, among which mention must be made of a unique manuscript of the Koran which was handed down from Baber to Aurangzeb and bears the autographs of all of them. It is recorded therein that it was considered by them all as more valuable than the empire.

लासंस्थापकप्रशस्तिः

अस्ति बङ्गाभिधे देशे सुप्रसिद्धा मनोरमा । मुर्शिदाबाद इत्याख्या पुरी वैभवशालिनी ॥
 बहवो निवसन्त्यत्र जैना ऊकेर्वावंशजाः । धनाढ्या नृपसम्मान्या धर्मकर्मपरायणाः ॥
 श्रीडालचन्द इत्यासीत् तेज्येको बहुभाग्यवान् । साधुवत् सच्चरित्रो यः सिंघीकुलप्रभाकरः ॥
 बाल्य एवारगतो यश्च कर्तुं व्यापारविस्तृतिम् । कलिकातामहापुर्यां दृढधर्मार्थनिश्चयः ॥
 कुशाग्रीयस्वबुद्धौव सद्गुण्या च सुनिष्ठया । उपार्ज्य विपुलां लक्ष्मीं कोट्यधिपोऽजनिष्ट सः ॥
 तस्य मन्त्रकुमारीति सन्नारीकुलमण्डना । अभूत् पतिव्रता पत्नी शीलसौभाग्यभूषणा ॥
 श्रीबहादुरसिंहाख्यो गुणवोस्तनयस्तयोः । अभवत् सुकृती दानी धर्मप्रियश्च धीनिधिः ॥
 प्राप्ता पुण्यव्रता तेन पत्नी तिलकसुन्दरी । यस्याः सौभाग्यचन्द्रेण भासितं तत्कुलाम्बरम् ॥
 श्रीमान् राजेन्द्रसिंहोऽस्य ज्येष्ठपुत्रः सुशिक्षितः । यः सर्वकार्यदक्षत्वात् दक्षिणबाहुवत् पितुः ॥
 नरेन्द्रसिंह इत्याख्यस्तेजस्वी मध्यमः सुतः । सूनुर्यैरेन्द्रसिंहश्च कनिष्ठः सौम्यदर्शनः ॥
 सन्ति त्रयोऽपि सत्पुत्रा आसभक्तिपरायणाः । विनीताः सरला भव्याः पितुर्मांगलुगासिनः ॥
 अन्येऽपि बह्वस्तस्याभवन् स्वस्त्रादिबान्धवाः । धनैर्जनैः समृद्धः सन् स राजेव व्यराजत ॥

अन्यच्च -

सरस्वत्यां सदासक्तो भूत्वा लक्ष्मीप्रियोऽप्ययम् । तत्राप्यासीत् सदाचारी तच्चित्रं विदुषां खलु
 नाहंकारो न दुर्भावो न विलासो न दुर्चयः । दृष्टः कदापि तद्गोहे सतां तद् विस्मयास्पदम् ॥
 भक्तो गुरुजनानां स विनीतः सज्जनान् प्रति । बन्धुजनेऽनुरक्तोऽभूत् प्रीतः पोष्यगणेष्वपि ॥
 देश-कालस्थितिज्ञोऽसौ विद्या-विज्ञानपूजकः । इतिहासादि-साहित्य-संस्कृति-सत्कलाप्रियः ॥
 समुन्नयै समाजस्य धर्मस्योत्कर्षहेतवे । प्रचाराय च शिक्षाया दत्तं तेन धनं धनम् ॥
 गत्वा सभा-समिष्टादौ भूत्वाऽध्यक्षपदान्वितः । दत्त्वा दानं यथायोग्यं प्रोत्साहिताश्च कर्मठाः ॥
 एवं धनेन देहेन ज्ञानेन शुभनिष्ठया । अकरोत् स यथाशक्ति सत्कर्माणि सदाशयः ॥
 यथान्यदा प्रसङ्गेन स्वपितुः स्मृतिहेतवे । कर्तुं किञ्चिद् विशिष्टं स कार्यं मनस्यचिन्तयत् ॥
 पूज्यः पिता सदैवासीत् सम्यग्-ज्ञानरुचिः स्वयम् । तस्मात् तज्ज्ञानवृद्धयर्थं यत्नीयं मयाऽप्ययम् ॥
 विचार्यैवं स्वयं चित्ते पुनः प्राप्य सुसम्मतिम् । श्रद्धास्पदस्वमित्राणां विदुषां चापि तादृशाम् ॥
 जैनज्ञानप्रसारार्थं स्थाने शान्तिं नि के त ने । सिंघीपदाङ्कितं जैन ज्ञान पीठं मतीष्टिपत् ॥
 श्रीजिनविजयः प्राज्ञो मुनिनाम्ना च विश्रुतः । स्वीकर्तुं प्रार्थितस्तेन तस्याधिष्ठायकं पदम् ॥
 तस्य सौजन्य-सौहार्द-स्थैर्यौदार्यादिसद्गुणैः । वशीभूय मुदा येन स्वीकृतं तत्पदं वरम् ॥
 कवीन्द्रेण रवीन्द्रेण स्वीयपावनपाणिना । रस-नागाङ्क-चन्द्राब्दे तत्प्रतिष्ठा व्यधीयत ॥
 प्रारब्धं मुनिना चापि कार्यं तदुपयोगिकम् । पाठनं ज्ञानलिप्सूनां ग्रन्थानां ग्रथनं तथा ॥
 तस्यैव प्रेरणां प्राप्य श्रीसिंघीकुलकेतुना । स्वपितृश्रेयसे चैषा प्रारब्धा ग्रन्थमालिका ॥
 उदारचेतसा तेन धर्मशीलेन दानिना । व्ययितं पुष्कलं द्रव्यं तत्तत्कार्यसुसिद्धये ॥
 छात्राणां वृत्तिदानेन नैकेषां विदुषां तथा । ज्ञानाभ्यासाय निष्कामसाहाय्यं स प्रदत्तवान् ॥
 जलवाय्वादिकानां तु प्रातिकूल्यादसौ मुनिः । कार्यं त्रिवार्षिकं तत्र समाप्यान्यत्र चास्थितः ॥
 तत्रापि सत्ततं सर्वं साहाय्यं तेन यच्छता । ग्रन्थमालाप्रकाशाय महोत्साहः प्रदर्शितः ॥
 नन्द-तिर्थङ्क-चन्द्राब्दे जाता पुनः सुयोजना । ग्रन्थावल्याः स्थिरत्वाय विस्तराय च नूतना ॥
 ततः सुहृत्परामर्शात् सिंघीवंशनभस्वता । भाविद्या भवना येयं ग्रन्थमाला समर्पिता ॥
 आसीत्तस्य मनोवान्छाऽपूर्वग्रन्थप्रकाशने । तदर्थं व्ययितं तेन लक्षावधि हि रूप्यकम् ॥
 हुर्विलासाद् विवेर्हेन्त ! दौर्भाग्याच्चात्मबन्धूनाम् । स्वल्पेनैवाथ कालेन स्वर्गं स सुकृती ययौ ॥
 इन्दु-खं-शून्यं-नेत्रेन्द्रे मासे आषाढसञ्ज्ञके । कलिकाताख्यपुर्यां स प्राप्तवान् परमां गतिम् ॥
 पितृभक्तश्च तत्पुत्रैः प्रेयसे पितुरात्मनः । तथैव प्रपितुः स्मृत्यै प्रकाश्यतेऽधुना पुनः ॥
 इयं ग्रन्थावलिः श्रेष्ठा प्रेष्ठा प्रज्ञावतां ग्रथा । भूयाद् भूत्यै सतां सिंघीकुलकीर्तिप्रकाशिका ॥
 विद्वज्जनकृताह्लादा सच्चिदानन्ददा सदा । चिरं नन्दत्वयि लोके श्रीसैघी ग्रन्थपद्धतिः ॥

स्वस्ति श्रीमेदपादाख्यो देशो भारतविश्रुतः । रूपाहेलीति सन्नाम्नी पुरिका तत्र सुस्थिता ॥ १
 सदाचार-विचाराम्नां प्राचीननृपतेः समः । श्रीमच्चतुरसिंहोऽत्र राठोडान्वयभूमिपः ॥ २
 तत्र श्रीवृद्धिसिंहोऽभूद् राजपुत्रः प्रसिद्धिभाक् । क्षात्रधर्मधनो यश्च परमारकुलाग्रणीः ॥ ३
 मुञ्ज-भोजमुखा भूपा जाता यस्मिन् महाकुले । किं वर्ण्यते कुलीनत्वं तत्कुलजातजन्मनः ॥ ४
 पत्नी राजकुमारीति तस्याभूद् गुणसंहिता । चातुर्य-रूप-लावण्य-सुवाक्-सौजन्यभूषिता ॥ ५
 क्षत्रियाणीप्रभापूर्णा शौर्योदीप्तमुखाकृतिम् । यां दृष्ट्वैव जनो मेने राजन्यकुलजा त्वियम् ॥ ६
 पुत्रः किसनसिंहाख्यो जातस्तथोरतिप्रियः । रणमल्ल इति चान्यद् यन्नाम जननीकृतम् ॥ ७
 श्रीदेवीहंसनामाऽत्र राजपूज्यो यतीश्वरः । ज्योतिर्भैषज्यविद्यानां पारगामी जनप्रियः ॥ ८
 आगतो मरुदेशाद् यो अमन् जनपदान् बहून् । जातः श्रीवृद्धिसिंहस्य प्रीति-श्रद्धास्पदं परम् ॥ ९
 तेनाथाप्रतिमप्रेम्णा स तत्सुनुः स्वसन्निधौ । रक्षितः शिक्षितः सम्यक्, कृतो जैनमतानुगः ॥ १०
 दौर्भाग्यात् तच्छिशोर्बाल्ये गुरु-तातौ दिवंगतौ । विमूढः स्वगृहात् सोऽथ यदृच्छया विनिर्गतः ॥ ११

तथा च -

आन्त्वा नैकेषु देशेषु सेवित्वा च बहून् नरान् । दीक्षितो मुण्डितो भूत्वा जातो जैनमुनिस्ततः ॥ १२
 ज्ञातान्यनेकशास्त्राणि नानाधर्ममतानि च । मध्यस्थवृत्तिना तेन तत्त्वातत्त्वगवेषिणा ॥ १३
 अधीता विविधा भाषा भारतीया युरोपजाः । अनेका लिपयोप्येवं प्रबल-नूतनकालिकाः ॥ १४
 येन प्रकाशिता नैके ग्रन्था विद्वत्प्रशंसिताः । लिखिता बहवो लेखा ऐतिह्यतथ्यगुम्फिताः ॥ १५
 स बहुभिः सुविद्वद्भिस्तन्मण्डलैश्च सत्कृतः । जिनविजयनाम्नाऽसौ ख्यातोऽभवद् मनीषिषु ॥ १६
 यस्य तां विश्रुतिं ज्ञात्वा श्रीमद्गान्धीमहात्मना । आहूतः सादरं पुण्यपत्तनात् स्वयमन्यदा ॥ १७
 पुरे चाहम्मदाबादे राष्ट्रीयः शिक्षणालयः । विद्यापीठ इति ख्यात्या प्रतिष्ठितो यदाऽभवत् ॥ १८
 आचार्यत्वेन तत्रोच्चैर्नियुक्तः स महात्मना । रत्न-मुनि-निर्धीन्द्रदे पुरा तत्त्वा ख्यमन्दिरे ॥ १९
 वर्षाणामष्टकं यावत् सम्भूष्य तत् पदं ततः । गत्वा जर्मनराष्ट्रे स तत्संस्कृतिमधीतवान् ॥ २०
 तत आगत्य सैल्यग्रे राष्ट्रकार्ये च सक्रियम् । कारावासोऽपि सम्प्राप्तो येन स्वराज्यपर्वणि ॥ २१
 क्रमात् ततो विनिर्मुक्तः स्थितः शान्तिनिकेतने । विश्वबन्धकवीन्द्रश्रीरवीन्द्रनाथभूषिते ॥ २२
 सिंघीपदयुतं जैनज्ञानपीठं तदाश्रितम् । स्थापितं तत्र सिंघीश्रीडालचन्द्रस्य सूनुना ॥ २३
 श्रीबहादुरसिंहेन दानवीरेण धीमता । स्मृत्यर्थं निजतातस्य जैनज्ञानप्रसारकम् ॥ २४
 प्रतिष्ठितश्च तस्यासौ पदेऽधिष्ठातृसन्तुके । अध्यापयन् धरान् शिष्यान् ग्रन्थयन् जैनवाक्यायम् ॥ २५
 तस्यैव प्रेरणां प्राप्य श्रीसिंघीकुलकेतुना । स्वपितृश्रेयसे होषा प्रारब्धा ग्रन्थमालिका ॥ २६
 अथैवं विगतं यस्य वर्षाणामष्टकं पुनः । ग्रन्थमालाविकासार्थिप्रवृत्तिषु प्रयस्यतः ॥ २७
 बाण-रत्न-नेन्द्रेन्द्रे मुंबाईनगरीस्थितः । मुंशीति विरुदख्यातः कन्हैयालालधीसखः ॥ २८
 प्रवृत्तो भारतीयानां विद्यानां पीठनिर्मितौ । कर्मनिष्ठस्य तस्याभूत् प्रयत्नः सफलोऽचिरात् ॥ २९
 विदुषां श्रीमतां योगात् पीठो जातः प्रतिष्ठितः । भारतीय पदोपेत विद्याभवन सन्निहया ॥ ३०
 आहूतः सहकार्यार्थं स मुनिस्तेन सुहृदा । ततः प्रभृति तत्रापि सहयोगं प्रदत्तवान् ॥ ३१
 तद्वचनेऽन्यदा तस्य सेवाऽधिका ह्यपेक्षिता । स्वीकृता नम्रभावेन साऽप्याचार्यपदाश्रिता ॥ ३२
 नन्द-निर्ध्वङ्ग-चन्द्राब्दे वैक्रमे विहिता पुनः । एतद्ग्रन्थावलीस्थैर्यकृत् तेन नव्ययोजना ॥ ३३
 परामर्शात् ततस्तस्य श्रीसिंघीकुलभास्वता । भाविद्याभवनायेयं ग्रन्थमाला समर्पिता ॥ ३४
 प्रदत्ता दशसाहस्री पुनस्तस्योपदेशतः । स्वपितृस्मृतिमन्दिरकरणाय सुकीर्तिना ॥ ३५
 दैवादरूपे गते काले सिंघीवर्यो दिवंगतः । यस्तस्य ज्ञानसेवायां साहाय्यमकरोत् महत् ॥ ३६
 पितृकार्यप्रगत्यर्थं यत्नशीलैस्तदात्मजैः । राजेन्द्रसिंहमुख्यैश्च सत्कृतं तद्वचस्ततः ॥ ३७
 पुण्यश्लोकपितुर्नाम्ना ग्रन्थागारकृते पुनः । बन्धुज्येष्ठो गुणश्रेष्ठो हार्दलक्षं प्रदत्तवान् ॥ ३८
 ग्रन्थमालाप्रसिद्ध्यर्थं पितृवत् तस्य कांक्षितम् । श्रीसिंघीबन्धुभिः सर्वं तद्गिराऽनुविधीयते ॥ ३९
 विद्वज्जनकृताह्लादा सच्चिदानन्ददा सदा । चिरं नन्दत्वयि लोके जिनविजय भारती ॥ ४०

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- १७ मेघविजयोपाध्यायकृत विविधजयमहाकाव्य.
- १८ कवि अन्दुल रहमानकृत सन्देशरासक.
- १९ भर्तृहरिकृत शतकत्रयादि सुभाषितसंग्रह.
- २० शान्त्याचार्यकृत न्यायावतारवार्तिक-वृत्ति.
- २१ कवि वाहिररचित पडमसिरीचरित. (अप०)
- २२ महेश्वरसूरिकृत नागपंचमीकहा. (प्राक०)
- २३ भद्रबाहुसंहिता.
- २४ जिनेश्वरसूरिकृत कथाकोषप्रकरण. (प्रा०)
- २५ उदयप्रभसूरिकृत धर्माभ्युदयमहाकाव्य.
- २६ जयसिंहसूरिकृत धर्मापदेशमाला.
- २७ कोऊलहलविरचित लीलाचई कहा (प्रा०)
- २८ जिनदत्ताख्यानद्वय.
- २९ खर्यभूविरचित पडमचरित (अपभ्रंश)

Dr. G. H. Bühler's Life of Hemachandrāchārya.
Translated from German by Dr. Manilal Patel, Ph. D.

Works in the Press.

ॐ संग्रति मुद्र्यमाणग्रन्थनामावलि ॐ

- १ खरतरगच्छबृहद्गुर्वावलि.
- २ कुमारपालचरित्रसंग्रह.
- ३ विविधगच्छीयपट्टावलिसंग्रह.
- ४ जैनयुक्तक प्रशस्तिसंग्रह, भाग २.
- ५ विज्ञप्ति-विज्ञप्ति महालेख - विज्ञप्ति त्रिवेणी
आदि अनेक विज्ञप्तिलेख समुच्चय.
- ६ उद्द्योतनसूरिकृत कुवलयमालाकथा.
- ७ कीर्तिकौमुदी आदि वस्तुपालप्रशस्तिसंग्रह.
- ८ दामोदरकृत उक्तिव्यक्ति प्रकरण.
- ९ महासुनिगुणपालविरचित जंबूचरित्र (प्राकृत)
- १० जयपाहुडनाम निमित्तशास्त्र. (प्राकृत)
- ११ गुणचन्द्रविरचित मंत्रीकर्मचन्द्रवंशप्रबन्ध.
- १२ नयचन्द्रविरचित हम्मीरमहाकाव्य.
- १३ महेश्वरसूरिकृत नर्मदासुन्दरीकथा. (प्रा०)
- १४ सिद्धिचन्द्रकृत काव्यप्रकाशखण्डन.
- १५ कौटिल्यकृत अर्थशास्त्र-सटीक.
- १६ गुणप्रभाचार्यकृत विनयसूत्र.

Shri Bahadur Singh Singhi Memoirs

- १ स्व. बाबू श्रीबहादुरसिंहजी सिंघी स्मृतिग्रन्थ [भारतीय विद्या, भाग ३] सन १९४४.
- २ Late Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi Memorial volun
BHARATIYA VIDYA [Volume V] A. D. 1945.
- ३ Literary Circle of Mahāmātya Vastupāla and its Contributi
to Sanskrit Literature. By Dr. Bhogilal J. Sandesa
M. A., Ph. D.
- ५ Studies in Indian Literary History, Two Volumes.
By Prof. P. K. Gode, M. A.

SHRI BAHADUR SINGHI SINGHI

By

Acharya Jina Vijaya Muni

On 7th of JULY, 1944, Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi left his mortal coils at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine. His loss has been widely felt. His aged mother received this rude shock so ill that she did not long outlive him. His worthy sons have lost an affectionate and noble father, the industrialists and businessmen of the country one of their pioneers, the large number of his employees a benevolent master, scholarship one of its best patrons and the poor people of his native district a most generous donor. To me his loss has been personal. My contact with him was a turning point in my life. Whatever I have been able, during the past fifteen years, to achieve in the field of scholarship is due directly to him. The financial assistance with which he backed up my activities was the least of his contributions. But for his love of scholarship with which he inspired me, this chapter of my life would have been entirely different. To his sacred memory I am penning these few lines.

Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji was born in Azimganj, Murshidabad, in Vikram Samvat 1941, in the ancient family of the Singhis, who were of old the treasurers of the Mughal emperors. The family had passed through many vicissitudes of fortune and in the 17th century it migrated from Rajaputana to Bengal, but thanks to the energy and enterprise of Singhji's father, Babu Dalchandji Singhi, the family firm became a very flourishing concern.

At an early age Singhji joined the family business and by pushing ahead with father's enterprises, succeeded in making the firm the foremost in the mining industry of Bengal and Central India. Besides he also acquired vast zamindaries and had interests in many industrial and banking concerns. This early preoccupation with business affairs prevented his having a college education. But Singhji was studious and introspective by nature. Unlike many other wealthy men who spend their money and time in such fads as the races, the theatres, and the like, he devoted all his spare time to study and cultural development. He acquired an excellent command over several languages. Art and literature were the subjects of his choice. He was very fond of collecting rare and invaluable specimens of ancient sculpture, paintings, coins, copperplates and inscriptions. His manuscript collection contained a large number of rare works of historical and cultural importance, among which mention must be made of a unique manuscript of the Koran which was handed down from Baber to Aurangzeb and bears the autographs of all of them. It is recorded therein that it was considered by them all as more valuable than the empire.

His numismatic collection, especially of Kushan and Gupta coins, is considered the third best in the world. He also had a good and large collection of works of art and historical importance. Singhi was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London), a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, the Indian Research Institute and a Founder-Member of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. He was also the President of the Jain Shwetambara Conference held in Bombay in 1926. Though he had made no special study of law he was well up in the legal matters. On one occasion when he found that his lawyers were not properly representing his case he himself pleaded out the case successfully, much to the surprise of the bench and the bar who took him for an accomplished advocate.

Though a highly religious and leading figure in the Jain Community he had an outlook which was far from sectarian. More than three-fourths of the six lakhs and over of his donations were for non-Jain causes. More often than not he preferred to give his assistance anonymously and he did not keep a list of his donations even when they were made in his name. To the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Calcutta, he gave Rs. 10,000/-, when Mahatmaji had been to his place for the collection of funds; to the Hindu Accademy, Daultapur, Rs. 15,000/-, to the Taraqi-Urdu Bangala 5000/-, the Hindi Sahitya Parishad 12,500/-, to the Vishuddhanand Sarasvati Marwari Hospital 10,000/-, several maternity homes 2,500/-, to the Benares Hindu University 2,500/-, to the Jiaganj High School 5000/-, to the Jiaganj London Mission Hospital 600/-, to the Jain Temples at Calcutta and Murshidabad 11,000/-, to the Jain Dharma Pracharak Sabha, Manbhum 5,000/-, to the Jain Bhavan, Calcutta, 15,000/-, to the Jain Pustak Prachar Mandal, Agra, 7,500/-, to the Agra Jain Temple 3,500/-, to the Ambala Jain High School, 2,100/-, for the Prakrit Kosh 2,500/-, and the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 10,000/-. At the Singhi Park Mela held at his Ballyganj residence in which Viscount Wavell, then Commander-in-Chief, and Lord John Herbert, Governor of Bengal and Lady Herbert participated, he donated Rs. 41,000/-, for the Red Cross Fund.

The people of the district of Murshidabad, his native place, will ever remain grateful to him for having distributed several thousand maunds of rice at the low price of Rs. 8/- when rice was selling at Rs. 24/- in those terrible years of 1942-44, himself thereby suffering a loss of over three lakhs. In May-June 1944 he again spent Rs. 59,000/- for the distribution of cloth, rice and coins for the people of that place.

My close association with Singhi began in 1931, when he invited me to occupy the Chair for Jain Studies which he was starting at the Vishvabharati. Due to unfavourable climatic conditions of Shantiniketan I could not continue to work there for more than four years, but during those years was founded the Singhi Jain Series. During the period of ten years of my principalship of Gujarat Puratattva Mandir, Ahmedabad, and even before that I had been collecting materials of historical and philological importance and folk-lore etc. which had been lying hidden in the great Jain Bhandars of Patan, Ahmedabad, Baroda etc. I persuaded Singhi to start

a series which would publish works dealing with the vast materials in my possession, and also other important Jain texts and studies prepared on the most modern scientific lines. On the works of the Series he spent through me more than Rs. 75,000/-. During this long period of over a dozen years he not even once asked me as to how and for what works the amount was spent. Whenever the account was submitted he did not ask for even the least information, but sanctioned it casting merely a formal glance on the accounts sheets. But he showed the most discriminating interest in the matter that was being published and on the material and manner in which they were being brought out. His only desire was to see the publication of as many works as possible during his lifetime. In May 1943 at my instance he gave over the Series to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. In September 1943 I had been to Calcutta to negotiate the purchase, for the Bhavan, of a well-equipped library of a retired professor. Singhi casually asked me what arrangements had been made for meeting the cost. I promptly replied that there was no cause for worry as long as donors like himself were there. He smiled; he had decided. Eventually he persuaded me to go in for the Nahar Collection which was a still more valuable one. He did not live long enough to present this literary treasure to the Bhavan; but his eldest son and my beloved friend, Babu Shri Rajendra Singh has fulfilled his father's wish though he was totally ignorant of it and has got this unique collection for the Bhavan and spent Rs. 50,000/- for the purpose.

By the end of 1943 his health began to decline. In the first week of January, 1944, when I went to him at Calcutta in connection with the work of the Bharatiya Itihasa Samiti I found him extremely unwell. Notwithstanding his ill health he talked to me for more than a couple of hours on the day of my arrival there. The first thing he said in the course of this lengthy, though very sweet talk, was to give me a mild reproof for undertaking the long and tedious journeys to Calcutta, Benaras and Cawnpore in spite of my ill health. He discussed with absorbing interest the details of the Samiti's proposed History of India, a subject of great interest to him. Our talks then drifted to the subject of the History of Jainism in which connection also he expressed his opinion about the material to be utilised for such a work. At the termination of our talks, which this time lasted for over three hours, I found him much exhausted and drooping in spirits.

On the 7th January his health took a turn for the worse. On the 11th January I went to take leave of him, which he, full of emotion, gave with a heavy heart, exclaiming, "Who knows whether we shall meet again or not?" I requested him to take heart and remain buoyant. He would be soon restored to normal health. But while I was stepping out of his room, my eyes were full of tears and his last words began to eat into my heart. Ill luck prevented our second meeting. That lofty and generous soul finally left its mortal habitat at mid-day on 7th July, 1944. May his soul rest in peace!

His sons, Babu Rajendra Singh, Babu Narendra Singh and Babu Virendra Singh are treading in the footsteps of their revered father. During

the past year on the Singhi Series alone they have spent over Rs. 20,000/-. I have already mentioned how Babu Rajendra Singh purchased for the Bhavan the valuable Nahar collection. Babu Narendra Singh has also spent Rs. 30,000/- for a foundation of a Jain Bhavan at Calcutta. Babu Rajendra Singh and Babu Narendra Singh have also very generously promised me to continue to meet all the expenses of the Singhi Jain Series and requested me to bring out as many works as possible, at whatever cost so that this unique series founded and cherished by their late lamented father may continue to bring to light the invaluable treasures of Jain literature and culture.

In recognition of his unique assistance the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan has decided to perpetuate Singhi's memory by naming its Indological library after him. Further, one of its main halls will bear his name. The Bhavan's Jain Department will also be known as the Singhi Jain Shikshapith.†

July 1, 1945.
BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVANA
BOMBAY.

Jina Vijaya Muni

† Reprinted from Babu Shri Bahadur Singhi Singhi Memorial Volume of the *Bharatiya Vidya*, [Volume V] 1945.

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GENERAL EDITOR'S FOREWORD

Today I am placing in the hands of scholars the first part of Svayambhūdeva's great Apabhraṃśa epic *Paūmacariu* as the Thirty-fourth Volume of the Singhi Jain Series, and it is but natural for me to feel a sense of joy at seeing my long-cherished hope fulfilled at last in this form.

It is commonly known among earnest scholars of Apabhraṃśa that among the very few precious jewels preserved to us from the vast literary treasures of Apabhraṃśa language, the present epic of Svayambhū occupies the foremost place. My attention was drawn to the existence of this poem for the first time in 1919-1920 A.D. when, during my stay at Poona, I got the most pleasant opportunity of examining the rich Bombay Government collection of ancient MSS. which was formerly kept at the Deccan College and was shifted afterwards to the famous Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. At that time late Dr. P. D. Gune, who was among the chief founder-members of the Institute and who eventually became one of my most affectionate friends, was working as a very enthusiastic secretary of the B.O.R.I. He was also a keen student of Indian philology and hence one of the results of our contact was that his interest in the study and investigation of Apabhraṃśa became greatly sharpened. Once he read with me a few Sandhis from the beginning and end of the *Paūmacariu* and also took down some notes with a view to prepare a short article on the subject, for the *Annals* of the B.O.R.I. During those days at Poona my learned Digambar Jain friend Pandit Nathuram Premi also used to visit me now and then and give me the pleasure of his company for several days, during which I received his enthusiastic co-operation in the research and publication of Jain literature. I drew his attention also to the important Apabhraṃśa work of Svayambhū and he wrote a few informative lines on the *Paūmacariu* too in his article 'Mahākavi Puṣpadanta aur un-kā Mahāpurāṇa' which was published in the *Jain Sāhitya Sāṃsodhak* (July, 1923), then freshly started by me from Poona as a quarterly for bringing to light researches on Jain literature.

In my Gujarati Foreword to the *Paumasiricariu* of Dhāhila Kavi, jointly edited by Professors M. C. Modi and H. C. Bhayani and published as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the present series, I have already outlined in short the course of progress achieved so far in the field of Apabhraṃśa studies, and it need not be repeated here. During the course of last forty years hundreds of Apabhraṃśa works, big and small, have been traced and many of them either have been or are being edited and made known to the public by various scholars, Indian as well as foreign.

Among them the compositions of three Jain poets enjoy prominence because of their great extent and their epic form. These three poets are Svayambhū, Puṣpadanta and Haribhadra. Of these, Svayambhū belonged most probably to the Yāpaniya Jain sect (a sect which though existing at present only in name, once enjoyed a status parallel to the Śvetāmbara and Digambara sects) and Puṣpadanta was a Digambara, and their literary activity flourished in the Mahārāṣṭra-Karṇāṭaka region. Haribhadra, on the other hand, was a Śvetāmbara Jain and his literary activity was carried on in the Rājasthāna-Gujarāta region. Chronologically Svayambhū comes first, Puṣpadanta next and after him appears Haribhadra. Svayambhū's date is not fixed with definiteness, but as shown in the Introduction by Dr. Bhayani we can reasonably place him between the beginning of the eighth and end of the ninth century. Puṣpadanta's date is fixed as his *Mahāpurāṇa* was composed between 959 and 965 A.D. Similarly Haribhadra's date is supplied to us by his own work which was completed in 1159 A.D. Talking of the compositions of these great poets of Apabhraṃśa letters, Svayambhū's two extensive works are the *Paūmacariu* and the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu*, Puṣpadanta's big work is *Tisaṭṭhimahāpurisa-guṇālamkāra* or *Mahāpurāṇa*, while *Ṇemiṇāhacariu* is the corresponding epic of Haribhadra. Of these *Mahāpurāṇa* has been already properly edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in three parts in the Maṇikyacandra Digambar Jain Granthamālā. A portion of that poem dealing with the narrative of Harivaṃśa has been also separately published by that eminent German scholar Dr. L. Alsdorf and published by the Hamburg University.

As suggested at the outset, the idea of publishing the works of Svayambhū as also the *Ṇemiṇāhacariu* of Haribhadra was with me since quite long. When I was working as the Director of Gujarāt Purātattva Mandir (Gujarat Oriental Research Institute) which functioned as the Postgraduate and Research Department of Gujarāt Rāṣṭriya Vidyāpīṭh (Gujarat National University) founded in Ahmedabad with the great efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, I had prepared a scheme for that Institute for publishing ancient Indian literature and in the Series that was consequently started under the name 'Purātattva Granthāvali' I had intended to include, along with many Sanskrit, Pāli, Prakrit, Apabhraṃśa and Old Gujarati works, the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta and the present work of Svayambhū. With that end in view I had also got them copied from the MSS. But due to lack of favourable circumstances the idea could not be carried out. Afterwards in A.D. 1930, when I undertook to work as the general editor of the Singhi Jain Series, my old temptation of bringing to light those two works revived with fresh force. In the meanwhile, through the admirable efforts of my learned friend

Pandit Nathuram Premi, the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta was, as said above, edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in the *Māṇikya-candra* *Digambar Jain Granthmālā*. The remaining work, the *Paūmacariu* of Svayambhū has been taken up for editing by my learned pupil Dr. Bhayani and its first part comprising the first Kāṇḍa (the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa) is happily published herewith.

When Prof. Bhayani requested me to allow him to work under my guidance for the Ph.D. degree of the University of Bombay, I advised him to take up some Apabhraṃśa text for that purpose and accepting that advise whole-heartedly, he started in all earnestness to study Apabhraṃśa literature.

Already Prof. (now Dr.) Bhayani had acquired sound knowledge of Sanskrit. He held an M.A. degree of the Bombay University with the first class in that subject. But I found him more attracted towards linguistic studies and therefore I asked him to familiarize himself with Prakrit and especially with Apabhraṃśa literature. Later on at my suggestion he undertook to study several aspects of that unique Apabhraṃśa poem, *Samdeśarāsaka* of Abdala Rahamāna, then being edited by me. This study along with my edition of that poem has been published as the Twenty-second Volume of the Singhi Jain Series. After that in collaboration with Prof. M. C. Modi he edited the *Paumasiricariu* of Dhāhila Kavi which has appeared as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the same series.

Finding him now well-equipped I induced him to take up for his Ph.D. thesis the work of editing Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu*, which, as stated above, occupied first place among all the works of Apabhraṃśa literature available to us and hence to bring it out was my persistently cherished desire. In view of the great extent of the work it was decided that in the first instance he should prepare a critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa only of that work and should confine his textual and general studies to that portion. It hardly needs to be told that the present volume is the result of these studies of Prof. Bhayani. In view of its merits, the University of Bombay has accepted this thesis and its editor has been awarded a doctorate. This success of my beloved pupil was naturally a matter of great pleasure to me and I also take this opportunity to offer him my cordial congratulations for that.

Though, in this way, Dr. Bhayani had completed his task so far as his immediate purpose of preparing a doctorate dissertation was concerned, in view of his intense interest in Apabhraṃśa studies, I urged him to edit whole of the *Paūmacariu*. He accepted the task gladly and continued his work on that text. And in this connection I am very glad to note here that the printing of the second and third Kāṇḍa of the *Paūmacariu* is nearing completion

and, along with the first part, I hope to place them in the form of the second part of that work in the hands of the learned readers of the Singhi Jain Series.

The present work of Svayambhū has already attracted attention of several scholars and critics in Hindi and Gujarati. For instance in his Apabhraṃśa selections called '*Apabhraṃśa-pāṭhāvalī*' the Gujarati scholar Prof. M. C. Modi has included a few Sandhis from both the epics of Svayambhū. Similarly the famous Buddhist scholar and Hindi author Pandit Rahula Samkṛityayana has given a prominent place to the *Paumacariu* of Svayambhū and has included several Sandhis from it in the first volume of his anthology of Hindi poetry called *Hindi Kāvya Dhārā*. In 1943 during his halt at Bombay prior to his departure to Russia, Pandit Samkṛityayana stayed with me at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan for about a couple of months and at that time he had an occasion to examine the good collection of Apabhraṃśa literature that was with me. He was quite impressed with it and took down numerous excerpts, notes, etc., which material he utilized in preparing the first volume of *Hindi Kāvya Dhārā* (Hindi Poetic Anthology) intended to serve as a sort of convenient Apabhraṃśa reader for the Hindi students. In his introductory remarks to that work my learned friend Rahula Samkṛityayana has made certain observations which are worthy of note for all students of this subject. He says: "हमारे इसी युगमें नहीं हिन्दी कविताके पाँचों युगोंके जितने कवियोंको हमने यहाँ संग्रहीत किया है, उनमें यह निस्संकोच कहा जा सकता है, कि स्वयंभू सब से बड़ा कवि है। वस्तुतः वह भारतके एक दर्जन अमर कवियोंमेंसे एक था। आश्चर्य और क्रोध दोनों होता है कि लोगोंने कैसे ऐसे महान कवि को भुला देना चाहा। (It can be said without hesitation that not only among the poets of this—i.e. the first—period, but among those of all the five periods of Hindi poetry represented in the present anthology, Svayambhū was the greatest. In fact he was one of the dozen immortal poets of India. It is a matter of wonder and indignation that people could forget such a great poet.)

As Mahāsthavira Pandit Rahula Samkṛityayana has prepared his selections with a view to unfold rise and development of Hindi, we can quite understand why he regards Svayambhū as the leading pioneer among Hindi poets. Really speaking Svayambhū was the chief literary ancestor of Apabhraṃśa poets. Apabhraṃśa being the source of early as well as modern forms of New Indo-Aryan languages like Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Rajasthani, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Panjabi, etc., Svayambhū's poetry can be looked upon with equal propriety as the forerunner of Hindi poetry as that of the poetry of other vernaculars like Gujarati, Marathi, Rajasthani, Bengali, etc. Accordingly Svayambhū's work would prove very much useful to all students of New Indo-Aryan languages also.

I also earnestly hope to bring out, circumstances favouring, in near future, the remaining two Kāṇḍas also (they are under preparation) as the third part of the *Paūmacariu*, so that a highly valuable and pioneer source for the study of Apabhraṃśa language and literature becomes available in full to scholars, to shed fresh light on the problems under their investigation.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan,
15th July, 1953

JINA VIJAYA MUNI.

PREFACE

When, in about 1942, I was encouraged by Muni Śrī Jinavijayaaji to take up study of some Apabhraṃśa work for my doctorate dissertation, I had little imagined he would suggest to me to select with that purpose such an important work as Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu*, which was known to be the earliest Purāṇic epic in Apabhraṃśa, available till then only in the MS. form. Considering myself fortunate for getting, through Muniji's kindness, such a singular opportunity, I started, under his instruction and guidance, collecting materials with a view to prepare a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa (and eventually, of the whole text) of the *Paūmacariu*. It is now—after a lapse of eleven years that I have been able to complete and put before the public the critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa of that work. Having had to shoulder various other duties, it was not possible for me to devote to that task sufficient time and attention at a stretch. I could work on it only at intervals. This would explain the long time taken to complete it.

I had two Mss. of the *Paūmacariu* to begin with. At that time the information regarding a third Ms. of the work was quite indefinite and the chances of acquiring it, very remote. Hence I had prepared the text of the whole of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa running over some 2700 distichs by collating the two Mss. then at my disposal. But later on I came to know of the whereabouts of the third Ms. and when I could get and examine it, I found it superior to both the other Mss. that were with me. As a consequence I had to reconstitute the whole of the text of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa. This fact also was responsible for considerable delay.

Although with the publication of this edition I have completed my work on the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa for the present, I feel dissatisfied with it in more than one ways. Especially in the critical studies connected with the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa I have not been able to touch some interesting aspects, like the form of the Apabhraṃśa epic, Svayambhū's style, his poetry, etc., and even the aspects that are studied still leave scope for further investigation. The only genuine satisfaction I can derive from the present effort is in hoping that this might induce some research workers interested in bringing to light Apabhraṃśa literature, to devote more attention to the external aspects of the texts like language, metre, form, style, etc., which are found neglected in general. Of course all the while I was engaged in the present study, the highly prized pleasure of being mentally in the intimate company of a poet of lasting glory like Svayambhū was mine own, and needs no express mention.

There have been already several valuable efforts to present systematically the facts of Apabhraṃśa grammar taking some particular text as the basis. One such attempt has been made from a comparative view-point also. Hence for the Apabhraṃśa of the text edited here I have thought it enough to point out only those grammatical facts which in some way or other appeared striking or which were found to specially corroborate facts known from other sources. Similarly in preparing the Index Verborum the aim has been rather to give a glossary of select words than to register all the words exhaustively. Still all the verbal forms have been included along with their analysis, and care has been taken not to leave out any word of note.

Svayambhū would naturally invite comparison with his successor Puṣpadanta, the only Apabhraṃśa epic poet whose works are published so far. And to anyone making a casual comparison it will be obvious that Svayambhū's style as compared with that of Puṣpadanta is simpler, direct, less elaborate and ornate and less weighed down with the burden of learning. His language is also comparatively simpler. Of course a correct appraisal of Svayambhū's poetic genius could not be made till all his works are published. In this connection I may state that so far as the *Paṇimacariu* is concerned further thirty-six Sandhis have been already printed and it is intended to publish the rest of the text as early as possible.

As the present edition was prepared by way of a thesis for the Ph.D. degree of the University of Bombay and as a particular time limit was fixed for its submission, the Introduction had to be rushed through the press within the short period of one month. Without much difficulty one can spot a few signs of hurry in the printing etc., of this work. For these I crave the indulgence of the scholars.

In the end there remains for me the pleasant duty of acknowledging my obligations to various persons and institutions who have been in some way or other helpful to me in the task that was undertaken by me. In the first place I have to express my deep sense of obligation to my Guru Acharya Jinavijaya Muni. I owe to him so much right from the selection of the subject and acquiring and deciphering of Mss. down to the taking up of the work for publishing in the Singhi Jain Series that it would be very difficult to mention everything in detail. This last fact of becoming once again associated with the Singhi Jain Series, which has been accepted by the world of scholars as a highly illustrious achievement of its all-dedicating general editor, I regard as a valuable privilege. Without Muniji's help and guidance and especially without his personal and affectionate interest in my studies, I could not have undertaken or brought out the present work.

I also express my sincere gratitudes to the generous patrons of the Singhi Jain Series. Though Babu Bahadur Singhji Singhi, the noble founder of the Singhi Jain Series is no more with us, his pious wishes for furthering the cause of our ancient heritage of literature has been quite willingly carried out by his two worthy sons, Babu Rajendra Singh Singhi and Babu Narendra Singh Singhi, and lovers of learning cannot but appreciate this contribution of theirs towards bringing to light priceless riches of our literary past.

My thanks are also due to Prof. Dr. Hiralal Jain, to Pandit Nathuram Premi, the General Secretary of the Māṇikyācandra Digambar Jain Granthamālā, to Prof. P. K. Gode, Curator, Bhandarkar, Oriental Institute, Poona, to Pandit Ambalal P. Shah, to Pandit Chainsukhdasji Nyāyatīrtha, Adhyakṣa, Śrī Digambar Jain Sanskrit College, Jaipur, and to the Secretary, Sri Digamar Atīśay Kṣetr Śrī Mahāvīrji Prabandhkārīṇi Committee, Jaipur, for getting the information and loan of the various Mss. of the *Paūmacariu*; to the Manager, Nirnaya-sagar Press and to late Shri Dhirubhai Dalal, Secretary, Akhil Bharat Printers Ltd., for their co-operation while the work was under print. Without the special attention given by the latter, whose unexpected early demise will be greatly regretted, the Introduction could not have been printed so promptly.

I also avail this opportunity to thank the University of Bombay for having awarded to me a research scholarship for three years during the initial stage of my occupation with the present study.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not give here expression to my feeling of obligation to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan which has provided me all the facilities for carrying on this research work in Apabhramśa language and literature.

Bombay.
1st July, 1953

H. C. BHAYANI.

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ABBREVIATIONS

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Bh.—	<i>Bhavisattakaha</i> of Dhanapāla.
Ch.—	<i>Chandonuśāsana</i> of Hemacandra.
HP.—	L. Alsdorf's edition of the <i>Harivaṃśapurāṇa</i> .
Jas.—	<i>Jasaharacariu</i> of Puṣpadanta.
MP.—	<i>Mahāpurāṇa</i> of Puṣpadanta.
Nāy.—	<i>Nāyakumaracariu</i> of Puṣpadanta.
PC.—	<i>Paūmacariyu</i> of Svayambhū.
PSM.—	<i>Pāiasaddamahāṇṇavo</i> .
Rāj.—	<i>Chandaśśekhara</i> of Rājaśekhara Kavi.
RC.—	<i>Ritṭhaṇemicariu</i> of Svayambhū.
RP.—	<i>Padmacarita</i> of Raviṣeṇa.
SC.—	<i>Svayambhūcchandas</i> of Svayambhū.
VP.—	<i>Paumacariya</i> of Vimalasūri.

For want of requisite types, nasalized e and o have been represented by *em* and *om* and short e and short o have been indicated by contrasting Roman and italic characters.

INTRODUCTION

ABBREVIATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

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भूनामुगमकह्मतिदुःसणमयनुगनियापरिणन्ददयमणतागोआसंस्तगप्रावतिआमनुनिदयमीमयायमंवापक
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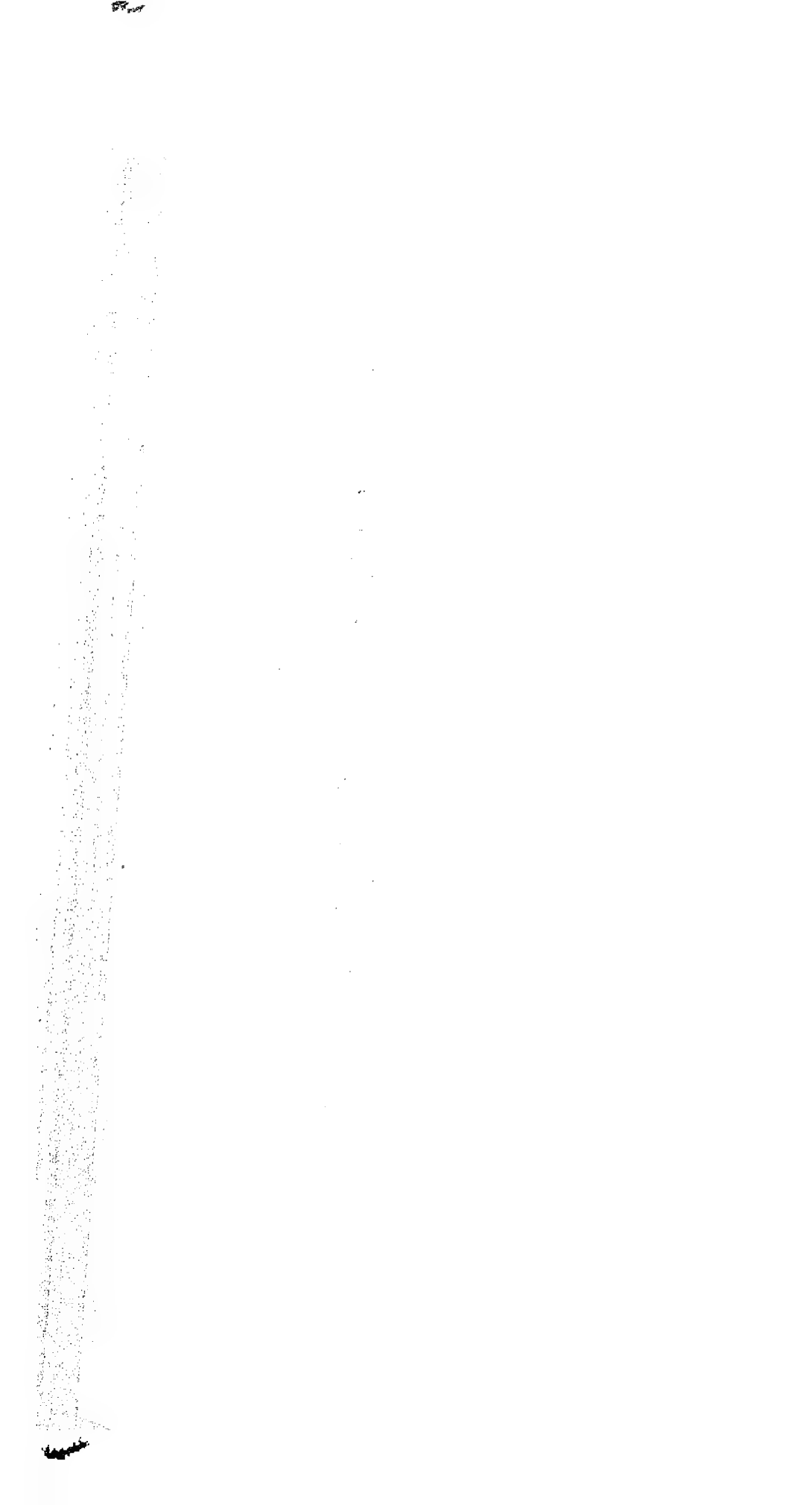
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Concluding page (Folio No. 226 recto); see pp. 124 and 2.

Opening page, Folio No. 1 verso; see Test. p. 2 footnote.

सति श्रीः सति सुदंका मुसवत्सा ॥ ७ ॥ सत्रमहासुगोपीतिरयणहसासुरामकवकापातिउयणास
 ननगियापरागांनवदइयमणनणउ ॥ ७ ॥ ६०३ ॥ रासायणपुराणं समाप्तं ॥ चतुर्थमहासिन्धु
 चमदा ॥ ६०३ ॥ ॥ नृपमः सिंहच्य ॥ पणविधिपरमैससाभाइजिणभनी कलिमलवज्ञेनगुणनवि
 ओकमरकयकारणुडगाइवाण ॥ नवसमुद्रदेवप्रतिरुभभा ॥ पुणुधंदिविनिणवरुवदमाण ॥ तज्जे
 यहरियजसुवदमाण ॥ सुरणरावेजाहरमविमा ॥ गुभयमादकसायइइणिथमाण ॥ सुसवयणाउ
 मुखवाणमयमाण ॥ जयसत्रविअवाणीरुद ॥ ॥ किंसाण ॥ जसुसमवसरणुजोयणपमाण ॥
 गयाइहाणहरमविमाण ॥ वसुमयविमुक्क ॥ वसुगणहटाण ॥ आसासियवरुणइ
 जीवपाण ॥ पुणुविगइणवमिसारदिपयइ ॥ मइअरकरुदविजोदयाडाहउकिंविणि
 याणमिउहमयाइ ॥ जेरयमिकसुतइलोयफा ॥ सातिमकिंविमनुमइकरुइवाहायसाइय
 णविमिसरासडाइइणिणसडा ॥ कवरयणसासिवाविदिहा ॥ कइयणजेजायसिफधुतपायइ
 णअपयासदिकवकदा ॥ १ ॥ पुणुकइमंयपुकरगणादिमाधुरमंयलउजोवणादि ॥ सविथइ
 सयवत्रदिगेदएदिमयअइउसासयइदयादि ॥ जाइरयणत्रअणुदिगादि ॥ सनुविमिउविमर
 सिनुमहादि ॥ पुणाकिंतिगुणायरुपयइआभापंचिदिविमयपयइतासितसुपदिववैउज

Last page (folio No. 358 verso): see Intro. pp. 124 (st. 55, 56) and 2.



INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTORY

The Jainas and especially the Digambaras deserve great credit for continuing the Sanskrit and Prakrit Epic, Purāṇic and Mahākāvya traditions in their highly precious contributions to Apabhraṃśa literature. Along with Caturmukha, Puṣpadanta and several others, Svayambhū's name stands in the front rank of Apabhraṃśa poets and scholars. His poetical works, and especially his two voluminous epics dealing with the narrative of Rāma and of the Pāṇdavas and Kṛṣṇa had earned him the cherished titles of Mahākavi and Kavirāja. His manual of Pk. and Ap. metres is invaluable for us for the light it throws on the pre-ninth century literary activity in Pk. and Ap. Held in high respect by Puṣpadanta and many others, his position cannot be overestimated.

These facts would serve as sufficient inducement for any one interested in bringing to light MIA. materials and sources for the study of Indian literature and culture, to undertake publishing the works of Svayambhū. Of his two Ap. epics the *Paūmacariu* (Pc.), Sk. *Padmacaritam*, containing the Rāma-story in accordance with the Jain tradition is proposed to be published in the first instance.

The *Paūmacariu* has ninety Sandhis and is divided into five Kāṇḍas or Books. For the purpose of the present thesis I have critically edited and studied the first of the five Kāṇḍas, called the Vijādhara-Kāṇḍa, Sk. *VidyādharaKāṇḍa*, which comprises the first twenty Sandhis of PC. The general studies contained in Introduction and Index in the present work are confined to the *Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa* alone.

2. CRITICAL APPARATUS AND TEXT-CONSTITUTION

Critical Apparatus.

The *Jinaratnakośa*¹ records only one Ms. of Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu*. It gives the following information under the entry *Rāmāyaṇapurāṇa*:

by Caturmukha² Svayambhudeva. It is written in the Apabhraṃśa language. It was begun by Caturmukha Svayambhū and was completed by his son, Tribhuvana Svayambhū. It contains 90 Sandhis (Bhandarkar) V Report No. 1120.

Since the *Jinaratnakośa* is compiled from the published Mss. catalogues only and since the Mss. collections of many Jain Bhaṇḍārs have not been catalogued, the possibility of tracing other Ms. or Mss. of PC. was quite obvious. And through the efforts of my guide Ācārya Jina Vijaya Muni and others I succeeded in securing another and later on a third manuscript of PC. The source

(1) Velankar, 1944.

(2) This is an error. Due to an incorrect interpretation of certain references from PC., scholars were led to confuse Caturmukha and Svayambhū, who are quite different poets. See Premi, 1942, 370-373.

and description of these three Mss. utilized in constituting the text of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa are as follows:

1. Ms. P. From the Government Mss. collection deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. This Ms. is No. 1120 from the Collection of 1884-87 described in the 'Fifth Report of a Tour in Search of Sanskrit Manuscripts by Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar'. Paper Ms. size $11\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$. 226 folios, of which folio No. 19, 24, 34, 164-172, 189-192 (16 in all) are missing. About 13 to 16 lines per side. About 46 to 56 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on folio 226 recto. Jain Devanāgarī script. Corrected at several places in a different hand, which casually notes variant readings also. Occasional marginal glosses in vulgar Sanskrit, which also appear to have been copied from an earlier Ms. On folio 1 recto is noted रामायणपुराण (बालभाषायाम्). Colophon of P. ॥ छ ॥ संवत् १५२१ वर्षे added marginally) जेष्ठमासे सुदि १० बुधवारः ॥ श्रीगोपाचर्युग्मे श्रीमद्वन्दे कथा-

त्कारणो वास्वतीगच्छे । श्रीनृदिसर्वे । म० द्वारक श्रीकुन्दाचार्यनयः । म० । श्रीप्रभाकरदेवा । तत्पट्टे । श्रीप्रज्ञानदिदेवा । तत्पट्टे श्रीजिनचंद्रदेवा । तत्र श्रीप्रयान्दि-शिष्य-श्रीमदनकीर्तिदेवा । तत्र-मिमा-श्रीनेमान्दिदेवा । तन्निमित्तं बंडेलवालान्वये । लुहाड्यागोत्रं । सं० गृही वामा तद्भाषां बनशी तयो पुत्रा सं० ईल्हा-वीक्षा तत्र सं० ईल्हा-भार्या साध्वी सवीरी तयो पुत्राः म० वीक्षित-भरदा । सं० ईस्वर-पुत्री सुवा । एतैर्निज-न्याय्यावरणीय कर्म-व्यसार्थं इदं पुस्तकं लिखा पितं ॥ ज्ञानवां ज्ञानदानेन निर्भयोऽभयदानतः । अत्र (the rest is illegible, as the edge of the folio is damaged).

Thus the Ms. is dated 1521 V.S. or 1464-5 A.D. and was copied at Gopācala-durga, i.e., Gwalior Fort. The anonymous marginal gloss is earlier to this date at least by several years, as it also seems to have been copied from an earlier model. Its Sanskrit is careless, incorrect and considerably vulgarized. At a few places the gloss gives vernacular equivalents of the terms occurring in the text.

2. Ms. S. This Ms. belongs to the Mss. collection of the Jain Bhandār at the Godikā temple in Sāngāner situated in Jaipur State. Paper Ms. size $12" \times 5\frac{2}{5}"$. 358 folios, of which Nos. 149 and 150 are missing. About 13 lines per side. About 40 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on folio 358 verso. Jain Devanāgarī script. Bold hand.

Colophon of S. ॥ छ ॥ रामायणपुराण समाप्तं ॥ जगन्मूर्तिन्यादि भवा ॥ Marginally in a different and obviously later hand: संवत् १७७५ आश्वी- (illegible) दि २ (illegible) पं० द्वारक-लखीरामाभ्यां रामायणाभियानं शतवर्षान्तरि मध्ये गोदीका के देहुरे सास्त्रं धृतं ॥ १ ॥

Thus 1775 V.S. is the date of presenting the Ms. to the Bhandār. The date of copying may be much earlier. On account of greater proportion of gum in the ink used for writing this Ms., many folios had got stuck with one another and hence the writing on several pages has been blurred or illegibly damaged.

3. Ms. A. This Ms. is from the Mss. collection in the Bhandār at Amer, Jaipur in the management of Śrī Digambar Jain Atiśay Kṣetr Śrī Mahāvīrjī Prabandh-Kārinī Committee, Jaipur. Paper Ms. size $11\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$. 357 folios. About 13 lines per side. About 39 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on

folio 357. Jain Devanāgarī script. Colophon of A. ॥ ॐ ॥ संवत् १५४१
वर्षे वैशाख सुदी १५ सोमवासरे अनुराधानक्षत्रे षटिका ६० सुरिताण-वहलोल-राज्ये. (marginally:
ग्रं. संख्या १२०२५११)

Thus the copying date of A. is 1541 V.S. i.e. 1484-45 A.D.

Text-Constitution.

At the time I started preparing a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa of PC., I could secure only two Mss., viz., P. and S. The information relating to the Jaipur Ms. was of an indefinite character. Of the two Mss. the Poona Ms. was earlier, more carefully copied and possessing the advantages of corrections and marginal gloss. Compared with it, the Ms. from Sāṃgāner indicated some carelessness on the part of its scribe, as occasionally some letters or lines of the text which, on other grounds could be shown to be genuine, were missing in it. Considered from the point of view of orthography also, P. in many points appeared to preserve faithfully the original spelling, while S. exhibited a strong tendency to modernize it. In the light of this comparison, I accepted P. as the basis and edited the first twenty Sandhis by collating P. and S.

In the meanwhile, the information regarding the Jaipur Ms. became definite, and, with some effort, I succeeded in securing it. On examining that Ms. it was found that though its copying date was twenty years later than that of P., in many places it preserved the text of the original more faithfully than did any other Ms. and thus the conclusion became inevitable that A. was based on an original which was older than the original of either P. or S. The consequence of this finding also was quite apparent. I should constitute the text taking A., and not P., as the basis. Accordingly I reconstituted the text of the first twenty Sandhis. This fact would explain why the variant readings in the text portion in the present edition are recorded in the order P., S., A., though A. is accepted as the basis.

A study of the variants makes it clear that, whenever the difference of reading is real (and not merely orthographical), P. and S. mostly agree against A., that in a very few cases there is agreement between S. and A., and that the variants recorded by the marginal gloss in P. agree for the most part with the readings of A. As to the orthography, the agreement obtains between A. and P., they being earlier than S. The scribe of A. appears to have been careless in the latter portion of the text edited here, as in several places A. drops one or more letters or lines.

The superiority of A. over P. and S. can be established on the following grounds :

1. In many a case A. preserves *e* (short), *o* (short), Anunāsika and other such spelling features comparatively free from modernizing influence.

(1) Kashīval, 1950, 282 describes this Ms. as follows:

पञ्चमचरित्य—रचयिता महाकवि स्वयंभु, त्रिभुवन-स्वयंभु। भाषा अपभ्रंश पत्र-संख्या ३७५. माहज ११४॥ इच्छ। प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर १३ पंक्तियां तथा प्रति पंक्ति ३८-४२ अक्षर। लिपि संवत् १५४१ वैशाख सुदी १५। Then follows the colophon : reproduced above.

2. In numerous cases where the text in P. and S. is found grammatically incorrect or metrically defective, A. has a corresponding better reading, which removes these defects.
3. At times a word or letter omitted in P. and S. is found intact in A.
4. Occasionally when the reading in P. and S. does not make good or any sense, A. presents a variant which removes this textual obscurity.

A very significant fact may be noted in this connection. As stated above, in the beginning I had constituted the text with the help of the Mss. P. and S. only, as Ms. A. was not available at that time. The text so constituted had numerous lines which were metrically defective. I had noted down all such cases and after due consideration suggested probable emendations for most of these cases. Later on when I could secure the Ms. A. I found that in almost all cases in which P. and S. had a reading which spoiled the metre, A. had a corresponding reading that preserved the metre, and some ninety per cent of the emendations suggested by me were actually supported by A. The table below gives such readings of P. and S. which disturb the metre and the corresponding readings of A. which keep the metre intact and which are adopted in the constituted text¹. In several of these cases A.'s reading is found superior to that of P. and S. on other grounds also.

				A	P. S.
1	2	12	c	jena	japa
1	4	9	a	tahiṃ taṃ paṭṭaṇu	tahi paṭṭaṇu pāṃeṃ
1	5	9	c	-vammīyahim	-vimahieṇa
1	16	9	d	sai	paṃ saiṃ (P.), paṃ sai (S.)
2	6	10	a	tihuaṇaho	tuhu aṇṇaho
3	7	1	d	hetṭhāmuhaṃ	paṃ hetṭhāmuhaṃ (P.) paṃ hetṭhāmuhaṃ (S.)
3	8	1	c	sapparivāriṃ	saparivāreṃ
3	12	1	c	bhava-bhava-	bhava-
3	12	1	d	savva-	savvaho
3	8	10	d	hontena	huntaeṇa (P.), hontaeṇa (S.)
3	8	10	e	pavahanteṇā	pavahantaeṇa
3	13	8	b	māhappeṇa	mahappeṇa
4	9	9	f	kulavahu	kulavahua
4	10	4	b	māhiharāsu	māhiharāsu
4	12	9	c	-vammīyahim	-vammīyahim
5	1	9	a	pavaṇuddhuu	pavaṇadhuu
5	6	9	a	Toyadavāhaṇu deva	Toyadavāhaṇu
6	1	3	b	Rayanauraho	Rahaneuraho (P.), Rahaneuraho (S.)
6	2	9	a	ṇisunevi	taṃ ṇisunevi (P.), taṃ ṇisunivi (S.)
7	1	9	b	sa(u?)pavaṇahau	pavaṇahau
7	8	8	b	jievāho	jīvevaho

(1) Short e and short o in open syllables, the Vargānūāsika and the Anūāsika are indicated in the readings transcribed here in Roman, though they are not graphically distinguished in the original.

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7	12	3	a	taju	tajju
8	3	9	c	Viñjha-	Viñjhairi-
8	10	9	d	vāsārattu	varisantu
9	2	4	a	suṇevi	ṇisunivi
9	4	1	b	Toyadavāhaṇa-	Toyadavāhaṇaho
9	4	6	a	samutṭhiyaṃ	samutṭhiyāṃ
9	4	6	b	-paritṭhiyaṃ	-paritṭhiyāṃ
9	9	9	b	orumbhevi	ruñjivi
1	1	b		visālaṃ	visālaṃ (P.),
1	1	d		jiṇālāṃ	visālaṃ (S.)
1	2	9	c	va	jiṇālāṃ
1	5	9	c	majjhu	vāla
2	6	9	d	viyaṭṭāho	mahu
2	6	9	e	abbhiṭṭāho	viyaḍḍhaho
					abhiṭṭaho (P.),
					abbhiṭṭaho (S.)
2	10	8	b	kaidhaya-	kaiddhaya-
2	11	9	f	Vāli	Vāhuvāli
3	6	1	a	-parippuḍa-	-pariphuḍa-
3	7	10	b	uddhariu	paccuddhariu
3	10	1	b	-thāiya-	-thāhi-
3	10	6	a	Suggiuttamāsu	Suggivasahoyarāsu
3	10	10	a	paśarivī	paśārevī
4	4	9	f	paṭṭhu	paṭṭhu
4	6	9	a	-maragaya-	-maragayaṃ
4	6	9	b	-sayā-	-sayāṃ
4	6	9	c	cāmiyara-	cāmiyara-
4	1	9	f	pāyaṃ	pāyaṃ
4	11	9	a	pahavantena	pavahantaṇa (P.),
					evahantaṇa (S.)
4	13	9	f	vaḍḍhiu	vaḍḍhiyau
5	2	7	a	-mottiyaṃ	-mottiyāṃ
5	2	7	b	nārattiyaṃ	nārattiyāṃ
5	4	9	a	bhaṇantaṇa	bhaṇantaṇa
5	4	9	b	vindhantaṇa	viddhantaṇa
5	4	9	f	jasu	ṇaṃ jasu
5	5	9	d	Dasāseṇa	Dasāṇaṇa
6	6	8	d	Dasāseṇa	Dasāṇaṇa
5	10	2	b	Dullaṅgha-	Dullaṅghaṇa-
5	11	2	b	dūsiddhahūṃ	dusiddhahūṃ
5	15	9	f	bhuñjāvīu	bhuñjāvīyau
6	12	5	b	cauthau	cautthau
6	13	9	d	-pahārā-bhoyaṇau	-pahāru raṇabhoyaṇau
7	2	1	b	-dhūsarāṃ	-dhūsarāṃ
7	3	5	a	utthallantaṃ	uṇallamvai
7	6	1	a	suravaṃ	suravai
7	7	2	b	cukkau	cukku
7	7	10	a	vacchatthale	vacchayale
7	8	1	a	pāḍio	pāḍiu
7	8	1	b	padhāvīo	padhāiu
7	9	1	a	bhiuḍi-	ārāḍi-bhiuḍi-
7	9	1	b	vedhīo surehiṃ	vedhīu suravarehiṃ
7	10	1	b	viruddheṇaṃ	viruddheṇa
7	16	1	b	sama-uttharanta	samuttharanta
8	12	9	d	ikkam piva	ekkam-iva
9	1	c		taṃ mārusejjahi	taṃ mārusejjaha (P.),
					taṃ mārusejjaha (S.)

19	1	10	a	parihāṇa	dūravantareṇa
19	2	10	a	dūre varantareṇa	jai yaho
19	8	10	c	ihu	attillu
19	10	8	b	attillu	-puravara-
19	13	10	c	-pura-	taiahā (P.),
20	4	9	f	tau	taiyaha (S.)

When, therefore, the readings were of equal merits. A's reading is accepted in the text. In other cases the selection is made with the criteria of metre, grammar, context, orthography etc. Principles of selection from orthographic variants are explained at length under 'Orthography' in Section 6 below.

A glance at the variants of the first few Sandhis would make it clear that genuine variants are considerably few. For the most part the difference relates to the spelling of the same word in different Mss. In other words the variation in readings is orthographical, not textual in the strict sense of the word. This orthographical variation in one and the same Ms. or between different Mss. of the same text is valuable in so far as it throws light on the original spelling and in so far as it is indicative of actual change that had crept in later pronunciation—in one word, of modernization. But once we discern and fix up the orthographic tendencies and spelling mannerisms of each Ms., the value of the orthographic variants is exhausted. If these considerations are kept in view, it will be easily granted that there was no sense in going on recording the spelling variations for the whole of PC. with the extent of twelve thousand Granthāgāras. It would have greatly inflated the critical notes without having added anything of corresponding value to text-criticism. Keeping these facts in view, the spelling variants have been recorded exhaustively for only a limited portion of the text. Thus for the portion from the beginning upto the third Kaṇḍavaka of the 7. Sandhi all the variants are noted. For the following portion upto the end of the 11. Sandhi a limited number of orthographic variants is noted. For the rest of the text mere spelling variants are not recorded, unless they have some significance from text-critical or linguistic point of view. But in all such cases where the spelling adopted in the constituted text differed from that found in all the three Mss., the readings of the Mss., are recorded without fail and the corresponding letter or letters in the constituted text are indicated with a wavy underline. For such cases as also for nasalized extended forms, see under 'Orthography' in Section 6.

Where text was found uncertain or obscure, it has been indicated by a query placed besides the doubtful word or line as required. Emendations and metrically redundant portions are enclosed in parenthesis, while additions unsupported by the Mss. are indicated by square brackets. All the lines are metrically tested and the short e, o and the Anuśārika are indicated as a rule, except where e and o are short by position. The Anusvāra is given as the class-nasal. The gloss found in the Ms. P. is given at the foot of the page below the variants and the corresponding words in the text are marked with Devanāgarī numerals. As stated above (p. 2) the Sanskrit of the gloss is incorrect and vulgarized. To give the idea of the vernacular influence, little attempt is made to correct it, unless there was some likelihood of misunderstanding. In places the gloss is obscure or positively wrong in interpretation. Such places are indicated by a query.

3 DATE AND PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF SVAYAMBHŪ.

S v a y a m b h ū ' s D a t e .

Nowhere in his three available works Svayambhū has made a statement giving us the definite and exact date of composition of any one of them. Nor has he referred to any ruler or political event of his times, which can help us in fixing his date with some certainty. Thrice he has recorded the day and the nakṣatra of completing a particular portion of his epics, but unfortunately at none of these places, he mentions the year and hence, as will be shown below, these chronological data lose all significance. Under the circumstances we have to fall back upon the usual method of gleaning bits of information from Svayambhū's writings and from later references to him and trying to squeeze something out of them.

Svayambhū has mentioned some of his distinguished predecessors in the domain of literature. In the *Svayambhūcchandas* he quotes from no less than fifty-eight poets. But most of them become known to us for the first time. These are mere names to us and therefore practically of little use in determining Svayambhū's date. But the writers mentioned by Svayambhū in the 'introductions' to PC. and RC. are important for this purpose. Well-known names like those of Bāṇa, Śrī-Harṣa, Bhāmaha, Daṇḍin, Raviṣeṇa figure there. Of these Raviṣeṇa, who is respectfully called *ācārya* by Svayambhū and whose *Padmacarita* served as the basis for his PC. is the latest. Raviṣeṇa completed his work in the 1204th year after Mahāvīra i.e. in 677-678 A.D.¹ This gives us the earlier limit of Svayambhū's time.

On the other hand, of the numerous authors that know and refer to Svayambhū or his works, Puṣpadanta is the earliest. In his *Mahāpurāṇa* he has mentioned Svayambhū twice. Firstly he appears in the company of Bhāravi, Bhāsa, Vyāsa, Kālidāsa, Caturmukha, Droṇa, Iśāna, Bāṇa—all of them distinguished predecessors of Puṣpadanta and considered at those times standard authors to be studied by those who wanted to be adepts in literature or aspired to be good poets.² Second time he is aptly remembered³ (as an illustrious author of a Rāma epic in Apabhramśa) in the beginning of the section on Rāmāyaṇa (MP. 69-79). The *Mahāpurāṇa* was begun in 959-960 A.D.

Thus we get 677-960 A.D. as the limits within which Svayambhū flourished. Let us see if this interval of about three centuries can be shortened.

First of all it should be understood that when Svayambhū talks of his having tackled the theme of Rāmāyaṇa through the favour of Ācārya Raviṣeṇa this does not necessarily mean that he was actually a disciple of the latter or that they were contemporaries. It may mean simply this that Raviṣeṇa's work supplied so far as the subject-matter was concerned the basis, plan and pattern for

(1) See PC. 1, 2-3, Appendix I, 57.

(2) Premī, 1942, 386.

(3) MP. 1 9 4-5.

(4) MP. 69 1 7.

Svayambhū's PC. This is acknowledged by the latter. It should be also remembered that Raviṣeṇa was a staunch Digambara while Svayambhū was a Yāpaniya.

In this connection Premi emphasizes the fact that Svayambhū does not refer to Jināsena, the author of the *Harivamśa* (784 A.D.) though he mentions many non-Jain authors. He considers it likely that the *Harivamśa* might have been composed later than PC. On this view Svayambhū can be assigned to the middle of the eighth century. But the value of *argumentum ex silentio* is mostly doubtful. So long as no fresh, decisive evidence is forthcoming to support this, Premi's suggestion remains just a likely inference.

The Yuddhakāṇḍa of PC. is complete with the 77. Sandhi and the Uttarakāṇḍa begins with the 78. Sandhi. But due to some confusion we find at the end of the 78. Sandhi also a statement saying that the Yuddhakāṇḍa was completed on Monday the first day of the dark half of Jyēṣṭha. Similarly at the end of the 92. Sandhi of RC. that completes the Yuddhakāṇḍa, the date of completion is given as Wednesday, the third day, Phālguna Nakṣatra, Śiva Yoga. We are also informed that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days to compose the 92 Sandhis of RC. And then the date of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa is given as Sunday the tenth day, Mūla Nakṣatra and 'the eleventh moon'. It should be noted that the year is not given at any of these three places. Now from a stanza at the beginning of the 100. Sandhi of RC. (written, according to our interpretation, by Svayambhū) we gather that Svayambhū wrote PC. and another work *Suddhaya-cariu* before RC. Further, as shall be shown in Section 4, RC. was Svayambhū's last work and therefore the *Sīri-pāñcamikāhā* and the *Svayambhūcchandas* also were written before RC. Therefore the date given in PC. should precede both the dates given in RC. and there should be a gap of several years between the date in PC. and the first date in RC. There might have intervened a few months or more between the two dates in RC., for in the case of PC., we know that the composition was twice interrupted.

A reference to Pillai's Ephemeris has given the following dates between 700 A.D. and 850 A.D., that can prove suitable within the limits of the above data.

Of the numerous dates corresponding to Wednesday, the third day, Phālguna Nakṣatra, and Sunday, the tenth day, Mūla Nakṣatra, which are given respectively for the completion of the Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC. and the beginning of its Uttarakāṇḍa, only some five are such as have an interval of less than six years between them. The rest give a very high interval which does not appear reasonable.

- (1) Cf. the words: pupu ārambhiya Rāma-kāha, Arisu joeppiya, PC. 1, 1b.
- (2) The first half of the Praśasti stanza at the end of the 20. Sandhi (Appendix I, 13) is quite corrupt and obscure and yet on the strength of its first word *dhuravaya* Sankrityayan (1945, 23) thinks that Svayambhū flourished in 780-794 A.D. during the reign of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Dhruva Dhārāvarga. But this is a mere guess.
- (3) Appendix I, 18.
- (4) Appendix I, 60.
- (5) Appendix I, 61.
- (6) Appendix I, 62.
- (7) Appendix I, 65.
- (8) See Section 5.

- Yuddhakāṇḍa of PC. completed on Monday 1, dark half of Jyēṣṭha, which fell on
- 1) May 31, 717
- 2) May 27, 720
- 3) May 29, 747
- 4) (i) May 21, 764 (1st & 2nd)
(ii) June 6, 768 (Adhika)
(iii) June 12, 771.
- Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC. completed on Wednesday 3, Phālguna Nakṣatra, which fell on
- (i) Jan. 15, 727 (3rd and 4th, Uttarā P., Māgha, Bahula).
(ii) July 14, 728 (Pūrvā P., Śrāvaṇa, Śukla).
July 27, 735 (Uttarā P., Nija Śrāvaṇa, Śukla).
July 28, 762 (Uttarā P., Adhika Bhādra°, Śukla).
- Uttarakāṇḍa of RC. begun on Sunday 10, Mūla Nakṣatra, which fell on
- Jan. 27, 732 (Māgha, Bahula)
- August 7, 740 Bhādrapada, Śukla)
(i) Feb. 9, 766 (Mūla & Pūrvā-śādhā, Māgha, Bahula)
(ii) August 9, 767 (Bhādrapada, Śukla)
August 1, 784 (Śrāvaṇa, Śukla)

But all these considerations cannot lead us any further so long as more definite data do not become available to narrow down the range between 677 A.D. and 960 A.D.

Personal account of Svayambhūdeva.

The trait of self-consciousness in some of the Apabhramśa poets has made them somewhat communicative, though in view of the general tradition of the ancient Indian writers to maintain as it were a religious taciturnity concerning themselves, it is to be expected that this communicativeness of theirs is far remote from supplying materials sufficient for sketching their life and literary activity. From the few details that lie scattered in the opening portions of PC. and RC., in the Sandhi-endings of these two works and in their colophons composed by Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana² we can gather a few facts relating to Svayambhū and his family. Māuraeva (or Mārūyaeva)³ and Pāṇinī (Padminī) were the parents of Svayambhū. One Māuraeva quoted at Sc. IV 9 was possibly none else than Svayambhū's father and in that case Svayambhū's family can rightly feel proud of maintaining the literary tradition for three successive generations: Māuraeva followed and excelled by his son Svayambhū, who in his turn followed by his younger son Tribhuvana. This latter, out of fond-

- (1) Partial or fuller accounts of Svayambhū and his literary activity based on the same original sources that are utilized here will be found in Modi, 1935, Tippiānī, 3-4, 15, 23-24, 35-38; 1940, 157-178; Jain, 1935; Velankar, 1935, 18-29; 1936, 69-71; 1946, 2-4; Premi, 1942, 370-395; Sankrityayan, 1945, 22-23. Premi's account is fuller and more connected than any other and it takes into consideration most of the previous writings.
- (2) The stanzas are collected in Appendix I.
- (3) In PC. 1 2 10 we have Mārūyēva (P.), but the metre requires something like Mārūyayeva (S.), Mārueēva (A.), stanzas (Appendix I, 53) has Māura (A. Movara). SC. IV 9 is given under the caption *tahā a Māuraevassa*, Mārūya can well be a metathetical substitute for the comparatively unfamiliar Māura.

ness, repeatedly tells us that acquiring proficiency in grammar and scriptures, he alone among the sons and numerous pupils of Svayambhū came forth, even though still young, to shoulder the burden of continuing and completing Svayambhū's literary work. Tribhuvana holds his father in the highest regard, refers to him as Svayambhūdeva, Kavirāja, Kavirāja-Cakravartin. Vidvān and Chandaścūdāmanī" ('crest-jewel of metrics' means?) and makes it a point not to mention his own name alone—unaccompanied by the patronymic. He calls himself Tribhuvana Svayambhū and not merely Tribhuvana. From his reference to himself as Svayambhū, younger son (*lahu-taṇao*, *lahu-aṅga-jāya*, *lahu-jāya*) it follows that Svayambhū must have more than one sons. He had at least two wives who were educated and cultured enough to be inspiring and helpful in his literary labours. Of them Amīavvā (Sk. Amīāmbā) dictated to Svayambhū the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa, while Āiccāmviā (diminutive of Āiccāmā, Sk. Ādityāmbā), dictated Ayodhyā-kāṇḍa, the second book of PC. And though in describing himself Svayambhū gives us, perhaps of set purpose and in confirmation with the convention, a funny picture—extremely slim frame, flat nose, sparse teeth and elongated limbs, when he makes an appreciative record of these services of his wives, he is far from sparing in compliments. Āiccāmviā was a veritable image of Rātādevī, the consort of the Sun God and correspondingly what were the accomplishments and excellences of high-spirited Amīavvā remains for us shrouded in mystery owing to the tantalizing corruptness and obscurity of the relevant stanza.

We have some ground to suspect that Svayambhū had also a third wife. In one of the colophon stanzas of PC, Tribhuvana in order to emphasize his originality declares: All sons (*ṇa*) in general, like caged parrots (*sua*) learn just to repeat what is taught; the son of Kavirāja (i.e. Svayambhū's son Tribhuvanai) on the other hand, was born of the pure womb of Suyavvā (or Suyamvā), just as the Śruti (sacred knowledge) is produced from within the Śruti (scriptures). This meaning can be got out of the expressions *Suyavvā sui-gabbha-sambhūo* if taken as paronomastically applying to Tribhuvana and Śruti. *Suyamvā* would be more appropriate instead of *Suyavvā* and when applying to Tribhuvana the words are to be taken as one single compound, *suyamvā-sui-gabbha-sambhūo*. On this interpretation *Suyavvā* or *Suyamvā* would be Svayambhū's third wife and Tribhuvana's mother. Premi favours this interpretation. But the evidence appears rather slender for making that suggestion an established fact.

- (1) Tribhuvana completed Svayambhū's three works PC, RC, and the *Śruti*, *Pancamī*, and himself composed a *Pāṇcanicariu*. He also enjoys the title *Mahākavi*. (See Appendix I, 19, 37, 50, 66, 47, 45).
- (2) Appendix I, 19, 21, 31, 33, 47, 84.
- (3) Appendix I, 25, 33, 27.
- (4) Appendix I, 13-14, 15.
- (5) Premi, 1942, 374 understands the name as *Sāmiavvā*. But Ms. P. inserts a half danda between *sā* and *miavvā* which suggests *sā + Amīavvā*.
- (6) The line containing this name is metrically defective. Ms. read *Āiccāmviā* which is to be emended as *Āiccāmvi(ya-nā)mge*.
- (7) P.C. I 2 11.
- (8) Appendix I, 13.
- (9) Appendix I, 46.
- (10) Another colophon stanza (Appendix I, 45) too brings out this fondness of Tribhuvana. Therein he tells us of his having composed a highly wonderful *Pāṇcanicariu* quite independently of the works of Cātarmukha and Svayambhū.
- (11) Premi, 1942, 374.

Unlike Puṣpadanta who was a highly sensitive and lonely spirit reminding us of Bhavabhūti, Svayambhū appears to have fully basked in the colourful sunshine of the family happiness, the affection of relatives, the adoration of pupils, the patronage of leading Jain magnates of his time and the appreciative admiration of the contemporary literary circles' and in this point he recalls to our mind Kālidāsa whose writings give us a similar impression. But Tribhuvana repeatedly draws our attention to the fact that none of the sons and pupils of Svayambhū came forth to continue his literary tradition. As he puts it, others accept wealth as their paternal inheritance; he, on the other hand, inherited the poetic faculty and carried on the great literary traditions of his family.

PC. was composed at the request and under the patronage of one Dhanañjaya', while during the composition of RC., Svayambhū was patronized by Dhavalaiya'. Tribhuvana wrote his supplement to PC. under the patronage of Vandaiya'. Who was his patron when he completed RC. is not stated, but it is probable that Dhavalaiya extended his patronage to Tribhuvana also for that purpose. Whether there was any relationship between these Dhanañjaya, Dhavalaiya and Vandaiya we simply do not know. From the similarity of the phonetic pattern of the last two of these names with that of the names like Anmaiya, Daṅgaiya, Sanaṭaiya and Silaiya mentioned by Puṣpadanta' and from the -avvā- ending feminine proper names mentioned by Svayambhū (Amiavvā, Svayambhū's wife) and Puṣpadanta' (Kundavvā, the mother of Puṣpadanta's patron Nanna) we can safely infer that these two flourished in the same region. Further in view of the fact that *avve*, *abbe* are Kannada words meaning 'mother' 'woman', that masculine proper names ending in -aiya and feminine proper names ending in -abbe, -avvā were common in old Kannada, and that Puṣpadanta lived and wrote at Mānya-kheta modern Mālkhed in Hyderabad State, we can assume that Svayambhū carried on his literary activity staying in a Kannada-speaking territory. It is true that we have no direct statement from the poet relating to his domicile. But the above inference finds indirect support from the following facts:

(1) In a simile in RC. the five Pāṇḍavas, Draupadī and

(1) Appendix I, 1-5, 13-15, 49; Puṣpadanta refers to Svayambhū as 'surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives' (*Mahāpurāṇa*, 69/1/7). At PC. 1 3 90, according to the reading *ragadārutu* in P., S. and the gloss thereon in P., Svayambhū undertook to compose PC. at the instance of some merchant-prince (*rājāśreṣṭhī*).

(2) Appendix I, 46, 48, 49, 68, 84.

(4) Appendix I, 58, 66, 68 etc.

(6) *Mahāpurāṇa*, 1 4 7a, 102 13 7; *Nāyakumāracarit* 1 3 12; from the Kannada inscriptions of the 8th-10th cent. cf. Atavarmmayya, Kannayam, Kolgali-varayya, Govannayya, Govindayya, Cathayya, Devayya etc. (Gai, 1946, 230) and Charengayya, Chavundayya, Viddepayya etc. (Narasimhachar, 1923, Inscription Nos. 4, 39, 42).

(7) *Nāyakumāracarit*, 112, stanza 2.

(8) Kittel gives *avve* 'A mother, used also as a title of respect and love, 2. a grandmother; 3. any elderly woman' and *abbe* 'mother'.

(9) *Kāl-abbe*, *Kaṭci-abbe*, *Nāgiabbe* are attested from the Kannada inscriptions of the 8th-10th century (Gai, 1946, 24) and *Gunamati-avve* (C. 700 A.D.), *Saviyabbe*, *Vaijabbe* (C. 950 A.D.) and numerous others from old Kannada inscriptions (Narasimhachar, 1923, inscriptions Nos. 112, 139, 68). -*abbe* is a latter development of *avve*; the change of *v* to *b* was in a transitional stage in the 9th century A.D. (Gai, 1946, 16).

(3) Appendix I, 7, 8, 9 etc.

(5) Appendix I, 20, 25 etc.

Kunta are significantly compared to the seven mouths of the Godāvari.

Saṁcallai satta-i puravaraho

Goyāvari-muhaim va sāyarahō. RC. 21 18 5.

"All the seven started towards the best of the cities, like the seven mouths of the Godāvari going towards the ocean."

This simile cannot easily strike one who is not a Southerner.

- (2) At PC. 78 4 6 the months of the year are referred to as

Phaggūṇa-avasāṇa caitta-pamuha.

'Beginning with Caitra and ending with Phālguna'.

This suggests a region where the Caitrādī year was current.

- (3) Yāpaniya Saingha, the Jain schism to which Svayambhū belonged flourished in the South and especially in the Karnaṭaka region.

- (4) The graphic description of the Godāvari and the Narmadā in Svayambhū's epics bear an unmistakable stamp of the first-hand observation.

But then how to account for the adoption of Ap. as a literary medium in the Kannada-speaking area? It appears that Svayambhū might be only an immigrant into Karnaṭaka from some northern region like Berar. From the history of the Rāstrakūṭas, we gather that from the seventh century onwards there was a close political and cultural intercourse between Berar and Karnaṭaka. The main line of the Rāstrakūṭas ruled at Mānyakheta, modern Malkhed in Hyderabad. But the ancestors of Dantidurga, the first Rāstrakūṭa king of note were ruling somewhere in Berar and are supposed to be connected with the Rāstrakūṭa king Nannarāja Yudhāsura, who was ruling at Elichpur in Berar in the middle of the 7th Century A.D. But Altekar thinks, 'Dantidurga and his ancestors were not natives of Berar. Canarese was their mother-tongue'. Hence he conjectures that 'there may, quite possibly, have been a Rathi family holding local sway at Lātūr (= Lattalūra) in Bidar District of Hyderabad State. This family may have later migrated to Elichpur or some other place nearby in Berar, where Nannarāja was ruling in 631-632 A.D.'

This clearly shows close political relations between Berar and the Kannada territory continuing for centuries.

Similarly close cultural ties between the two regions can be surmised from what we know about Puspadanta, another great Apabhraṁśa poet. Puspadanta composed his Apabhraṁśa Purāṇa at Mānyakheta under the patronage of the Rāstrakūṭa minister Bharata in 959-965. It is very likely that Svayambhū's case also was analogous. He and his patrons, though residing in a Kannada-speaking region might have originally hailed from Berar. Only some such assumption can explain the apparent incongruity of a western literary dialect being employed by persons residing in Southern India where Dravidian tongues were current.

We know it full well that apart from possessing inborn talent (pratibhā) the poet in ancient India was required to study hard (vyutpatti) and undergo a rigorous course of training (amanda-

(1) Altekar, 1934, 11.

(2) Ibid., 11, 23.

abhiyoga). Real poets were required to be miniature pundits. Hence it is no wonder to find a good amount of learning and erudition in a poet of Svayambhū's eminence. His works and reputation both show that he occupied a lofty position as a poet as well as a scholar. Attention has been already drawn to the big titles like Kavirāja, Chandaścūdāmanī etc., enjoyed by Svayambhū. His reference to 'five spics', to Bāna and Harṣa, to Bhāmaha and Daṇḍin, to Bharata, Piṅgala and Indragomin is indicative of his familiarity with various disciplines like Rhetorics, Metrics, Dramaturgy, Music and Grammar as also with the Sk. Kāvya and Nāṭaka. Citations from about three scores of Pk. and Ap. poets in his *Svayambhūcchandas* provide a concrete evidence of his comprehensive and critical knowledge of both these literatures. It is therefore quite natural that numerous later poets and authors have paid glowing tributes to Svayambhū.

The Tīppaṇa on MP. 1 9 5 gives a note on Svayambhū as *pāṃthadī-baddha-Rāmāyana-kartā Apalisanḡhiya*. From this reference we understand that Svayambhū belonged to the Yāpaniya sect. Premī and Upadhye have collected together various literary and inscriptional references to the Yāpaniya sect and have brought forth its importance, mostly in the South in and about the Kārnāṭaka region, as a Jain schism worthy of being mentioned alongside the Śvetāmbara and the Digambara sects. It shared some tenets and beliefs characteristic of either.

In this case also we do not have any direct or indirect statement from Svayambhū. But in one point, I think, this can be supported from his voluminous epics. The Yāpaniya sect was comparatively tolerant of other religious beliefs and held that not absolutely giving up all possessions (*sagrāṇtha*) and allegiance to a non-Jain denomination did not disqualify one from attaining salvation. Such a catholic outlook on religious matters is found to be characteristic of Svayambhū from what we gather from several passages occurring in his three extant works.

The following passage is taken from the *Rūṭhanemicariu*, the occasion being the last moments of Abhimanyu on the battle-grounds.

सउहृदं एम चवन्तएण, सो सुमरिउ देउ मरन्तएण ॥
जो सम्बहं देवहं अमलउ, तइलोकक-सिहरे जसु थावेलउ ॥
जें अटठ वि कम्महं णिज्जियहं, जें पउचेन्दियहं परज्जियहं ॥
जें धरिवि महारिसि मोक्खु गय, जसु तणएँ धम्मे धिय जीव-दये ॥
जें णासिउ जोइ-जरा-मरणु, सो सम्बहो तिहुयणहो जें सरणु ॥
जो बहइ णिरउजण परम छवि, जसु सोउ (वि)बोउ विणांमु णवि ॥
जो णा इव णउंसउ णइव तिय, ण पयउट एक-वि जांसु किय ॥
जो णिक्कलु सन्तु पराहिपर ॥
णारायणु दिणयरु बइसवणु, सिउ वरुणु हुवासणु ससि पवणु ॥
जो होउ सु होउ थुणन्तु धिउ, एकन्ते करेप्पिणु कालु किउ ॥

—*Rūṭhanemicariu* 55 30 1-10

"While speaking thus, Abhimanyu, who was dying called to his mind that deity, who is foremost among all, whose abode is on the

(1) Premī, 1942, 41-60.

(2) Upadhye, 1933, 224-231.

(3) para-śāsane sa-grāṇthānām mōkṣam ca.

(4) cf. Sagarā's prayer to Ajita in Vimalasūri's *Phūmacariyā*:
nāha! tumam Bāmbhāno, Tiloyano, Saṃkaro, Sayambuddhā,
Nārāyaṇo, Apantō, Tiloya-pujjāriho Aruhā. V. 122.

top of the three worlds, who has conquered all the five senses, relying on whom as the support great sages attained salvation, in whose religion kindness towards the living has (the chief) place, who has done away with birth, old age and death, who is the refuge of all the three worlds, who possesses the highest spotless lustre, who is free from sorrow and destruction, who is neither male, nor eunuch, nor female (?) who does not partake in any activity, who is indivisible, continually existing and the highest of the high, who is Nārāyaṇa, Sun, Vaiśravaṇa, Śiva, Varuṇa, Fire, Moon, Wind; whoever he may be, Abhimanyu was there praying to that deity, and concentrating (on him) (?), he succumbed to death.'

Here it is clear that once we are agreed upon the real nature of the Supreme Deity, Svayambhū has no partiality for giving it any specific name, call it Nārāyaṇa or Śiva or Wind or whatever you like.

A passage similar in spirit to the above can be cited from PC

किय बन्दन सुह-गइ-गामियहो, भावे चन्दप्पह-सामियहो ॥
 'जय तुहें मइ तुहें गइ तुहें सरणु, तुहें माय ॥ १ ॥ तुहें बन्धु-जणु ॥
 तुहें परम-पक्खु परमत्ति-हरु, तुहें सब्बहुं परहुं पराहिपरु ॥
 तुहें वंसणे पाणे चरित्ते थिय, तुहें सयल-सुरासुरेहिं णमिउ ॥
 सिद्धन्ते मत्ते तुहें वायरणे, मज्झाएँ ज्ञाणे तुहें तक्करणे ॥
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

अरहतु तुहु तुहें हरि हरु वि, तुहें अण्णाण-तमोह-रिउ ।
 तुहें सुहुमु णिरञ्जणु परम-पउ, तुहें रवि बम्भु सयम्भु सिउ ॥

PC. 43 19 4-9

“(Rāma) bowed down with devotion to Lord Candraprabha who helps others attain the blessed state (and recited a hymn) ‘You are the thought-principle; you are the goal and the refuge, you are mother, father, kinsmen (to me), you are the highest partisan; you are the destroyer of the greatest grief; you are the highest of the high; it is you who are found in Darsana, Jñāna and Caritra; you are bowed down to by all the gods and demons, you are in the scriptures, in Mantras and in grammar, in religious studies and meditation, and in the practice of austerities; you are the Arhat, the Buddha, Hari, as also Hara; you are the enemy of the mass of darkness in the form of ignorance; you are subtle, passionless and the highest abode; you are the Sun, Brahman, Svayambhū and Śiva’.”

The third passage is in the *Svayambhūcchandās*. It is given there anonymously as an illustration of the *Adillā* that can begin a *Sandhi*. As shown later on it is very likely that the passage is from Svayambhū's pen. It is as follows:

अक-मलास-विरलु अडरुसउ,
 धम्मिअ(उ) ऐम ऐं(जेम?) महुअरु तुसउ ।
 बुद्धाच्च बम्ह हरि संकरु,
 जे मेराउ देउ हरिसंकरु ॥ SC. VIII 39.

Let the pious feel satisfaction in the same manner as a bee (going in search of flower juice indifferently to all the trees alike) the Arka, Palāśa, Bilva and Atarūsa. Let the Buddha, Aditya, Brahman, Hari and Śankara, causing delight give.....(?) (the last line is a bit obscure).

These three passages breathe an air of toleration which pre-

is a welcome contrast to narrow secularism that is otherwise characteristic of religious writers.

From another direction too we can demonstrate this attitude of Svayambhū to regard as one the Supreme Deity conceived in different religious systems, it being attributable to the broad outlook characteristic of the Yāpaniya belief.

As is shown in Section 5 below, Svayambhū, while composing the *Paumacariu* had closely followed Raviṣeṇa's *Paḍmacarita*. It is quite natural and obvious that for various reasons he had to make numerous alterations—additions, omissions, expansions and abridgements. In this connection it is very significant that all the purposely and bitterly anti-Brahmanical passages that are found in Raviṣeṇa's work (and ultimately, most of them, in some form or other, in Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*) are either completely omitted by Svayambhū or skipped over with a passing reference. The first of such conspicuous omissions is the disparaging topic of the origin of the Brahman caste (Raviṣeṇa, IV 85-131: '*dvijātinām samudbhavaḥ*'; Vimalasūri, IV 64-87, '*māhaṇḍhiyāro*'). Svayambhū is quite silent about it. Secondly in the Upākhyāna (side-episode) of Hariṣeṇa the dispute relating to the processions of the Brahma-ratha and the Jina-ratha, calculated to convey the superiority of Jainism over Brahmanism (Raviṣeṇa, VIII 286-293; 397-398; Vimalasūri, VIII 147-151; 207-208) is vaguely referred to in PC. by just a single line *mahā-raha-kāraṇe, jāṇevi jāṇaṇi-dukku* (PC. 11 2 2). The third such omission is the topic of the destruction of Marutta's sacrifice and origin of sacrifice (*Marutta-yajña-dhvaṃsana*) which occupies the whole of Canto XI in Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri. This is summarily and colourlessly dismissed by Svayambhū in barely eight words: *jāgu paṇāsevi, riṇ tāsevi* 15 8 9 b and *Nārau dhirevi, Maru vasi-karevi* 15 9 1 a.

It is true that Svayambhū's main interest lies in directly relating the narrative and hence he is generally inclined to omit, drastically abridge or make just a passing reference to all those topics and side-episodes which have little direct bearing on the principal narrative or which have an utterly didactic, descriptive or digressive aim. Yet any one who considers the respective attitudes of Raviṣeṇa and Svayambhū in this matter as reflected in the *Paḍmacarita* and the *Paumacariu* would not fail to see the glaring contrast presented by the staunchly denouncing, refuting and dogmatic spirit of some of the passages of the former work and regular eschewing of all such references in the latter, and consequently attach to it particular significance, as is done here.

4. SVAYAMBHŪ'S LITERARY ACTIVITY

Several works—some of them preserved, others known in name only—have been ascribed to Svayambhū.

The Extant Works

At present only three works of Svayambhū are extant in the Ms. or printed form: Two Purāṇas, viz., *Paumacariu* or *Rāmīyaṇa-purāṇa* and *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu* or *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* and a manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa metres called *Svayambhūcchandas*.

(1) For previous accounts of Svayambhū's literary activity see the sources mentioned in n. 1; p. 9.

The Paumacariu.

This is described in Section 5.

The Riṭṭhanemicariu

The *Riṭṭhanemicariu* (*Ariṣṭanemi-caritām*) or *Harivaṃśa purāṇa* is the most voluminous of Svayambhū's works. Its extent is given as 18,000 Granthāgras. It has 1,937 Kāvyaśloka. Its 11 Sandhis are distributed over four Books or Kandas as follows: Jayava-kāṇḍa (Yādava-kāṇḍa), 13 Sandhis; Kuru-Kāṇḍa, 19 Sandhis; Jujjha-kāṇḍa (Yuddha-kāṇḍa), 60 Sandhis; Uttara-kāṇḍa, 20 Sandhis. Its external form and structure closely resemble those of PC. As the latter is a Rāma-epic, the *Riṭṭhanemi-caritām* is a Kṛṣṇa-epic. It deals with the life-story of the twenty-second Tirthaṅkara Ariṣṭanemi and the narrative of Kṛṣṇa and the Pāṇḍavas in its Jain version. The life-story of Rāma and that of Kṛṣṇa along with the Pāṇḍavas appear to have been very popular religious themes, and besides Svayambhū several Sanskrit, Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa poets, before and during his times, became interested in them, employing their literary talent in composing epics on one or both of the sacred themes. This is to be largely inferred from literary allusions and citations in other works, since only a few of such epics have survived to our days. The available information on this point can be tabulated as under:

Author Vimalasūri (1st or 3rd Cent.)	Theme Rāmāyaṇa	Work Paumacariya	Language Prakrit
Kittihara ^a (Kirtidhara)	Harivaṃśa		
Anuttaravāya ^a or Anuttaravāgmin	Rāmāyaṇa	—	Prakrit or Apabhraṃśa
Raviṣeṇa (677-8 A.D.)	"	"	"
		Padmacarita	Sanskrit

(1) Jain, 1935, 70.

(3) Jacobi, 1914.

(4) Uddyotanaśūri in his *Kuvalayanāṭā* (778-779) refers parenthetically to Vimalasūri as the first author of Harivaṃśa: *bhayaṇa-saḥassa-dāyāṇi Harivaṃśasuppatti-kāraṇaṇi padhāṇaṇi vāṇḍāṇi vāṇḍiṇaṇi pi ha Harivaṃśaṇi eṇa Vimalapayaṇaṇi*.

See Premi, 1942, 571-572.

(5) See PC. 1 2 8, which is taken from Raviṣeṇa. The latter in the introduction to his *Padmacarita*, while giving the tradition says that the sacred theme of the Rāma-narrative was handed down to Kirtidhara and from Kirtidhara to Anuttaravāgmin; the written work of the latter was seen by Raviṣeṇa and hence his present attempt (viz. *Padmacarita*): *Prabhāraṇaṇi kramataḥ kirtin tātō nuttaravāgminam likhitaṇi tasya saṃprāya Raver yatno'yaṇi vadyataḥ* ||

Padmacarita I 42.

Now we know that Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* is hardly anything more than an elaborated Sanskrit recast of Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya* (cf. Premi, 'Padmacarita Aur Paumacariya' (1942, 272-292). On this account can we identify Anuttaravāgmin with Vimalasūri? But the latter does not say that he has inherited the tradition from any Kirti or Kirtidhara. He seems to be the pioneer in composing a Rāma epic, as well as a Kṛṣṇa epic; for the latter we have got the above quoted authority of Uddyotana.

Viaddha ^a (Vidagdha)	Harivaṁśa	Prakrit
Bhadda (Bhadra) ^a and/or	"	Apabhramśa
Dantibhadda (Dantibhadra) and/or	"	"
Bhaddāsa (Bhadraśva)	Kṛṣṇabālaca-rita	"
Goinda (Govinda) ^a	"	Apabhramśa
Nāgaha ^a	Rāmāyaṇa	Prakrit
Caūmuha (Caturmukha) ^a	"	Apabhramśa

- (1) See *Svayambhūcchandas* III 17:
Vattam Viaddhassa—
savva-viggaha-peārā, pattā Kaṇḍ'(?nḥ')Ajjunā Kannaṁ |
dharā teṇa te devī eam tannaṇaṁ jāṇaṁ ||
Here b mentions Arjuna, Karna and possibly Kṛṣṇa.
- (2) See Appendix I, st. 1, 2 and 3, wherein the Go-grahaṇa and Matsya-vedha episodes are mentioned.
- (3) *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 23, 24, 26 cited under Goinda's name relate to the loves of Kṛṣṇa, Rādhā and Gopīs. The poem must have been composed throughout in the Mātrā or Raḍḍā metre like Haribhadra's *Nemiṇāhacariu*.
- (4) *Svayambhūcchandas* I 34 cites an illustration under the name of Nāgaha, where d reads: dhāiam pavaṅgamāna rakicahasendu-sennam 'the army of the Lord of the Rākṣasas rushed on to the Monkeys'.
- (5) Premī, op. cit. p. 372, footnote 2, thinks that *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 2, VI 83, 86 and 112, cited under the name of Caūmuha pertain to the theme of Rāmāyaṇa and hence they establish Caūmuha as the author of a *Paūma-cariu* also. But the passages have no unquestionable reference to the Rāmāyaṇa narrative. IV 2 (a) pertains to the Harivaṁśa-narrative; 2 (b) is ko mahu jivataham nei dhana 'who, while I am alive, can take away the bow?' 2 (c) is na-nāma-paāsahā surahā sāsahā 'from Gods announcing their own names'; VI 86 is sasi uggau tāma, jeṇa naha-aṅgaṇa maṇḍiaṇa 'yam rai-rahā-cākka, disai aruṇa(m) chaddiaṇa || Then rose the moon, whereby the expanse of the sky was adorned. (She appeared) as if Aruṇa had left behind, a wheel of the Sun-chariot'; VI 112 is doha na kiya ahisesaṇa viṇha-samubbha-cinḥ(udh) aiṇ | vaddhīasamarūvesaiṇ, valaiṇ ve-vi sannaddhai (a is obscure—but has no reference to a Rāma-story; the rest of the stanza means) 'Both the armies, with various ensigns raised and with (their) martial spirit enhanced, became equipped'; these passages contain no such details as would assign them to a work on the theme of the Rāmāyaṇa. The remaining passage VI 83 is given by the editor of the *Svayambhūcchandas* with an emendation. It reads: naṁ pavaru palāsu, vaṇa-saṁcāriṇa phuḷliā |
te coddaha lakkaṇaṁ (ṇi)misaddheṇ sara-sallā ||

Velankar has not advanced any reasons for adding ṇi before misaddheṇ. The emendation is unacceptable as it violates the metre and as such defeats the very purpose for which the stanza was cited. For it is cited to illustrate the metre Koilarīñcholi having the measure 10/13 (SC. VI 82). But the stanza as emended by Velankar scans 11/13 in its latter half. This shows that the emendation by bringing in an additional mora spoils the metre. The latter half therefore should be read as in the original, te coddaha lakkaṇa, ṇimisaddheṇ sara-sallā || The stanza in its present form presents grammatical difficulties. But the general sense and especially the sense of the latter half is quite clear, 'Those fourteen lakhs were within a trice pierced

Caumuha
Jinasena (783-84)

Harivaiṇśa'
Harivaiṇśa'
Rāmāyaṇa
and
Harivaiṇśa

Harivaiṇśa-
purāṇa
Uttarapurāṇa

Apabhraṁśa
Sanskrit

Guṇabhadra (c. 850)

Among the Apabhraṁśa poets there was a general practice of inserting their *nāmamudrā* in the concluding stanza of each section of their poems. Svayambhū too follows it. But in the *Ritthanemicariu* we find not one but three different such *nāmamudrās*: those of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśah-kīrti (Jasakīrti). Upto 99. Sandhi we regularly find the name of Svayambhū inserted in the closing Ghattā of the last Kāvavaka of each Sandhi. Even some valuable details relating to the composition of the *Ritthanemicariu* are given in the colophon of the 92. Sandhi. Over and above stating the extent in Sandhis of each of the three Kāṇḍas composed so far, the date of completing the Yud-dhakāṇḍa and that of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa, we are told that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days in all in composing the ninety-two Sandhis of the *Ritthanemicariu*. The colophon of the 99. Sandhi states 'Finished Sandhi ninety-ninth, called "The Description of the Samavasaraṇa" in the *Ritthanemicariu* composed by Svayambhū, the best among Poet-laureates'. On the other hand colophon of the 100. Sandhi says: 'Finished Sandhi hundredth, called "Samavasaraṇa," in the *Ritthanemicariu* (in the portion) that escaped Svayambhū and that was completed by Mahākavi Tribhuvana Svayambhū'. And similarly we find the name of Tribhuvana Svayambhū along with that of Svayambhū at the end of Sandhis 101-104. Further, in the Ghattās of the last Kāvavaka of 105. and 106. Sandhis we find the *nāmamudrās* of Svayambhū and one Jasakīrti or Jasukīrti (Yaśah-

with arrows. They appeared (with their bloody wounds) like Pakṣas blooming in a forest.

Thus none of the stanzas mentioned by Premi, has any definite reference to the Rāma-story. But on the grounds (1) that Puṣpalanta at the beginning of the episode of Rāma in his *Mahāpurāṇa* significantly pays tribute to Caturmukha and Svayambhū and (2) that the Prāsaṅgi stanzas found in the beginning of Svayambhū's *Pañnacariu* praise Cāṇmuka, it is plausible to ascribe a *Pañnacariu* to Caturmukha.

1. This is to be assumed on the following grounds:

(a) Dhavala (c. 11th cent.) in his *Harivaiṇśa-purāṇa* refers to a narrative of Hari and the Pāṇḍavas composed by Cāṇmuka:
Hari-Pāṇḍavāṇa kahā Cāṇmuka-pāśahim bhāṣayam janhā!
taha virayanti loya-piṇḍa jena na nārei dāṁṣayam pūṛam!
(quoted by Premi, 1942, 372, note 2).

(b) Appendix I, st. 3 praises the Gograhya episode of Caturmukha, which is obviously the cattle-lifting attempted by Duryodhana and party, when the Pāṇḍavas were completing their stay at Virāṭa.

(c) *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 2 (quoted as from Cāṇmuka mentions Arjuna.

(2) MDJG, 32, 33.

(3) Appendix I, st. 59-62. Stanza 63 is a Sanskrit *sūbhāṣita* and it is not clear how it got in here. But similar out of place Sanskrit stanzas are found elsewhere too in the Prāsaṅgi stanzas found in Svayambhū's works. Cf. the Rudrāṣṭaka of Īśāṇāśayana interpolated in the opening Prāsaṅgi stanzas of PC. and two Sanskrit stanzas (Appendix I, st. 51, 52) from Raviṣena's *Padma-carita* found in the colophon of PC.

(4) Appendix I, st. 64.

(5) Appendix I, st. 69, 71.

(6) Appendix I, st. 69, 71.

(7) Premi, 1942, 379 and Jain, 1935, 72, do not give 105. They missed it apparently because the *nāmamudrā* occurs in the first half of the Ghattā of the last Kāvavaka of 105. Sandhi.

kīrti) together in one stanza. In the colophons¹ of these Sandhis Svayambhū alone is mentioned; Tribhuvana Svayambhū is not included. Lastly Sandhis 107-112 contain², somewhere in the body of the last Kaṭavaka, in the Ghaṭṭā of the last Kaṭavaka or in the colophon—in one or several of these places—the *nāmamudrās* or names of all the three: Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśahkīrti. These facts suggest that Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśahkīrti also had their hands in the composition of Sandhis 100-112. This is made clear by the colophons of Sandhis 100-104, 107-112 and by the colophon of the whole work³. Tribhuvana Svayambhū⁴ and Yaśahkīrti⁵ both praise the effort of 'rescuing' the incomplete or partly lost literary works of others as a magnanimous effort. In the colophon after the 112. Sandhi the following information is given⁶: This well-known Bhārata-purāṇa containing Harivaṃśa and the life history of Nemi was composed in the Paddhādī metre by Svayambhū. Whatever gap (*sunnaḥ*) was left in his work was filled up after the poet's death by his son Tribhuvana Svayambhū. What ever was left out even after Tribhuvana's supplementation was 'rescued' (*uddharīu*) i.e. made good by Yaśahkīrti in accordance with the tradition of the Harivaṃśa and at the instance of his Guru Sri-Guṇakīrti. At the invitation (?) of Sarahasena (?) Śreṣṭhi, Yaśahkīrti came to Kumara-pāyari (Kumāra-nagari) and recited (this Purāṇa) before the Śrāvakas in the Paṇiyāra Jain temple near Gopagiri (Gwalior).

The requisite information regarding this Yaśahkīrti can be gathered from the beginning portions and colophons of his two works⁷. Yaśahkīrti Bhaṭṭāraka belonged to the Kāṣṭhā Saṃgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puṣkara Gaṇa. He to the Kāṣṭhā Saṃgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puṣkara Gaṇa. He was a pontiff at Gwalior. He flourished in the first half of the 15th century during the reign of the Tomara king Kirtisinha. His successors were Malayakīrti and Guṇabhadra. Paṇḍita Rādhū⁸, who composed numerous Apabhraṃśa works like *Padma-purāṇa* (or *Balabhadrapurāṇa*), *Nemipurāṇa*, *Pārsvacarita*, *Vara-dhamānacarita*, *Dhanakumāracarita*, etc. was a contemporary and a co-disciple of Yaśahkīrti. Mss. of two Apabhraṃśa works of Yaśahkīrti are known to exist. The *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*⁹, a fairly extensive work in 34 sargas was composed by him in 1440 A.D.¹⁰ for a layman called Hemarāja, while the *Candappahacariu* in 11 Sandhis was written at the request of a pious Jain called Siddhapāla. Now two questions arise. First, what were the contributions

- (1) Appendix I, st. 70, 72. Premi, 1942, 379 is not correct when he says that 'all the Sandhis from 100-112 mention Tribhuvana in their colophons'.
- (2) Appendix I, st. 73-88. Premi and Jain again do not include here the 107. Sandhi because they missed the *nāmamudrā* that occurs in the 2. line before the Ghaṭṭā of the last Kaṭavaka.
- (3) Appendix I, passage No. 87, lines 6-20.
- (4) Appendix I, st. 68, 84.
- (5) Appendix I, st. 81.
- (6) This colophon is considered below.
- (7) Kaslival, 1950, 98-99, 122-127; Premi, 1942, 380, footnote 6.
- (8) Kaslival, 1950, 105-116.
- (9) *iya Pāṇḍupurāṇe siri Guṇakitti-sisa-muṇi-Jasakitti viraiya(e) sāhu-Vilhā-putta-Hemarāja-nāmanke caṭṭisamo saggo samatto | iti Pāṇḍavapurāṇam samāptam*
Kaslival, 1950, 125.
- (10) *vikkama rāyaho vavagaya(e) kālhe mahi-sāyara-gaha-rāsa-aṅkālae*
Kaslival, 1950, 125.

of Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥkīrti in the composition of those Sandhis of the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu* which bear their *nāmanud-rās*? Second, why it was found necessary, not by one, but by two authors after Svayambhū—one of them was no other than his own son—to supplement the work written by him?

It appears that Svayambhū had nothing to do with the composition of 100-112 Sandhis. And what were the respective shares of Tribhuvana and Yaśaḥkīrti can be decided only by a close study of the text and other relevant sources. But this much is certain that the last Kaḍavaka of the 112 Sandhi of RC, giving the colophon of the complete work was written by Yaśaḥkīrti. Several of its lines are found word for word in his *Pāṇḍarapurāṇa*.

The question as to why others felt it necessary to supplement Svayambhū's *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu* is taken up below under Section 5, because the question of multiple authorship is connected with the *Paūmacariu* also.

The work is generally called *Riṭṭhaṇemi-cariu*. In the colophon of 109. Sandhi it is called *Riṭṭhaṇemi-purāṇa*. In the colophon of the whole work (written by Yaśaḥkīrti) the work is referred to in view of its theme, as *Bhāraka-purāṇa*, *Nemicariya* and *Harivaṇṣa*. Svayambhū himself refers to the theme of RC. as *Harivaṇṣa*.

The Svayambhūcchandās

The *Svayambhūcchandās* (SC.) has been published by Velankar¹ from the only known Ms. in the Baroda Oriental Institute. It is a comparatively modest manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa metres. The work is planned in eight chapters, the first three dealing with the Pk. section, the remaining comprising the Ap. section. The first twenty-two folios of the Ms. of SC. are lost. Thus the text of SC. that is available to us is incomplete.

Its Authorship

Svayambhū's authorship of this work is settled by the title *Svayambhūcchandās*, 'Svayambhū's metrics' mentioned in the concluding stanza of each chapter. That this Svayambhū is identical with the author of PC. is clear from the numerous citations from the latter work found in SC. It is Svayambhū's practice to cite illustrations from the Ap. literature known to him and in all the cases he gives such illustrations, the name of the original author is also mentioned. But besides these, there are many illustrations cited without any name. Several of these anonymous illustrations

- (1) Lines 1-7 are the same as given from the last portion of the *Pāṇḍarapurāṇa*. Kāśīval, 1950, 124. Only instead of *viṣṇu svayambhū mahi-viṭṭhāru* there is *muni-Jaśakīrti(i) mahiḥ viṭṭhāru*. Further line 16 repeats the same thing partly in other words, while lines 17-19 and 21 are identical with those in the *Pāṇḍarapurāṇa* (ibid., 123).
- (2) At least three Mss. of the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu* have been reported by Premi (1942, 376 footnotes 2-3): One from the Government MS. collection at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona (No. 1117 of 1891-1895), another from the Ailak Pannālāl Sarasvatibhavan, Bombay and the third from the Godikā temple collection at Sāmgāner.
- (3) Appendix I, passage 87, line 1.
- (4) Appendix I, passage 57, line 2, 13.
- (5) Velankar, 1935, 1936.
- (6) The title appears to have been coined by Svayambhū on the model of the *Jayadevacchandās* of Jayadeva (Velankar, 1949, 1-40). cf. also the *Chandās-sekhara* of Rājasekhara Kavi.

tions can be traced to PC. The conclusion is obvious that probably all the anonymous illustrations in SC. are taken from Svayambhū's own works. In their case, the source being quite obviously understood, he saw no propriety in attaching his name. This clearly proves common authorship for SC. and PC. Citing the stanza 'Śrī-Harṣo nipuṇah kaviḥ' etc. in SC. (I 144 a) and the reference to Śrī-Harṣa in RC. as making a present of *nipuṇatva* to Svayambhū supports the same conclusion. This invalidates several inferences of Velankar regarding Svayambhū and SC.

SC. is not very ambitious. Its expressed aim is to give in a nutshell the essential features of Pk. and Ap. prosody. In the closing stanza of each chapter the work is described as *pañcamśa-sāra-hua* 'the substance of the five Gaṇas'. The concluding stanza of Ch. III states: *pāua-sāro parisamatto* 'the choice matter of the Prakrit prosody has been treated.' The same remark is repeated at the opening of Ch. V.

Its Prakrit Section

The Prakrit section of SC. presents several surprises for us. Though it is called *Prākṛtasāra* it does not treat in its available portion any of the genuine Pk. *Mātrāvṛttas*. What is given in the Pk. section are the well-known Akṣaravṛttas of the Sanskrit prosody with their Sama (from the Uktā to the Utkṛti class, the Śeṣa-vṛttas and the Dandakas), Ardhasama and Viśama divisions. In the fragment of SC. preserved to us there is nothing corresponding to the fourth chapter of Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* describing the Āryā, Galitaka, Khañjaka and Śiṣṣaka class of Pk. metres. What is still stranger, these so-called Pk. metres are defined as if they were *Mātrāvṛttas*. They are defined, not by using the well-known Akṣaragaṇas (*ya, ra, ta, etc.*), but by using a special terminology of *Mātragaṇas*, such as *ta, taāra, etc.*, for a Tri-mātra, *ca, cagaṇa, camsa* for a Caturmātra and so on, with the particularization of the type of the Gaṇa as required.

Moreover, as noted previously, Svayambhū, unlike Hemacandra, does not compose his own illustrations to support the metrical rules and definitions in SC. He prefers to illustrate from the then available Pk. and Ap. literatures and in many a case the name of the author also is prefixed to the stanza cited. Thereby we come to know of a large number of Pk. and Ap. poets almost all of whom were so far quite unknown to us. It also gives us a glimpse of the riches of Pk. and Ap. literature cultivated in and before Svayambhū's time.

Its Apabhraṃśa Section

The Ap. section of SC. is important from several viewpoints. The sources for the study of Ap. prosody are considerably few and their usefulness is further diminished by their sketchy, incomplete or indiscriminately eclectic character. So far Hemacandra's

- (1) Modi, 1940, 172, Premi, 1942, 383-384. This matter is dealt with further below.
- (2) 'Śrī-Hariseṇa niya-nipattanaṇau'. Appendix I, passage 57, line 9 a.
- (3) Premi, 1942, 384.
- (4) Summary of the contents, importance and other information concerning SC. will be found in the abovementioned articles of Velankar and in Premi, 1942. Velankar reproduces some of this information in the introduction to his edition of Rājasekhara's *Chandaśekhara*, 1946, 1-14.

andonusasana was the only work to which we glanced with hope of getting light on all sorts of metrical problems of Ap and we know well how often it failed us. Under the circumstances, a pre-Hemacandra work on Ap. metres from the pen, not of a theoretician, but of an epic poet recognised as Kaviśāra and a poet, deserves, in spite of its briefness, to be welcomed. And in view of its value as an early authentic source, a short analysis of the Ap. section of SC. will not be here out of place.

Analysis of the contents of SC. IV-VIII

Ch. IV. Utsāhādī (Treatment of the Utsāha and other Metres):

A. Introductory (1-4).

Introductory stanza (1); metrical value of the Bindu and of e and o in certain positions (2-4).

B. The Mātrā-prakaraṇa (5-28).

Utsāha (5-6); Duvahaa (Dvipathaka i.e., Dohā) with its varieties (7-13); Mātrā with its varieties (14-28).

C. The Vadanaka-prakaraṇa (29-32).

Vadanaka with its varieties (29-32).
Another application of the name *Vadanaka* (33); *Prahe-likā* (34); *Hṛdayālikā* (35); *Dhuvāla* (36-39); *Maṅgala* (40-41); the concluding stanza (42).

Ch. V. The Śaṭpada-jāti.

Three varieties of the Dhruvaka (1); quantity of the pāda-ending syllable (2); definition of the Śaṭpada Dhruvaka (3); its varieties: Śaṭpada Jāti (4-5), S. Upajāti (6-7) and S. Avajāti (8-9); total of these varieties (10); the concluding stanza (11).

Ch. V. Catuspadis and Dvipadīs.

A. The Antarasamā Catuspadī (1-148).

Types of the Catuspadī (1); 110 *Antarasamā Catuspadīs* beginning with the *Campakakusumā* and ending with the *Śaṣibimbaka* described (2-148).

B. The mixed type of the Catuspadī (149-150).

C. The Ardhasamā Catuspadī (151-152).

D. The Sarvasamā Catuspadī (153-161).

E. The Dvipadī (162-203).

The concluding stanza (204).

Ch. VII. The Shorter Dvipadīs.

Their province and general character (1-2); 10 such Dvipadīs defined (3-12); the concluding stanza (13).

Ch. VIII. The Sandhi-bandha and the Rāsā-bandha.

A. Some common Ap. metres (1-6).

Utthakka (1-2); *Madanāvātāra* (3-4); Dhruvaka (5-6).

B. The Sandhi-bandha (7-45).

The *Chhaddanīā* and other structural units (7); seven *Chhaddanīās* (8-23); three *Ghattās* (24-29). The terms *Paddhanīā*, *Pada*, *Yamaka*, *Kaṭavaka*, *Sandhi*, etc. explained (30-35) and illustrated (36-45).

In the past few years Velankar has brought to light several works of Pk. prosody like the *Vṛttajātisamuccaya* of Virahāṅka, *Kavidarpaṇa*, *Gāthālakṣaṇa* of Nanditādhyā, *Chandahkośa* of Ratnasekhara and *Chandasekhara* of Rājasekhara. But none of these works even comes near to doing full justice to their subject.

- C. The varieties of Tāla (46-47).
 D. Some structural terms (48).
 E. The Rāsā-bandha (49-52).
 The concluding stanza (53).

Citations in SC.

As stated above, to illustrate the metres defined Svayambhū has given more than 213 citations—most of them consist of a single stanza—from the current Pk. and Ap. poetry. Of these 132 are found in the preserved portion of the Pk. section, 81 in the Ap. section. Most of the citations are given under their author's name and in this manner fifty-eight writers are quoted: forty-eight for the Pk. section, seven for the Ap. section and three for both. Caturmukha, Dhūrta, Māiradeva, Dhanadeva, Aryadeva, Chailla, Govinda, Suddhaśīla, Jinadāsa and Vidagdha appear in the Ap. section.

But besides the illustrations cited along with their author's name, there are fifty citations, all in the Ap. section, which are given without any author's name prefaced to them. The problem of these anonymous citations has been solved by Modi¹ and Premī² by identifying several of them from Svayambhū's PC. They have shown that

SC.	V	9	=	PC.	14	7	9
	VI	42	=	"	65	1	1
"	VI	71	=	"	77	1	1
"	VI	74	=	"	77	13	13
"	VIII	27	=	"	5	1	1

A further examination of PC. has enabled me to make the following identifications:

SC.	V	5	=	PC.	3	3	11
"	VIII	4	=	"	24	2	1-2
"	"	6	=	"	33	3	9
"	"	17	=	"	3	1	1
"	"	21	=	"	31	1	1
"	"	25	=	"	41	1	1

From this it follows that whenever Svayambhū has selected the illustrations from his own works, he has given them anonymously. Hence it is reasonable to conclude that most of the nameless illustrative stanzas in SC. belong to Svayambhū—most of them, and not possibly all, because the text of SC. is based on a single defective Ms. that is unreliable in several matters. For instance the ascriptions of SC. I 6 to Vijjā and of SC. I 78 to Suddhakai are disputed by the marginal gloss to SC. which gives instead the names of Divāara and Nūna respectively. Still more significant is the fact that at least in one case we are in a position to prove that the Ms. of SC. makes a wrong ascription. SC. VI 71 is reproduced from PC. (77 I 1). But that illustration is given in SC. under the name of Caṭimuha.³ Hence so long as we have not got a satisfactory text of SC. based on sufficient Ms. material we should be cautious in drawing conclusions from the available text of SC. Nevertheless, we are within reasonable limits when we say that most of the anonymous citations in SC. are taken from Svayambhū's own works. It is likely that some of them did not belong to any particular work, but were composed by Svayambhū just to illustrate his definitions.

(1) Modi, 1940, 172.

(2) Premī, 1942, 383.

(3) Caṭimuha is a recurrent misprint in the printed text of SC.

All the citations in SC. that could be identified have been traced to PC. alone. Several of the anonymous stanzas have reference to the Mahābhārata theme and therefore, taking for guidance the context and the metre of these Harivaiśa citations in SC., I casually examined RC., but could not identify a single citation. And that is natural because it is quite probable that RC. was Svayambhū's last work (see the next section). This also creates one more problem for us; what must have been the source of these anonymous citations having reference to the Harivaiśa theme?

The Pk. section of SC. in this matter presents a contrast to its Ap. section. Therein all the illustrations are taken from other poets. There is not one anonymous citation. Svayambhū's literary activity seems to have been exclusively confined to Ap.

The lost portion of SC.

Velankar thinks that the lost portion of SC. consisting of folios 1 to 22 just dealt with the metres containing from 1 to 13 syllables in each line. The Prakrit metres proper are left, according to him, untouched by Svayambhū. He observes: 'Another strange thing about Svayambhū is that not only does he treat the ordinary Samskrta metres as the Prākṛta ones, regarding them as the Mātrāvṛttas and defining them as such, but he totally neglects the proper Prākṛta metres discussed at great length by Hemacandra in his *Chandonuśāsana*, p. 28b and the following, and by Virahāṅka in his *Vṛttajāṭisamuccaya* Chs. III-IV". Again in his introductory remarks to the edition of Rājasekhara Kavi's *Chandaśekhara* he says, 'unlike Svayambhū, however, they (Prākṛta Paṇḍita and *Chandaḥkośa*) define the Gāthā and its derivatives from the Prākṛta metres'.

Now it would be strange that though SC. claimed to contain all that was important in Pk. and Ap. prosody, it did not treat the genuine Pk. metres. And in that case the imposing title *Chandaś cūdāmaṇi* 'the crest-jewel (?) of metrics' attached to Svayambhū by Tribhuvana would appear more of an expression of filial affection than a proper appraisal of Svayambhū's achievements in the field of Pk. metrics. It would be, moreover, inexplicable why Svayambhū did not treat those popular and well-known Pk. metres (commonly used in Ap. also) when he admiringly mentions by their names some of them, when he actually employs in his epics some of them and when he himself has written a work on Pk. and Ap. prosody.

The question, therefore, naturally arises: Is the assumption

- (1) See for example, SC. VI 45, 58, 98, 102, 152; VIII 2, 9. Premā, 1942, 384 adumbrates the possibility of tracing some of these to RC.
- (2) Velankar, 1935, 23.
- (3) Velankar, 1946, 4.
- (4) Cakkalāḥim Kulaḥim Khandhaḥim,
Pavanuddhū-Rāsābuddhaḥim |
Mañjariya-Vilāsiṇi-Nakkudehim,
suha-chandehim saddehim Khaḍaḥaḍehim | PC. 23 1 6-7.
Of these Cakkalā and Kulā are defined at SC. VIII 43, Khandhaḥ (Skandhaka) at Ch. IV 5, Pavanoddhuta at Ch. IV 64, Khaḍaḥaḍaya at *Vṛttajāṭisamuccaya* (Velankar, 1929, IV 73-74).
- (5) Helā-dvipadi is used in PC 17. and 25. Sandhis, Mañjari in PC. 19, and 45 Sandhis, Dvipadi in PC. 13. Sandhi, Sālabhanjikā in PC. 46. Sandhi and Vilāsiṇi in PC. 17, 12; 46, 2. Most of these are used as Kaḍavaka-commencing stanzas. For their use in MP. see Section 7.

plausible that the lost portion of SC. contained only the wanting Varnavṛttas from the Uktā to Atijagatī division along with some introductory matter and nothing else? Let us examine it.

As unfortunately the stanzas are not numbered in the Ms., we have to take resort to inference. Each side of the folios of the Ms. of SC. contains about 8 lines with 42 letters to each line on an average. This gives us a round figure of 330 to 340 letters per side. Now the first few folios contain on an average four metres of the length of the Atijagatī or Śakvarī class with their definitions and illustrations. On the basis of these data we can form a rough estimate as to how many metres on an average were contained by each side of the folios. Some calculation done with the help of the above data shows that about six metres having from 8 to 12 syllables per line along with their definitions and illustrations can be contained by each side of the folio. To form an idea as to how many folios could possibly have been occupied by the treatment of these metres, we should know their number according to Svayambhū.

The extant portion of the Varnavṛttas treated by Svayambhū can favourably compare in its extent with the corresponding portion of the *Kavidarpaṇa* or the *Vṛttaratnākara*. The latter of these two works treats a slightly smaller number of metres. On the other hand, Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* is elaborate. Thus *Svayambhūcchandas* in this matter stands midway between the *Kavidarpaṇa* and the *Chandonuśāsana*, somewhat nearer to the former than the latter.

Now among the missing Varnavṛttas those having from 1 to 7 letters per line could not have occupied more than one side altogether. Corresponding to the remaining classes upto to the Rucirā variety of the Atijagatī class, the *Kavidarpaṇa* has 47 metres, the *Vṛttaratnākara* has 59. Accordingly SC. could not have treated more than 90 or 100 metres at the most. Counting six metres per side, the space occupied by these metres would come to about 16 sides or 8 folios. Taking into consideration the space devoted to the introductory matter and to the treatment of the metres containing from 1 to 7 letters per line, we can quite reasonably conclude that the treatment of the missing Varnavṛttas from the Uktā to the Praharsinī or the Mattamayūra variety of the Atijagatī class, could not have occupied a space of more than nine or ten folios of SC.

This conclusion is supported by another consideration too. In any treatment of the Varnavṛttas the space occupied by the first 13 classes of metres cannot be possibly more than about half of the space occupied by the rest of the classes down to the Utkṛti, along with the Dandakas, the Ardhasama Vṛttas and the Viśama Vṛttas. Now this latter portion in SC. occupies 22 folios (from 23 to 44). Hence the missing Varnavṛttas could not have occupied 10 or 11 folios at the most.

If the missing Varnavṛttas were contained in ten of the missing folios only, what were the remaining twelve folios devoted to? Let us consider the matter. The Āryā, Galitaka and Khañjaka Prakaraṇas of the fourth chapter of the *Chandonuśāsana* deal with some 85 different metres. Making allowance for the greater elaboration and the compilatory character of the *Chandonuśāsana*, we can assume that the corresponding number of the metres of these classes, if treated by Svayambhū, would be in the vicinity of 70. Counting even as three metres per side on an average, these 70 metres can

occupy a space of some 24 sides or 12 folios. Thus of the missing 22 folios of SC., about 10 dealt with from the Uktā to the Jagatī and part of the Atijagatī classes of the Varnavṛttas, while the twelve folios preceding them could have well contained the metres of the Āryā, Galitaka and Khānjaka classes.

Fortunately there are some positive indications to believe that Svayambhū did treat the genuine Pk. metres. In the commentary on the fourth stanza (īśi cumbhūm etc.) Act I of the *Abhijñāna Śākuntala*, Rāghavabhaṭṭa, while explaining the metre of the stanza makes the following remarks:

iyam ca Gīṭh. Tallakṣaṇam Sambhu --- 'cāccaravaddha-addha udāsthaddhammi na visame masta guru sattaddha Gī. addhe'. Atra pūrvārdhe pūrvayor iṅkāra-hiṅkārayor laghutvaṁ jñeyam. tad uktam tatraiva --- 'iha ārabindujuāe osuddhā-pā vasaṇam milahu' iti.

Here two quotations are given by Rāghavabhaṭṭa. The first is hopelessly corrupt. Excepting the last two syllables *Gī* all the rest of the text of that quotation is printed in one mass without any word division in the original. It is not possible to make out from this the original wording or sense, but it is given with the express statement that this is a definition of the metre *Gīṭh* quoted from one Sambhu. The second quotation too is somewhat corrupt. Its correct form is as under:

iha(i)-ārā bindu-juā, e-o suddhā paavasāṇammi lahu.

In the commentary on *Śākuntala* V 16 also occurs, 'e-o suddhā paavasāṇammi lahu'. These latter two quotations are given to support the metrically short character of final *iṅ* and *hiṅ* in a Pk. metre. It is clearly stated that the second quotation in the commentary on *Śākuntala* I 4 is taken from the same source (*tatraiva*) as the first i.e., from Sambhu according to the text as we have it. Now this second citation is obviously taken from the *Svayambhūcchanda* of Svayambhū wherein IV 2 reads:

i-hi-ārā bindu-juā paavasāṇammi jaha kuvanti lahu
taha kattha-vi chanda-vasā kāvuā e-hi-ārā

and further IV 3 reads:

binṇi-vi e-o suddhā paavasāṇammi jaha kuvanti lahu etc.

Rāghavabhaṭṭa has apparently combined SC. IV 2 and 3 in his citation. But there does not appear any reasonable doubt as to Rāghavabhaṭṭa's source. Two results follow from this: first, although the name of the authority is given as Sambhu, it is but a corruption of the correct name Svayambhū; second, Svayambhū had also to his credit the treatment of at least the Āryā class of Prakrit metres.

Svayambhū and *Svayambhūcchandas* have been quoted by two other late metricians also in the incorrect forms *Sambhu* and *Sambhucchandas*. Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa in his commentary (1544 A.D.) on Kedārabhaṭṭa's *Vṛttaratnākara* mentions *Sambhucchandas* along with the *Prākṛtapaiṅgala* and *Cūdāmaṇi* as his sources for the information he supplies regarding Prakrit metres. His words are *Prākṛtādiṣu prāyaḥ paridrṣṭāni chandānsi Prākṛtapaiṅgala-*

- (1) Bhayani, H.C., 'Svayambhū and the Prakrit Metres', BV, n.s. 8, 9-10, Sept.-Oct. 1946, 137-138. The view expressed in that note has been revised here on discovering fresh evidence.
- (2) Published along with Godbole and Parab's edition of the '*Śākuntala*', Bombay, 1889.
- (3) Parab, 1902, 68.
- (4) Though he states that he had examined the above three works, in the portion that follows all the quotations are from the *Prākṛta-paiṅgala*.

sambhucchandasa Çudamapyadi grantha payalocaraya vyutpitsavyutpatty-artham asmābhīr ucyante.

Similarly the *Chandomanjari* of Gaṅgādāsa Kavi thrice quotes Sambhu: The metres Bhujagaśiśubhrtā, Mañjubhāṣiṇī and Ṛsabha-gajavilasita are given by Sambhu, according to Gaṅgādāsa Kavi, under the respective names of Bhujagaśiśusrtā, Sunandini and Gajaturagavilasita. If we refer to SC., we find that the first of these three metres could have been in that portion of SC. which is lost and hence we are not in a position to ascertain what was the name given by Svayambhū to the Bhujagaśiśubhrtā. The Mañjubhāṣiṇī is given as *Nandinī* by Svayambhū (S.C. I. 3-4), which designation is very near to *Sunandini*, and the Ṛsabha-gajavilasita is given as *Gaavaravilasita* (i.e. *Gajavaravilasitaka*) at SC. I. 47-48, which is comparable to *Gajaturagavilasita* cited by Gaṅgādāsa Kavi. This makes it probable that the authority quoted by the latter under the name *Sambhu* is nobody else than Svayambhū, the author of SC. It is like that both Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa and Gaṅgādāsa Kavi knew SC. at second hand. Moreover by their time the names of ancient metrical authorities like Svayambhū had become half-legendary and nobody bothered much about their correct form. Under the circumstances, Svayambhū is transformed into *Sambhu* and *Sevala* or *Saitava* (whose opinion on Yati is quoted by Svayambhū, who is known as an ancient metrical authority to Hemacandra and the *Kavidarpaṇa* and whose opinion on the name of the metre commonly known as *Vasantatilakā* is quoted by most of the Sanskrit metrists) undergoes metamorphosis as *Sveta*. Hence it is not difficult to explain how *Svayambhū* was cited as *Sambhu* by Rāghavabhaṭṭa, Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa and Gaṅgādāsa Kavi.

All these considerations lead us to believe that the lost portion of SC. contained a section on pure Prakrit metres dealing with the Āryā, Galitaka, Khaṇḍjaka etc. that preceded the section on the Varṇavṛttas.

The Chandaśśekhara and SC.

Velankar has published⁽¹⁾ the fifth chapter of the *Chandaśśekhara* of Rājaśekhara Kavi, who most probably flourished in the first quarter of the eleventh century. This is the only available portion of the text, the portion of the Ms. dealing with the Sk. and Pk. metres being at present untraceable. If we compare this fifth chapter of the *Chandaśśekhara* with SC. IV-VIII, we can see at the first glance that the former is little more than a Sk. translation of SC. IV-VIII. The slight difference in the arrangement, order of treatment and names of the metres indicates that Rājaśekhara Kavi had occasionally consulted other sources also. The earlier portion being lost, we do not know if Rājaśekhara Kavi admitted his debt to Svayambhū. That portion could have also thrown some indirect light on the real Pk. metres of SC.

The minor details with regards to which *Chandaśśekhara* deviates from SC. are shared by the *Chandonuśāsana* also. This shows that Hemacandra has used both, SC. as well as the *Chandaśśekhara*.

(1) Parab, 1902, 108, 114, 119.

(2) See the following quotation from the *Chandogovinda* of his Guru Bhaṭṭa Puruṣottama given by Gaṅgādāsa Kavi: *Śveta-Māṇḍavya-mulhyāstu, necchanti munayo yatin: Chandomanjari*, p. 105.

(3) Velankar, 1946, 1-14.

The Lost Works

The *Suddhayacariya*.

The colophon stanza at the beginning of the 100. Sandhi of RC is, according to our interpretation, from Svayambhū's pen. It mentions *Suddhayacariya* and *Pañmicariya* as the two works written by Svayambhū before the *Rīṣhaemicariya*. Premī suggests that *Suddhayacariya* is a scribal error for *Subvayacariya* and this latter is nothing but a qualification of *Pañmicariya* mentioned just before in the same line, because Padma and Lakṣmīnā according to the Jain mythology flourished during the Tirtha of Muni Suvarata. But the force of *ca* in the words *suddhayacariya* *ca* of the stanza in question makes this interpretation untenable. Two, not one, works are clearly intended. Now we actually know, of course in name only, of a later composition, possibly in Apabhraṃśa, called *Suddhaya-vira-kahā* written by one Mahākavi Devadatta, who is significantly compared by his son Vira with Svayambhū and Puṣpadanta. Thus there is nothing against our believing that Svayambhū composed the poem called *Suddhayacariya*. This poem was probably in Apabhraṃśa, since we do not know of any Pk. work by Svayambhū and the absence in SC. of quotations from his own works is not without some meaning.

The *Siri-Paṇcamikahā*.

In one of the Praśasti stanzas discussed below Tribhuvana declares that he had composed the highly wonderful *Pañmicariya* without having tasted (i.e. independently of) the matter or style of Caturmukha or Svayambhū. In another place he says: Had Tribhuvana Svayambhū not been the younger son of 'the great-jewel of metres' (? i.e. Svayambhū) who would have 'repaired' (*samāreu*, i.e., redacted) *Siri-Paṇcamī* the poem composed in the *Paddhādī*?

These remarks imply that not only Tribhuvana himself had written a *Pañmicariya*, but Svayambhū also had composed a poem in the *Paddhādī* metres called *Siri-paṇcamī-kahā*, dealing with the *māhātmya* of the Jñānaśāhī or Śrutapaṇcamī similar to, say, the *Bhavisattakaha* of Dhanapāla.

Due to reasons unknown to us this poem was considered incomplete or defective in some way by Tribhuvana and hence he worked it over.

Other works.

In the very beginning of PC., while introducing himself, Svayambhū calls himself *Kavirāja*. This shows that at the time

- (1) Appendix II, stanza 65. For its discussion see Section 5.
 (2) Premī, 1942, 378 footnote.
 (3)

“(वीर) कविने अपने पिता महाकवि देवदत्तकी चार कृतियोंका उल्लेख किया है। इनमेंसे प्रथम ‘वराहचरित’ तो पद्धतियावन्त कहा गया है, जेप ‘मुख्यकीर’ कहा, ‘सा (?) नितचच्चरिया’ और ‘अन्नादेवीराम’ भी अपभ्रंशकी रचनाएँ ही सकती हैं। एक संक्षिप्त आदिपद्यमें कविने कहा है कि जब स्वयंभूका जन्म हुआ तब एक कवि दृष्ट, पुण्डनके होने से दो और देवदत्तके होने से तीन।” Jain, 1940, 120.

- 4) Appendix I, stanza 45.
 5) Appendix I stanza 47.
 6) *buddhī avagāhiya kāvācib* PC. 1 2 96.

of composing PC. Svayambhū had already earned the title of *Kavirāja*. Such an eminent literary status could be won only when one has got several important poetical works to his credit. So before PC., Svayambhū must have composed at least two, possibly more, poetical works. Were the *Siri-pañcamī-kahā* and the *Suddhaya-cariya* written before PC.? We have no means to ascertain this or to decide whether there was any other work or works of Svayambhū over and above these two written before PC.

The Praśasti stanza 4 given in Appendix I, tells us that the intoxicated elephant in the form of Apabhramśa roams at will only so long as the goad in the form of Svayambhū's grammar does not strike on its head. Further stanza 5 given there states: Victorious be the Svayambhū-lion, having correct words as his terrible fangs, fierce to look at on account of claws in the form of metres and figures, and having grammar as his wealth of main. On the strength of these stanzas Jain and Premi suppose¹ that Svayambhū had also written a grammar, possibly an Apabhramśa grammar. Jain is even inclined to credit him with the authorship of a work on rhetorics and another on lexicography. But the references are too general and vague to permit even any tentative conclusions in this matter. They may be nothing more than tributes paid to Svayambhū for his proficiency in various śāstras like Vyākaraṇa, Alankāra, Kośa etc., that is evident from his poetic works. Tribhuvana describes² himself also metaphorically as a choice bull (*dhavala*) having grammar as his strong shoulders, scriptures as limbs, logic as his terrible feet and carrying the load of poetry to the Jina-Tirtha.

The other references to Svayambhū's grammar and rhetorics pointed out by Jain are admittedly of a mythological or doubtful character and hence without any probative value.

Svayambhū's achievements.

Svayambhū should be counted among those fortunate writers who achieved during their life-time recognition and literary fame that was amplified by subsequent generations. He was well-known as Kavirāja during his times and his son Tribhuvana never tires of speaking in glowing terms about his father. The Praśasti stanzas found in the beginning and end of some MSS. of PC., are most probably by Tribhuvana and they obviously give expression to the contemporary literary appraisal of Svayambhū. His name was spoken along with Caturmukha and Bhadra (or Dantibhandra), celebrated names in the field of Apabhramśa letters. He is even said to have excelled them. Especially Svayambhū's description of water-sports (*jalakriḍā*) in PC. (Sandhi 14) was acknowledged as a masterpiece worth mentioning along side the *Gograha-kathā* of Caturmukha and the *Matsyavedha* of Bhadra. Whether you talk of the beauty of ideas or of expressions, whether you weigh knowledge of rhetorics, proficiency in Ap. grammar or skill in handling varied metres, Svayambhū is recognised as an all-round master.

That the encomiums showered upon his father by Tribhuvana were not merely an expression of filial affection is borne out by the appreciations of many later poets and authors who are never sparing in their praise of Svayambhū. Puṣpadanta, who along with Caturmukha and Svayambhū constitutes the big trio of Apabhramśa

(1) Jain, 1936, 74-75; 1946, 113; Premi, 1942, 385-86.

(2) Appendix I, stanza 34.

(3) Appendix I, stanzas 1-6.

poetry, mentions him besides Caturmukha, Harisa and Bana speaks reverently of him as a great Ācārya surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives. Hariṣeṇa in his *Dharmapāṇi* (A.D. 987) raises Svayambhū to the pedestal of a god and his knowledge of mundane and supramundane narr. Kanakamara, the author of *Karakanducariu* (11th cen remembers him as one possessing a comprehensive mind (*cittu*). Hemacandra (1089-1172) considers him as an imperial metrical authority like Bharata, Kāśyapa, Piṅgala, Saṅkara and deva and borrows several passages verbatim from the *Śaṅkara cehandas*. Several other poets and writers who refer to Svayambhū as a great poet and an authority are mentioned below:

Author	Work	Date
Nayanandi ¹	Sayalavihivihāṇa (in Ap.)	11th Cent
Vira ²	Jambūsāmicariu (")	1020 A.D.
Śricandra ³	Rayanakaraṇḍu (")	1064 A.D.
—	Kavidarpapachandovrtti ⁴	13th Cent.
Dhanapāla ⁵	Bāhubalicariu (in Ap.)	1398 A.D.
Sinhasena alias		
Raīdhu ⁶	Mehesaracariu (")	15th Cent.
Nārāyanabhaṭṭa	Com. on Vṛttaratnākara ⁷	1544 A.D.
Cintāmanimīśra	Vāṇmayaviveka ⁸	16th Cent.
Rāghavabhaṭṭa	Com. on Śākuntala	
Gaṅgādāsakavi	Chandomañjari ⁹	

Among the later writers, Rājasekhara Kavi appears to be most indebted to Svayambhū. For, as pointed out earlier (pp. 47) the Ap. section of his *Chandaśekhara* is but a Sanskrit re

- (1) Caumuhu Sayambhu Siri-Harisa Doṇu.
n'āloiu kai Isāṇu Vānu/ *Mahāpurāṇa* 1 1 5.
- (2) Kairāu sayambhu mahāyariu.
so sayana-sahāsahin pariyariu/ *Mahāpurāṇa* 69 1 7.
Is this an echo of Svayambhu's own words
kai atthi aneya bheya-bhāriya je suyaṇa-sahāsahin-pariyariu/ (PC. 23).
In the gloss on the word Sayambhu in the above line cited from
Mahāpurāṇa is quoted *dihara-samāsa-pāṭana*, etc., the second introductory stanza of PC. Tribuvana too gives us to understand that Svayambhu had numerous pupils.
- (3) Caumuhu kavva-virayani Savambhu vi.
Pupphayantu annāṇu nūmmbhivi/
so sayambhu so deu pāhāṇau.
aha kaha-loya-loya-viyanau/
Kasliwal, 1950, 108; Premi, 1942, 371, n. 4.
- (4) Jain, *Karakanducariu*, 1934.
- (5) Chandanūśāsana, p. 14 a, 16; *Ranibheti Svayambhūh*. For the latter see further below.
- (6) Bhammaḥa Bhāraki Bharahu vi mahantu.
Caumuhu Sayambhu kai Pupphayantu/Kasliwal, 1950, 287.
- (7) rasa-bhāvahim rañjiya viusa-jaru,
so muyavi Sayambhu annu kavāṇu/Jain, 1935, 75; Kasliwal, 1950, 100.
- (8) Caumuhu caumuhu va pesiddhu bhāi,
kairāya-Sayambhu sayambhu pāi/
taha Pupphayantu nimmutka-dāsu,
vannijjai kin suyaeva-kosu//Kasliwal, 1950, 163.
- (9) Velankar, *Kavidarpanam*, 61; it quotes SC I 144.
- (10) vara Paṇmacariu kiu sukai-sedhi,
iya avara jāya dhara-valaya-viḍhi/
Caumuhu Doṇu Sayambhu-kai,
Pupphayantu punu Viru bhaṇu//Kasliwal, 1950, 142.
- (11) Jain, 1935, 75.
- (12) Parab, 1902, 58.
- (13) Kar, 2, 299.
- (14) Parab, 1902, 102 114 119

of the first four out of the five chapters in SC. dealing with the Apabhramsa metres. Puspadanta, Dhanapāla, Rājasekhara and Hemacandra are typical of the poets and writers that are more or less influenced by Svayambhū's works.

And because of his high achievements in the domain of Apabhramśa literature, it was but natural that Svayambhū exercised considerable influence over the subsequent literary efforts in Apabhramśa. Especially for the epic poets coming after Svayambhū, it was not quite easy to compose with a mind freed completely from the impressions of Svayambhū's voluminous epics. These considerations are clearly borne out by the close similarity of several passages from the *Paṇḍitarīu* on one hand and the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puspadanta and the *Bhavisattakaha* of Dhanapāla on the other.

Svayambhū and Puspadanta

For a poet of Puspadanta's literary talent and learning it would not require much effort to shake off the influence of his renowned predecessors in Apabhramśa poetry. The form, however, of the Apabhramśa epic, appears to have become by his time considerably stereotyped and the Purāṇic material which served for the subject-matter of the religious Apabhramśa epics hardly ever permitted variation of even small details¹. The picture was completed by the fact that Apabhramśa poetic diction was becoming increasingly conventionalized. This tended to fix up a somewhat rigid norm for language and style, though sporadic influx from the spoken vernaculars exerted to some extent a rejuvenating influence. These considerations would account for numerous verbal borrowings on the part of Puspadanta from Svayambhū's *Paṇḍitarīu*. These are found mostly in the beginning portion of the *Mahāpurāṇa* since that portion along with the section dealing with the *Rāmāyana* (Sandhis 69-79) share common subject-matter with the *Paṇḍitarīu*. Of course I have not examined the whole of the *Mahāpurāṇa* from this point of view and we cannot rule out the probability of finding traces of Svayambhū's influence in other parts also of that work. Nevertheless, it is likely to be negligible on account of difference in subject-matters.

The parallelisms in wording, matter, rhyming, etc., between PC. (and other works of Svayambhū) and the *Mahāpurāṇa* are given below:

PC.

MP.

१. तिहुअण-लगण-खम्मु ॥ १ १ १

१. जग-लगण-खम्मु ॥ ३ ६ १४

लगण-खम्मु ॥ ५ १९ ६

२. जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति,
पुणु पन्थिय रस-सलिलइँ पियन्ति ॥ १ ४ ८

२. जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव-यलि सुयन्ति,
पहि पन्थिय दक्खा-रसु पियन्ति ॥
८ १२ १२

३. तहिँ तं पट्टणु रायगिहु,
घण-कणय-समिद्ध ॥
णं पिहिविणं णव-जोव्वणएँ,
सिरेँ सेहव आइद्ध ॥ १ ४ ९

३. तहिँ . . . णयव रायगिहु रिद्ध ॥
कुलमहिहर-थणहारिणं, वसुमइ-गारिणं,
भूसणु णं आइद्ध ॥ १ १२ १२-१३

(1) Compare Vaidya's remarks on this point in *Mahāpurāṇa* of puspadanta, Vol. II, 1940, Introduction, 11, 21.

४. हसइ व मुत्ताहल-चवल-इत्तु । १ २ १
etc.
५. अणुहरइ पुणु वि जइ सो ज्जेतामु । १ ६ ८ ५. वामु सरिच्छउ न वि भणितवइ ।
२० १३ ५
६. चउसट्ठि-चामल्लुअमाणु । १ ७ ५ ६. चउसट्ठि-चमर-विणित्तवमाणु । १० १७ ५
७. देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि । १ ८ ३ ७. देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि । १० ८ ३ ५
८. दिट्ठु भडारउ वीर-जिणु,
किह आसण-संठिउ ।
तिहुअण-मत्थएँ सुह-णिलएँ
णं मोक्खु परिट्ठिउ ॥ १ ८ १३ ८. संठिउ मरर-सिद्धि ।
जिणु साधव-सोत्ता,
णावइ सोम्प, पिउ विष्णुवसइ सोमे ।
३ १३ १-१०
९. माणववेसैं आइउ देविउ,
ससिवयणउ कन्दोदट-दलच्छिउ,
सप्परिवारउ हुक्कउ तेत्तहें,
सा मरएवि भडारी जेत्तहें ॥
१ १८ १-३ ९. जण-मणि मणि । ३ १ ७
इन्दीवर-दीहर-भेरि-विउ । ३ १ १०
एउउ अण्णाउ, मुर-कण्णाउ,
वर्गिब वि-कामिणि-विणु ॥
आणाउ, गिरिमाण-विणु वामु ॥
३ १ १०-१०
१०. का वि विणोउ कि पि उप्पायइ,
पइइ पणच्चइ गायइ वायइ ॥ १ १८ ८ १०. क वि णव्वाउ गायउ मरर-मरर,
क वि पाराअर विणोउ अवण ॥ ३ १ ८
११. समुज्जलु दप्पणु ढोवइ । १ १८ ६ ११. चेन्निउ उज्जलु ढोवइ । ३ १ ७
१२. का वि कि पि अक्खाणउ अक्खइ ।
१ १८ ७ १२. अक्खाणउ का वि कि पि कइइ । ३ १ ७
१३. पहु-पङ्कणएँ वसु-हार वरिट्ठी ।
१ १८ ९ १३. घर-पङ्कणणि वसु-हार वरिट्ठी ।
३ १ ९
१४. जिण-सूह समुट्ठिउ नेय-पिण्ड,
वोहन्तु भव्व-जण-कमल-सण्डु ॥
मोहन्वार-विणास-यह,
केवल-किरणायह ।
उइउ भडारउ रिसह-जिणु
सइ भुवण-विवायइ ॥ १ १८ ८-९ १४. खर-किरण,
सं सोट्ठिआर-विणास-यह,
भव्व-पण-गणिण-वण-विवायह ॥
३ १ ८-१०
जण-सम पिण्णामु । ३ १ ९
उइउ जिणाहि-सण्डु । ३ १ १०
१५. कण्ण-चमर-उट्ठाविय-छप्पएँ । २ १ ७ १५. कण्ण-चमर-पिणिय-विवाय-विवाय ॥
३ १ ११
- कण्ण-चमर-हय-महुयउ । ३ ६ १
१६. लहु सक्केय-णयिर किय जक्खें,
परियच्चिय नि-वार सहसक्खें ॥ २ २ ५ १६. अउअ, पारियच्चिय नि-वार,
भयइ मुत्तिहु ॥ ३ १० १७-१८
१७. थोत्तहैं पारइइ । २ ४ ६ १७. थोत्तहैं पारइइ । ३ १८ ६
१८. कुण्डल-जुअलु सत्ति आइज्जइ ।
सेहइ सीसे हार वच्छत्थलें,
करे कडकण कडिसुत्तउ कडि-यलें ॥
२ ६ ३-४ १८. कण्णहिं कुण्डलाई आइज्जइ ।
करि कडकणु मणि हार विवायह
सिरि सेहइ,
कडियलि, वडउ कडिसुत्तउ ॥
३ २१ १८-१८
१९. अरुहु वुत्तु पुणु कहों उवमिज्जहि । २ ६ ९ १९. कन्दप्पु जि पुणु कहु उवमिज्जइ । १ १७ ३
- मिच्छु वुत्तु पुणु कहों उवमिज्जइ । ११ १० ८
२०. दुव्वल ढोरहैं पडकें व खुत्तइ । २ ७ ३ २०. जर कसरा इय कइवि खुत्तइ ।
दुव्वल-ढोरिव पडके,
पडिय ण उट्ठिउ सक्कइ । RC. 17 Ghattā ३ २० ३

२१. भुक्खा-मारें । २ ८ २ २१. भुक्खा-मारहु । ५ १९ ३
 २२. पुण्णाउस कोक्किय णीलज्जण । २ ९ ५ २२. पुण्णाउस णीलज्जण णड्ड । ६ ४ ११
 २३. तं जि हूउ वड्ढायहो कारणु । २ १० ३ २३. ता होइ विरायहु कारणें । ६ ४ १२
 २४. चारु देव जें सई उम्मोहिउ । २ १० ४ २४. चारु चारु जें सई पडिबुद्धउ । ७ १९ १४
 २५. उवहिहिं णव-णव-कोडाकोडिउ,
 णट्ठउ घम्मु सत्थु परिवाडिउ ।
 णट्ठइ दंसण-णाण-चरित्तइ,
 दाण-क्षाण-सोजम-सम्मत्तइ ।
 पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणुव्वय,
 तिण्णि गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खावय ।
 २ १० ५-७ २५. सर-णिहि-समाहें पयडियउ,
 अट्ठारह कोडाकोडियउ ।
 णट्ठइ घम्म-कम्मन्तरइ,
 दंसण-णाणइ चरियइ वरइ ।
 आयारइ पञ्च महव्वयइ,
 अणुवय-गुणवय-सिक्खावयइ ।
 ६ ४ ५-७
 २६. घोर-वीर-तव-चरणें । २ १२ ५ २६. घोर-वीर-तव-चरणें । ७ १४ ११
 २७. हो हो केण दिट्ठु परमप्पउ । २ १२ ६ २७. पर-लोय-कहाणी केण दिट्ठ । ८ ३ ११
 २८. जलइ म डोहहो फलइ म तोडहो । २ १३ ४ २८. मा लुणह तरु मा धुणह मरु ।
 ८ ४ २७-२९
 २९. अण्णहूं देसु विहज्जै वि दिण्णउ,
 अम्हहू कि पट्ठु णिहाखिण्णउ । २ १४ २ २९. णिय-सुयहूं विहज्जिजि वि पुहइ देव,
 दिण्णी, अम्हहू दिण्णउ ण किण्णि । ८ ५ ११-१२
 ३०. तहिं अबसरे,
 महि-विहरन्तहो तिहुअण-णाहहो । २ १६ १ ३०. एत्तहि महि-विहरन्तु जिणेसरु । ९ १२ ३
 ३१. 'आहु' भणन्तु । २ १६ ११ ३१. ठाह (ठाहु) भणिवि ९ ८ ७
 ठा भणिउ । ९ ९ ९
 ३२. अक्खय-दाणु भणें वि सेयसहो,
 अक्खय-तइय णाउँ किउ दिवसहो । २ १७ ८ ३२. अक्खय-दाणु भणिउँ परमेसे,
 बहु दिवसहु अत्थेण समायउ,
 अक्खय-तइय णाउँ संजायउ । ९ ११ ८-९
 ३३. अइपसण्ण-मुहयन्दहो । ३ २ ११ ३३. अइपसण्ण-मुहु । ९ ५ १३
 ३४. दह धय इउम-मोर-पञ्चाणण,
 गरुड-मराल वसह-वरवारण ।
 एक्केक्कएँ धएँ अहिणव-छायहूं,
 सउ अट्ठोत्तर वित्त-पडायहूं । ३ ४ ५-७ ३४. दह धय,
 माला-वत्थ-मोर-कमलज्जकहिं
 हंस-गरुड-हरि-विस-करि-चक्कहिं ।
 भूसिय-पडिधय-पह-पडिरिक्कहु
 अट्ठोत्तर-सउ सउ एक्केक्कहु ९ २४ १०-१२
 ३५. तं समसरणु परिट्ठिउ जावहिं,
 अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ तावहिं । ३ ४ ८ ३५. एम देव संचल्लिय जावहिं,
 धणएं समवसरणु किउ तावहिं । ९ २० १४
 अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ जावहिं,
 धणएं किउ कज्जणमउ तावहिं,
 पट्ठणु । २ २ १-२
 ३६. परिवड्ढिउ । ३ ६ १ ३६. परिवड्ढिओ । ९ १७ ११
 ३७. वीयउ मन्दरु णाउँ समुट्ठिउ । ३ ६ ३७. णं आयउ वीयउ मन्दरु । ९ १७ १६
 ३८. ताव विणिग्गय दिव्व झुण्णि । ३ ११ १ ३८. ता णिग्गन्त-धीर-दिव्व-झुण्णि । १० ९ १
 ३९. जो जं मग्गइ तं तहो देइ । ३ १२ ५ ३९. जो जं मग्गइ तं तासु दिण्णु । ४ १९ १२
 ४०. सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं,
 भरहु अउज्ज पईसरइ ।
 णव-णिसियर-धारउ,
 चक्करयणु ण पईसरइ । ४ १ ४०. उज्झहिं भरहाहिउ पइसरइ,
 सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं ।
 णउ पइसरइ पुरवरे । १६ १ १९
 चिसिय-धारयं राइणो रहज्जं । १६ २ १-२
 ४१. पइसरइ ण पट्ठणे चक्करयणु,
 जिह अबुह्मन्तरे सुकइ-वयणु । ४ १ २ ४१. थक्कउ चक्कु ण पुरि परिसक्कइ,
 कुकइहि कव्वु व णउ चिम्मक्कइ । १६ २ ३

४२. जइ सो कह वि विमट्टइ,
तो सहैं खन्धावारें, एक-पहारें ।
पइ मि देव दलबट्टइ ॥ ४२ ९
४३. को तुहुं को भरहु ण भेज को वि ॥ ४३ ९
४४. (a) परम-जिणसरेण, जं कि पि
विहज्जै वि दिण्णु । ४४ १
(b) इमु मण्डलु,
आसि समप्पित वण्णै । ४४ ९
४५. कि बहिण्ण वराएँ, भडसंवाएँ ॥ ४५ ९
४६. उवरिल्लियएँ, हेदिठम दिदिठ परज्जिय ।
४६ ९
४७. उज्जहेँ वणु-दुग्गेज्जहेँ ॥ ४७ ९
४८. सो पहुं मुअउ अवारें णिज्जइ
जिह सञ्जाएँ एउ पडकय-वणु,
तिह जराएँ धाइज्जइ जौवणु ।
जीविउ जमेँ ण सरीरु हुआसे,
सत्तइ कालें रिदि विणासे ॥ ४८ ५-७
४९. आयएँ लच्छिएँ बहुं जुज्जाविथ
पाहुणया इव बहुं कोलाविथ । ४९ ८
५०. जो जो कोइ जुवाणु, तामु तामु कुल-उत्ती ॥
मैण्णि छेज्जइ जेम, कवणं परेँ ण भुत्ती ॥
५० ९
५१. पुव्व-भवन्तर-णेहें । ५१ ११
५२. (a) महु-पिड्गल-लोयणु । ५२ ४ ४
(b) चाववसु । ५२ ४ ८
५३. जे जल-हत्थि-कुम्भ सोहिल्ला,
ते जि णाई वणं अहुम्मिल्ला ॥ ५३ ३ ६
५४. णउ वइसणउ ण वड्डउ जीवणु,
ण करेवउ कयावि णिट्ठीवणु ॥
पाय-पसारणु हत्थप्फालणु,
उच्चालवणु समुच्च-णिहालणु ॥
हसणु भसणु पर-आसण-पेल्लणु,
गत-भङ्गु मुह-जम्भा-मेल्लणु ॥
णउ णियडेण दूरे वइसेवउ,
रत्त-विरत्त-चित्तु आणेवउ ॥
५५. जइ रणि कह वि विमट्टइ,
तो सहैं खन्धावारें, एक-पहारें ।
पइ मि देव दलबट्टइ ॥ ५५ ९
५६. को तुहुं को भरहु ण भेज को वि ॥ ५६ ९
५७. (a) जं दिण्णु मरेणिया, पावमदेव-
भेस । ५७ ११ ९
(b) बहुं मेण्णि महुं पोवकणवण
आसिजिण्णं दिण्णु । ५७ ११ ११
५८. कि किल्लम-णियरेँ मारिण्ण,
किर काई वराएँ वणिज्जण ॥ ५८ ९ १-१०
५९. हेदिठल दिदिठ उवरिल्लियएँ, णिज्जिय
५९ ११ ५
६०. अवज्जाहि वड्ढि-दुग्गेज्जहि
(v. 1. दुग्गेज्जहि) ६० ११ ५
अउअ परम (v. 1. परम) दुग्गेज्जहि ।
६० ११ ५
६१. सो मुउ धम-सारेण ण णिज्जइ
तणु लायण्ण वण्णु मणि विज्जइ,
कालाणि मयरहु व पिज्जइ ॥ ६१ ११ ५
६२. पयइ वसुमट्ट-भुत्तियइ,
कोलाविथ के के णउ विवउ । ६२ ३ १-२
महं पइ जेहा बहुं कावकिय,
पुहमइ पुहम-पाळ कोलाविथ ॥ ६२ ३ ५
६३. नाणं भुत्त विम, पुत्तं महुं मुत्तं अज्जइ ।
वसुमट्ट-अनुत्तिय, जमि केण-वि
समउ ण मज्जइ । ६३ ६ १४-१५
महि-पुण्णाणि य केण ण भुत्ती ।
६३ १५ ७
६४. पुव्व-भवन्तर-णेहें ५ ५ १४
६५. (a) णयणेहें महु-पिड्गल । ६५ १७ ६
(b) चाववसो । ६५ १७ १०
६६. काहि वि दिदिठउ पयइ थणवणु,
णाई णिरज्ज-कुम्भ-मुम्भ-वणु ॥
६६ ११ १४
६७. पहु-अज्जइ सेवा-दूसणउ,
णिट्ठीवणु जिम्भणु पड्डवणु ॥
कम-कम्पणु अहु-णिहालणउ,
हिवकारसु भउँहा-चालणउ ॥
खासणु धम्मिल्लामेल्लणउ,
कर-मोडि परासण-पेल्लणउ ॥
अवट्टम्भणु दध्पण-दंसणउ,
अइजम्पणु समुण-पसंसणउ ॥

अमल-पच्छल परिहरिणी,
जिह तूतइ तिह सेव करेवी ॥

८१ ११ ५-२

आयई लहुयाई ण कारणई,
गिट्ठीवण-पायपसारणई ॥
हर-मोडण-जिम्भामेलणई ॥
नत्तेकहण-परासण-पेलणई ॥
अवहउर-रूप-णिहालणई,
चायसियई हत्युप्फालणई ॥
अई सब्वई वञ्चेवाई,
इन्दियई पञ्च खञ्चेवाई ॥

RC. २८ १ ७-१०

मे हरिअम्माहीप (र) ऐण,
परिय दइ हल्लह णाह ।
गोउले पई अवइण्णएण
हउं हइम जि सणाह ॥

RC. 5 1 Ghattā

सविद्यासु काय-णियच्छणउं,
इटागम-देव-दुगुच्छणउं ॥

संकेय-वयण-अवकारणउं,
पर-णिन्दणु पाय-पसारणउं ॥
अवर वि जं विणएं विरहियउं,
तं म करह गुरुयण-गरहियउं ॥
६ २ ४-१०

५५. परियन्दह अम्माहीरण ।
हो हल्लह जो जो सुहं सुअहि,
पई एणवन्तउ भूयगणु ॥
४ ४ १३-१४

Besides there are several passages which have common con-
; and descriptive patterns in PC. and MP. For instance,

- (1) The passage describing various services rendered to Marudevi by Śrī, Hrī, etc., in PC. gives the details in a sequence of lines each beginning with *kā vi* (1 14 5-8). The corresponding passage in MP. (3 4 1-7) also gives similar details with a sequence of lines each beginning with *ka vi*.
- (2) The passage in PC. describing the activities of the gods celebrating the ceremonial bath of newly-born Rṣabha has a sequence of lines each beginning with *kehi mi* (PC. 2 4 2-8). The corresponding passage in MP. has similar details and a sequence of lines mostly beginning with *keṇa vi* (MP. 3 18 1-6).
- (3) The contents and pattern of PC. 4 1 and MP. 16 3 describing how the triumphant Cakra did not enter Ayodhyā are closely similar. The sentences in PC giving the similes begin with *jīha* and those in MP. end with *va*.
- (4) Compare the following passages from the *Svayambhūchandas* and the *Mahāpurāṇa*:

जिण-णामें मअगल मुअइ दप्पु,
केसरि बस होइ ण डसइ सप्पु ॥
जिण-णामें ण डहइ वअवअन्त,
हुअवह जाला-सअ-पज्जलन्त ॥

जिण णामें जलणिहि वेइ थाहु,
आरणो वण्णु ण वधइ वाहु ॥
जिण-णामें भव-सअ-संखलाई,
तुट्टन्ति होन्ति खणें सोक्कलाई ॥
जिण-णामें पीडइ गहु ण को वि,
दुम्मइ-पिसाउ ओसरइ सो-वि

जिण-णाम-पवित्तें, दिवसुव्वन्तें

तुह णामें णउ भक्खइ अहि वि ॥
तुह णामें णासइ मत्त-करि,
कमु देंतु वि धक्कइ गरहु हरि ॥
तुह णामें हुयवहु णउ डहइ,

पर-वलु गय-पहरणु भउ वहुइ ॥
तुह णामें संतोसिय-खलउ
तुट्टेवि जंति पय-संखलउ ॥
तुह णामें सायरि तरइ णरु,
ओसरइ कोह-कदप्प-जर ॥
तुह णामें केवल-किरण-रवि
णीरोय होति रोयाजर वि ॥
पूरंति मणोरह, गह साणुणाह,

पाउ असेसु वि छज्जइ ॥
 जं जं मणो भावइ, तं सुह पावइ
 दीणु ण कासु वि किज्जइ ॥
 (स्व. छं. ८—४१, ४२, ४३, ४४)

हीनं भवति पाउ ॥

(म. १. ११. ८—१२. १)

Lastly, we find several rhymes common between PC. and MP. used in the same context. With the common mythological subject-matter allowing little variation even in details, and with style and diction becoming increasingly standardized it is not surprising that we find numerous rhymes (over and above ideas, phrases and stylistic devices) common between such epics as PC. and MP. The following few examples have been gleaned from the two works.

PC.

MP.

१. देवाहिदेव ।
 किय-पाग-परिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ १ १ २.
२. सुविणावलि. . . . मरुदेविणं दीसइ
 पराहिबहो. . . . सीसइ ॥ १ १५ १.
३. जसु मेरु महागिरि ण्हवण-वीहु
 महिहर-खम्भ-गीहु ॥ १ १६ २.
४. ०सारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ ६ १.
५. मङ्गलगारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ १.
६. पेक्खणाई पारद्धई
 ०तोरणई णिवद्धई ॥ ३ ६ ३.
७. तं णिसुणे वि भय-भीमें
 बाहुवलीसें ॥ ४ ३ १.
८. मण्डलु — ०चित्तिय-फलु ॥ ४ ४ १.

१. कय-भुर-गार-गार-सेव
 देव ॥ ४ ८
२. सुद्ध. . . विविण्ड ज. . . दि
 मञ्जुदे. . . गारुणं मित्राद ॥ १ १५
३. जो सुरगिरि सो मरु ण्हवण-वीहु
 जं मरुमण्डलु तं नील गीहु ॥ ३
४. ०मारिद्धे — भडारिद्धे ॥ २ ६ १.
५. मयवगारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ १.
६. थोत्तई पारद्धाई
 तोरणई णिवद्धाई ॥ ३ ६ ३.
७. तं णिसुणेपिणु वाट्ठिज्जिमे
 म-भडार-सीस ॥ १६ १६ १.
८. मण्डलु — चित्तिय-फलु ॥ ४ ४ १.

Svayambhū and Dhanapāla

The beginning of the *Bhavisattakaha* of *Dhanapāla* (probably 10th Cent. A.D. Ed. Jacobi, 1918, Dalal-Gune, 1923) also appears clearly to have been modelled after the beginning of *Svayambhū Paumacariu*, as can be established from the following verbal correspondences collected from the relevant portions of these two works.

Paumacariu

१. पणवेप्पिणु १ १ २
२. संसारसमुद्धं ताराहो १ १ २
३. दुज्जयकंदप्पदप्पहरहो १ १ ३
४. परमेठि १ १ १
५. भविष्यायणसउणकप्पतल्लो १ १ ६
६. तइल्लोकमहारिसिकुलहरहो १ १ १७
७. इय चउवीस वि परमणिण। पणवेप्पिणु भावे।
 पुणु अप्पाणउ पायडमि। रामायण-कावे ॥
 १ १ २०
८. णिम्मलपुण्णपवित्तकह १ २ १२
९. ०पवित्तकहकित्तणु १ २ १२
१०. ब्रह्मयण १ ३ १

Bhavisattakaha

१. पणविप्पिणु १ १ २
२. संसारसमुद्धं ताराहो १ १ ३
३. दुज्जयकंदप्पदप्पहरहो १ १ ३
४. परमिठि १ १ १०
५. भव्ययणवसणपंकयपयणु १ १ ६
६. पवरमहामिरिकुलहरहो १ १ १७
७. सो हियइ धरेवि। परममहागिरिमुल्लहो
 कित्तियारमि लोइ। कित्तणु भविसयणारि
 वहो ॥ १ १ २०
८. णिम्मल पुण्ण पवित्त कह १ २ १२
९. कित्तणु भविसयणारिहो १ १ १२
१०. ब्रह्मयण १ ३ १

११. एहं सज्जणलोयहो किउ विणउ १ ३ १२
 १२. अवहत्थेवि खलयणु १ ४ १
 १३. गणहरदेवहिं दिट्ठ १ २ ६
 १४. थिउ विउलमहीहरे वद्धमाणु १ ७ ६
 १५. समसरणु वि जसु जोयणपमाणु १ ७ ६
 १६. जहिं पक्ककलम १ ४ २
 १७. The story begins with the description of the मगघदेश, most of the lines beginning with जहिं, १ ४
 १८. पुणु पंधिय रससलिलहं पियंति १ ४ ८
 १९. तहितं पट्टणु रायगिह, धणकणयसमिद्धज्ज।

११. इहं सज्जणलोयहो विणउ सिट्ठ १ ३
 १२. अच्छउ खलयणु १ ४ १
 १३. गणहरिण दिट्ठ १ ४ २
 १४. विउलहरि परिट्ठिउ वद्धमाणु १ ४ ६
 १५. जसु समवसरणु जोयणपमाणु १ ४ ६
 १६. परिपक्ककलम १ ५ ३
 १७. The story begins with the description of the कुहजाडगलदेश, most of the lines beginning with जहिं, १ ५
 १८. पुंडुच्छुरसइलीलहं पियंति १ ५ १०
 १९. तहि गयउर णाउं । पट्टणु जणजणियच्छ-
 रिउ ॥

- णं पुइहए १ ४ ९
 २०. णं सगखण्डु अवयरे विथिउ १ १३ ६
 जहि १ ४
 २१. णं पिहिविणं णवजोव्वणएँ। सिरं सेहर आइडउ। २१ जं पुइहहि मंडणु णं पसत्थु १ ६ १
 २२. The patterns of PC. 1 14 4-8 and Bh. 1 10 9-13 are quite similar.

- णं गमणु १ ५ ११-१२
 २०. णं गयणु मुएवि । सगखण्डु महि अवयरिउ
 जहि १ ५ १२
 २१. जं पुइहहि मंडणु णं पसत्थु १ ६ १

२३. जक्खकहमेण १ १४ ८
 २४. णउ सामणु णरु १ ५ ५
 २५. आलावेण वि संसउ १ १४ ४
 २६. उप्पाइउ भंतिउ १ १० १
 २७. णीतइउ ह्यउ किडकिणीउ
 षवघवहिं षवघव-घोसु चत्तु १३ १ ६-७

२३. जक्खकहमथवक्कु १ १० १३
 २४. सावसु एहं णउ दीसइ २ ३ ५
 एहं कोवि सामवु न दीसइ २ १४ २
 २५. आलावणि संसउ २ ४ ६
 २६. उप्पाइय केण वि भंति २ ७ १०
 २७. सोहइ रणसणन्तु किडकिणिरउ ।
 षवघवन्तु षवघवमहारउ १ ४ ३

These correspondences are sufficiently striking to warrant the conclusion that at the time of composing the first few *Kāḍavakas* of his *Bhavisuttakaka* Dhanapāla had before him the beginning portion of *Svayambhū's Paṇḍimacariu*.

Svayambhū and Hemacandra

In the field of Apabhraṃśa prosody also Svayambhū had exerted considerable influence. Hemacandra has naturally profited much by Svayambhū's work on Pk. and Ap. metres. More than sufficient proofs are there to show the eclectic and exhaustive character of Hemacandra's treatise on prosody, the *Chanda-nusāsana*. It is therefore quite reasonable to expect Hemacandra to have made generous use of the works of such eminent metrical authorities as Bharata, Kāśyapa, Piṅgala, Saitava and Jaya-Svayambhū is also found quoted along with these great names. This indicates that by the times of Hemacandra, Svayambhū had come to be recognised as an eminent metrician.

We have seen that Rājasekhara Kavi had made a Sk. rendering of at least the Ap. section of SC. Hemacandra appears to have utilised SC. directly as also through the *Chandaśekhara* of Rājasekhara.

Firstly, when there obtains a difference of names regarding any of the metres treated, Hemacandra records it, at times along with the name of the authority. In this manner at the end of the definition and illustration stanza of the Meghavisphūrjitā, we read: *Rambheti Svayambhūh* (Ch. 14 a, l. 16). If we refer to SC. we find that it defines at I 102 under the name Rambhā that very metre which is called Meghavisphūrjitā. Similarly after treating the Vasanta (na-na-ta-ta-ga-ga; Ch. II 224), Hemacandra remarks *Nandimukhity eke*. SC. I 11-12 define and illustrate this metre under the designation Nandimukhi. Ch. II 28 8 deals with the Vamsāpatrapatita (bha-ra-na-bha-na-la-ga) and at the end it is observed: *Vamsādalam ity anye*. SC. I 61-62 define and illustrate the metre Vamsaala and at the end there is a note: *ko vi a Vamsa-vattalaliam ti pabhanai*, while in the next stanza (I 64) which is given to illustrate this, there occurs the word *Vamsavattavaḍiam* in the fourth line.

Secondly, at several places Hemacandra has borrowed, verbally or with modifications or in its Sk. garb metrical rules and definitions from SC. without quoting the source or at times even without giving any indication that the statement in question is not original.

Compare the following:

- (1) छव्वीसक्खरअहिं जं दीसइ किपि रुवअं दीहं ।

तं दण्डअंतिमणइ पिपीडिआइ पमोत्तण ॥

यत्किञ्चित् दृश्यते छन्दः

शेषजात्यादिकं मुक्त्वा

षड्विंशत्यक्षराधिकम् ।

तत्सर्वं दण्डकं विदुः ॥

Ch. 18a, l. 17.

- (2) धवलणिहेण अ पुरिसो

धवलो वि होइ तिविहो

वणिज्जइ जेण तेण सा धवला ।

अट्ठपओ छप्पओ चउप्पाओ ॥

= Ch. V 32 (1), preceded by *yadāha* and with the better variants,

supuriso and so *dhavalo*.

- (3) गुरुओ न्चिअ एकलहू

जमललहू लहुओ न्चिअ

विरामविसअम्मि विसमसंखाए ।

समसंखासंदट्ठिओ होइ ॥

= Ch. 1b, l. 11, preceded by *yadāha* and with some corrupt variants.

- (4) विण्णवण संविहाणअ-

तत्थ णिवज्जइ धुवअं

सिहावलोकितार्थं

मङ्गले च व्त्वा प्रोक्ता

मङ्गलसीहावलोइअत्थम्मि ।

तत्सोवरि सक्खदुवईओ ॥

विज्जप्ती संविधानके ।

द्विपदान्यत्र कीर्त्यते ॥

Ch. VII 57 (1)

- (5) दोप्पाअसंजुआओ

ताओ न्चिअ दुवईओ

चतुर्मासिकं त्रिशत्

एकान्तैरन्तर्दणै-

एआणेअक्खरन्तजमिआओ ।

चउण्ह तीसण्ह मज्झम्मि ॥

प्रान्तैरर्हं युगैः पुनः ।

यैसके द्विपदौ विदुः ॥

Ch. VII 72 (1),

preceded by *yadāha*.

Lastly, Ch. borrows from SC. several illustrative stanzas also in their original, Sanskritized or modified form. SC. itself has got most of them from other sources;

- (1) अचलदिहि अङ्गारागणस्स-

विलुलिअविउरमहरअलकअवण-

मविरलपुलअभरिअथणजुअमवि ।

रहरससणिअमणिअमुहल्लिअमिह

सहइ सुरअमविरअमइ सहि तुह ॥

SC. I 53.

मावर उपर्युक्त
रतिरसमभव
विलसति तव

भमरपत्र सु
मेघकआहिले
णविवरचलव
उगअचन्ववि
कस्त दिहि ण
वारिवमुक्तेवा
उदगतरोहिण
कस्य वृत्ति दद
बुम्बनलालस

the order
of the wor

3) पणवो सुदर
सन्दो सन्दो कुन्
तारो पारावा
लोआलोअच्छे
उत्तुङ्गो तेष

स्वोअमन्दः

तारः पागावा

लोकालोकाच्छेद

प्रोत्तुङ्गः श्वेत

अणवो तस्मै

पसरिअसरमा

दिणअरकरनत्त

धणवणदवदाह

पिअअम दअ

प्रसृतनिविउमा

वनवनदवदह

दिनकरकरताप

णवपयसि ननु

अणङ्गतेहरी

विसालभातपो

विउदम

Firstly, when there obtains a difference of names regarding any of the metres treated, Hemacandra records it, at times along with the name of the authority. In this manner at the end of the definition and illustration stanza of the Meghavisphūrjitā, we read: *Rambheti Svayambhūh* (Ch. 14 a, l. 16). If we refer to SC. we find that it defines at I 102 under the name Rambhā that very metre which is called Meghavisphūrjitā. Similarly after treating the Vasanta (na-na-ta-ta-ga-ga; Ch. II 224), Hemacandra remarks *Nandimukhity eke*, SC. I 11-12 define and illustrate this metre under the designation *Nandimuhī*. Ch. II 28 8 deals with the *Vaṁśapatrapatita* (bha-ra-na-bha-na-la-ga) and at the end it is observed: *Vaṁśadalam ity anye*. SC. I 61-62 define and illustrate the metre *Vaṁśaala* and at the end there is a note: *ko vi a Vaṁśavattalālam ti pabhamai*, while in the next stanza (I 64) which is given to illustrate this, there occurs the word *Vaṁśavattavaḍām* in the fourth line.

Secondly, at several places Hemacandra has borrowed, verbally or with modifications or in its Sk. garb metrical rules and definitions from SC. without quoting the source or at times even without giving any indication that the statement in question is not original.

Compare the following:

- (1) छन्वीसक्खरअहिअं जं दीसइ किंपि रुवजं दीहं ।
तं दण्डअंतिभण्णइ पिपीडिआइं पमोत्तूण ॥
यत्किञ्चित् दृश्यते छन्दः षड्विंशत्यक्षराधिकम् ।
शेषजात्यादिकं मुक्त्वा तत्सर्वं दण्डकं विदुः ॥ Ch. 18a, l. 17.
- (2) धवलणहेण अ पुरिसो वणिज्जइ जेण तेण सा धवला ।
धवलो वि होइ तिविहो अट्ठपओ छप्पओ चउप्पाओ ॥ SC. IV 36.
- = Ch. V 32 (1), preceded by *yadāha* and with the better variants, *supuriso* and *so dhavalo*.
- (3) गुहओ च्चिअ एक्कलहू विरामविसअम्मि विसमसंखाए ।
जमललहू लहुओ च्चिअ समसंखासंदठिओ होइ ॥ SC. V 2.
- = Ch. 1b, l. 11, preceded by *yadāha* and with some corrupt variants.
- (4) विण्णवण संविहाणअ- मंगलसीहावलोइअत्यम्मि ।
तत्थ णिवज्जइ धवअं तत्सोवरि सक्खदुवईओ ॥ SC. VII 1.
सिहावलोकिताथेषु विज्जप्ती संविधानके ।
मङ्गले च धरुवा प्रोक्ता द्विपदान्यत्र कीर्त्यते ॥ Ch. VII 57 (1)
- (5) दोप्पाअसंजुआओ एआणअक्खरत्तजमिआओ ।
ताओ च्चिअ दुवईओ चउण्ह तीसण्ह मज्झम्मि ॥ SC. VI 2.
चतुर्मात्रादिकं त्रिशत् प्रान्तैरंहि युगे पुनः ।
एकानैकैरत्तवर्णै- यमके द्विपदौ विदुः ॥ Ch. VII 72 (1),

preceded by *yadāha*.

Lastly, Ch. borrows from SC. several illustrative stanzas also in their original, Sanskritized or modified form. SC. itself has got most of them from other sources;

- (1) अचलदिहि अङ्गारगणत्स-
विलुलिअचिउरमहरअलकअवण-
मविरलपुलअभरिअथणजुअमवि ।
रइरससणिअमणिअमुहलिअमिह
सहइ सुरअमविरअमइ सहि तुह ॥ SC. I 53.

विलुलितचिकुरमघरनिहितदशन—

मविरलपुलकनिचितकुचयुगमयि ।

रतिरसरभसमणितमुखरितमिह

विलसति तव सखि सुरतमचलधृति ॥ Ch. 11b, l. 11-12.

1) भमरपत्रं सुदृकदस्स (किंवा णिउणस्स) —

मेघकआहिसेअजलपसमिअरअणिअरा

णच्चिरचच्चरीअरवमुहलिकुमुअसरा ।

उग्गअचन्दबिम्बकरधवलअसअलदिसा

कस्स दिहि ण देइ भण मणहरसरअणिसा ॥ SC. I 78.

वारिदमुक्तवारिभरपरिशमितधनरा

उद्गतरोहिणीशकरधवलितसकलकुप् ।

कस्य धृतिं ददाति न हि शरदुत्तरजनिरियं

चुम्बनलालसभ्रमरपदविदलितकुमुदा ॥ Ch. p. 13b, l. 5-7.

The order of the lines of the original stanza is changed and of the words are paraphrased.

1) पणवो सुदृसहावस्स—

सन्दो सन्दो कुन्दच्छाओ सरअधणतुहिणकमलवणकुमुअहरहसिअसिअतणू ससङ्ककरुज्जलो

तारो पारावारप्पारो धवलअजलयलगअणजणसअभुअणअलपरिसरप्पसाहिअदिम्मुहो ॥

लोआलोअच्छेअं गन्तुं दढकदिणविअडकलअलवडणपडिवडणवलइओ नरेन्द तुहं जसो ।

उत्तुङ्गो सेअप्पाआरो उअ हरइ परमतिहुअणसिरिमणहरविरइअरइमन्दिरस्सव ।

सट्ठिओ ॥ SC. I 138.

सन्दोअमन्दः कुन्दच्छायः शरदमलयनतुहिनविकचकुमुदवनहरहसितसितः शशाङ्क-

तारः पारावारापारः स्थलजलगगतलसकलमुवनपयधवलनपरिचितः प्रसाधित-

लोकोलोकच्छेदं गत्या दृढकठिनविकटदिगवधितटघटनविवलनचलयितो विशुद्धयशश्चयः ।

प्रोत्तुङ्गः श्वेतप्राकारो ध्वनितगुणपणव तव जयति नृपवर नवललितवसतेजगवित-

यश्चयः ॥ Ch. p. 18b, l. 10-13.

अणवो तस्सेव (सुदसीलस्स) —

पसरिअखरमाहअन्दोलिआसत्थमिज्जन्तपतोहसहालवाआरिपूरिज्जमाणम्भरे ।

दिणअरकरतत्तत्तोल्लिचिक्खिल्लोलोन्तकोलालिदादुक्खअक्खोणिमुत्थाकसाइल्लए ॥

अणवणदवदाहडज्जन्तवप्पच्छभल्लम्भडोरल्लिसन्तत्थणासत्तमाअङ्गजूहाउले ।

पिअअम इअ एरिसे गिम्हआल्लमि मा वच्च माणेसु थोरत्थणालिङ्गणुदामसोक्खाई मे ॥

SC. I 148.

प्रसृतनिबिडमारुतान्दोलिताश्वत्थसंशीर्षपणौधविस्फारवातोलिकापूर्यमाणम्भरे ।

धनवनदवदह्यमानाखिलकूरशार्दूलपोतोदभटोवादसंश्रुतमातङ्गयूथाकुले ॥

दिनकरकरतप्तकोलावलीश्रीयमाणार्द्रतल्ले लसल्लोलकल्लोलवाचालमाधन्यहा— ।

गंवपयसि ननु प्रिय ग्रीष्मकालेऽधुना मा स्म गा मानय त्वं हि पीनस्तना—

श्लेषसौख्यानि मे ॥ Ch. p. 18b, l. 4-6.

1) अणङ्गसेहरो सुदसीलस्स—

विसालभालधोलमाणकज्जलुज्जलालआलिमालिआकुलोवसोहि ।

वउद्धमुद्धमुद्धणिदपहमसामलब्धमन्ततारदीहरच्छिरत्तकन्तए ॥

विसट्ठसन्दकुन्दगोच्छसच्छकोमलुल्लसन्तदित्तिदन्तकन्तिकेसरालए ।

इमंमि एरिसे मुहारविन्दए पिण्ड ओ पिआहरं महु व्व सो सउण्णओ ॥ SC. I 167.

विशालभाललोलपूर्णमानकज्जलोज्ज्वलालकिरेफमालिकोपशोभिते ।
 विबुद्धहावमुद्धचारुपक्षमलालसभ्रमत्सुतारदीर्घनेत्रपत्रमुन्दरे ॥
 अमन्दकुन्दकुडमलाप्रकोमलोल्लसद्भृतीद्वगुद्धदन्तपञ्चितकेसरालये ।
 प्रियामुखाम्बुजेऽधरं चिराय मध्विवापिबन्तनारतं भवेदनङ्गशेखरः ॥

Ch. p. 19b, l. 12

1) भुजङ्गाविलासो तस्सेअ (सुद्धसहावस्स) —

वासहरम्मि वरे कसणायरुड्डिअधूवमुअंधमणोहरए कमणीए ।
 पीणधणुणअचक्कलयोरथणीअ सअ परिपेल्लिअवच्छअली रमणीए ॥
 कोमलबाहुकलआदढवेडिअओ पडिवट्टसुणेत्तविअंसिअए सअणीए ।
 पावइ णिहिअअं हिअइच्छिअअं सहि जो चिअ पुण्णजुओ स णरो रअणीए ॥

SC. I 17

पीनघनोन्नतवृत्तविशालतरस्तनमण्डलमादनिषीडनकण्टकिताडगः ।
 कोमलपङ्कजमृणाललतादूढवेष्टितकण्ठतटः परिचुम्बनविभ्रमपात्रम् ॥
 वासगृहे बहलोच्चलितागुरुधूमलतानिचित्रे अयने मृदुनि क्षणदायां ।
 यो दयितां रमयत्यतिसंभ्रममानजुषं स भुजङ्गाविलासधुरामिह धत्ते ॥

Ch. p. 20b, l. 1

(7) Echoes from Sc. I 29 are found in Ch. p. 21b. st :

(8) अवदुवहउ अज्जदेवस्स —

काइं करउं हउं माए । पिउ ण गणइ लग्गी पाए ॥
 मणु धरन्ते हो जाइ । कट्ठिण उत्तरङ्ग भणाइ ॥ SC. IV 13.
 एत्थु करिमि भणि काइं । प्रिउ न गणइ लग्गी पाइ ॥
 छड्डेविणु हउं मुक्की । अवदोह्य जिम्ब किर गावि ॥ Ch. VI 19, 45.

बीअचलणे मत्तबालिआ गोइन्दस्स —

कमलकुमुअह एकक उप्पत्ति ।
 ससि तो वि कुमुआअरह । देइ सोक्ख कमलह दिवाअर ॥
 पाविज्जइ अवस फलु । जेण जस्स पासे ठवेइउ ॥ SC. IV 17.
 कुमुअकमलहं एकक उप्पत्ति
 मउलेइ तु वि कमलवणु । कुमुअसंढु निच्चु वि विआसइ ॥
 मच्छन्दविआरिणिय । चंदजोण्ह कि मत्तबालिआ ॥ Ch. V 18, 18.

The last two lines of the stanza in Ch. are different.

1) वायाला फरसा विंधणा । गुणेहि विमुक्का पाणहरा ॥
 जिह दुज्जणु सज्जणउवरि । तिह पसर ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC. VI 150.
 वायाला फरसा विंधणा । गुणिहि विमुक्का प्राणहर ॥
 जह दुज्जण सज्जणजणउवरि । तेम्ब पसर न लहति सर ॥ Ch. VI 21, 118
 किर कण्णकलिङ्ग परिज्जिआ । ठिअ णवर माणविवज्जिआ ॥
 णहु कोवि अहिठ्ठइ मणिअवहे । कहि धरइ जअदुह कण्ह कहे ॥ SC. VI 152
 कुवकण्णकलिङ्ग परिज्जिआ । ठिअ नरवइ माणविवज्जिआ ॥
 नहु कोइ अभिट्ठइ अणिअवहि । कहि वइरि जयदुह कण्ह कहि ॥ Ch. VI 20,

2) मत्तकरिणी जहा तसेअ (गोइन्दस्स) —

मव्व गोविउ जइवि जोएइ
 हरि सुट्ठुवि आअरेण । देइ दिट्ठि जहि कहि वि राही ॥
 को सक्कइ संवरेवि । डढ्ढणअण णेहें पलोट्टउ ॥
 एकमेक्कउ जइवि जोएइ ।
 हरि दुट्ठु सव्वाअरेण । तो वि द्रेहि जहि कहि वि राही ॥
 को सक्कइ संवरेवि । दढ्ढणअण णेहें पलोट्टा ॥

Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar IV 42

(13) With बोलिलज्जइ जं तं निव्वहइ। Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu* 80, 4, 2a and बोलिलज्जइ जं निव्वहइ वक्कु। की अन्तरे (रु) जइ विहिं मरइ एक्कु (क्कु) Svayambhū's *Ratthapemicariu* 24, 7, 4 cf. तं बोलिलज्जइ (v.l. बोलिलज्जइ) जं निव्वहइ Hemacandra's *Prakrit Grammar* 4 360 (2).

It is not unlikely that for some of these illustrations which Svayambhū himself has taken from others, Hemacandra may have used directly the original sources. It should be noted that the citations as found in Hemacandra's works appear to preserve the language of the original as contrasted with their comparatively modernized language in the published text of the *Svayambhūcchandas*.

5. THE PAŪMACARIU AND ITS SOURCES

The *Paūmacariu*

The narrative of Rāma, who is also known as Padma (Pk. *Paūma*) in Jain mythology and who along with Lakṣmaṇa and Rāvaṇa makes up the eighth trio of Baladeva, Vāsudeva and Prativāsudeva¹ respectively was related by many Jain poets. Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu* is such a Rāma-epic in Apabhraṃśa.

In most of the colophons of various Sandhis of PC. the title appears alternatively as *Paūmacariu* or *Pomacariu* equivalent to Sk. *Padmacaritam*. At the end of the work it is called *Rāmāyaṇa-purāṇa*. The donor's colophon at the end of MS. S. refers to the work as "the Śāstra called Rāmāyaṇa." The *Jinaratnakośa* describes the work under the name of *Rāmāyaṇapurāṇa* and in the colophon stanzas of Sandhis 88, 89 of PC. it is called simply *Rāmāyaṇa*. In the upper corner of the margin of folio 222 verso of MS. S. we find स्वयंभुक्त्त पद्मपुराणे २२२ In the colophon stanza of the 18. and the 84. Sandhi (the latter written by Tribhuvana) the poem is called *Rāmaevacariya*, Sk. *Rāmadevacarita*, and once, in the colophon of the 86. Sandhi it is referred to as *Rāmācariya*, Sk. *Rāma-carita*. In the body of the work Svayambhū mentions it as *Rāmāyaṇa-kāva* (1 1 19) 'The Rāmāyaṇa Poem', *Rāmāyaṇa* (23 1b) or *Rāghava-ariya* (23 1 9b, 40 1b), Sk. *Rāghava-carita*, while the subject-matter is generally called *Rāma-kāva* (1 1, 1 2 1), Sk. *Rāma-kathā*. Of these titles *Paūmacariu* is the most frequent and evidently one intended by the poet.

PC. has a roundly estimated extent of 12,000 Granthāgras. It contains a total of 1,269 Kaḍavakas, distributed among 90 Sandhis which are divided into five books (called Kaṇḍa, Sk. *Kāṇḍa*) in the following manner²:

1. Vījjāhara-Kaṇḍa (Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa): 20 Sandhis.
2. Ujjhā-K° (Ayodhyā-K°): 22 Sandhis.
3. Sundara-K°: 14 Sandhis.
4. Jujjha-K° (Yuddha-K°): 21 Sandhis.
5. Uttara-K°: 13 Sandhis.

According to this account and also according to the actual contents, the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished with the 77. Sandhi and indeed at the end of that Sandhi we find a statement to this effect—

(1) According to Jain mythology there flourished in past sixty-three great persons, Śālākāpuruṣa, which included twenty-four Tirthankaras, twelve Cakrins, nine Vāsudevas, nine Baladevas and nine Prativāsudevas. Kṛṣṇa, Balarāma and Jarāsandha make up the ninth group.

(2) The extent in Kāṇḍas is given in the colophon stanzas 37-38 (Appendix I).

telling us that the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished and that the Uttara Kāṇḍa is now begun. But immediately after this the MSS. read: *Siri-muni-suvvaya-tittham namāmi, Jujjha-Kaṇḍam nisāmeha*. I bow down to the Tirtha of Muni Suvrata. Listen to the Yuddha Kāṇḍa'. Further at the end of the next, i.e., 78. Sandhi, it is stated: *Jujjha-kaṇḍam samattam|Jyestha Vadi 1* Some: 'Finished the Yuddha Kāṇḍa, on Monday the first, dark half, Jyestha'. This is clearly an error. The words *Sirimunisuvayya* etc. should be found in the beginning of the 57. Sandhi, while the statement at the end of the 78. Sandhi has its legitimate place at the end of the 77. Sandhi.

Similarly at the end of the 13. Sandhi the MSS. read: *Prathamam Parva*. Its significance is not clear. The first Kāṇḍa is completed with the 20. Sandhi. The 13. Sandhi does not seem to markedly round off the foregoing matter so that the first 13. Sandhis can form a definite unit.

Puṣpadanta has regularly given separate titles to the individual Sandhis of his *Mahāpurāṇa*. Svayambhū only casually assigns a title to individual Sandhis. Thus in the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa, Sandhis 1, 2, 13, 17 and 18 are found with special titles. On the other hand for Sandhis 83-90, which were not written by Svayambhū, we regularly find the Sandhi titles.

In the colophon of the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa at the end of the 20 Sandhi Svayambhū records that his high-spirited wife Amlavvā (=Amṛtāmbā) dictated to him (obviously when he was preparing a copy of his epic, finished partly or wholly) the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa. Similarly we gather from the colophon of the 42 Sandhi that his second wife named Āiccamvā (Āḍityāmbā) dictated to him the Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa.

Onwards from the 83. Sandhi we find a statement at the end of each Sandhi saying: 'Finished the Sarga number so and so entitled so and so in the supplement to the *Paṇḍitarīya-sesa* (that was somehow left out by (or that escaped, *uvvāriya*) Svayambhū and that was composed, after the latter's passing away, by his younger son Tribhuvana Svayambhū under the patronage of Vandaīya'. This means that Sandhis 83-90 of PC were written by Tribhuvana.

In the previous Section we saw that Svayambhū's *Ritthanemari* was felt to be incomplete by Tribhuvana and the wanting portions were supplied by him and later by Yaśaskīrti. Here in the PC. too we find a similar state of things. Some portions of the narrative were somehow not covered up by Svayambhū and

- (1) That the name is Amlavvā and not Sāmlavva has been shown on p. 10.
- (2) Appendix I, Stanza 15. The end of the first half is metrically defective. *Āiccamvi(ya-nā)māe* is the most probable emendation.
- (3) Premi, 1942, 377, thinks that Sandhis 84-90 were Tribhuvana's work and that the 83. Sandhi, excepting possibly some closing Kaṇḍavakas, must be attributed (in spite of the colophon!) to Svayambhū, because Tribhuvana's reference to the Rāma-Story as *satta-mahā-sagg'-aṅgī* (Appendix I, stanza 56) 'having the seven great Sargas as limbs' imply seven Sandhis as his contribution to PC. But this is a mistake. The seven Sargas referred to by Tribhuvana have nothing to do with Tribhuvana's part in the composition of PC. These seven Sargas are just the seven traditionally laid down Adhikāras or topics of the Rāmāyaṇa mentioned by both Vimalasūri: *thū-vansa-samuppatti, patthāna-ranam, Lavaṅkusuppatti, nivāṇam-aneyabhavā, satta purāṇettha ahigārā* / (Paṇḍitarīya I 31) and Raviṣena *sthitir vansa-samutpattiḥ prasthānam saṅgyugam tataḥ/ Lavaṅkulusa-sambhūtiḥ bhavoktiḥ parinarvṛtiḥ/ Yuktāḥ sapta Purāṇesminu- adhikārā ime smṛtāḥ/* (Paṇḍitarīya I 43-44).

Tribhuvana deemed it necessary to supply them. This naturally poses a problem for us: How is it that both the epics of Svayambhū stood in need of supplementation? Was Svayambhū forced to leave them incomplete in spite of his original design or was it that these portions—i.e., the subject-matter thereof—added by others being unacceptable to Svayambhū, were left out by him intentionally and hence the two epics, in their original unextended form were complete from his point of view?

Opposite opinions on this point have been expressed by scholars. Jain¹ thinks that PC. was complete from Svayambhū's viewpoint, so that the portion added by Tribhuvana has no more value than that of interpolation. On the other hand he considers RC. in its original form to have remained incomplete possibly because of Svayambhū's unexpected death, so that the performance of Tribhuvana regarding RC. was necessary to bring the work to completion. The additions, on the other hand, made to RC. by Yaśahkīrti are considered by Jain as interpolations.

Premi², on the other hand, takes the view that both the epics in their unextended form were complete according to Svayambhū's plan. The additions made by Tribhuvana to PC. as well as RC. were not desired by Svayambhū to be included in them. The additions made by Yaśahkīrti might have been designed, according to Premi, to make good the passages that were possibly found missing or damaged in the MS. of RC. in his possession.

For judging the plausibility of these views it is essential to critically evaluate whatever scanty evidence is available to us mostly from the Praśasti and colophon stanzas.

In this connection the Stanza³ given in the beginning of the 100. Sandhi (or it may be considered to be at the end of the 99. Sandhi) of RC. is very important. It has not been interpreted correctly either by Jain or by Premi. Jain just gives the purport of the stanza. He says, "At the end of Sandhi 99 of the *Harivaṃśa-purāṇa*, we have a verse telling us that the poet proceeded to compose the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* after having finished the *Pañmacarīya* and yet another work of great merit *Suddhayacarīya*. This information precludes us from imagining that his *Pañmacarīya* was interrupted by any calamity like death".

According to Premi the Stanza in question was written by Tribhuvana and not by Svayambhū as Jain is inclined to think. He says,

"इस (९९ वीं) सन्धिके अन्तमें एक पद्य है जिसमें कहा है कि पञ्चमचरित या सुव्यवचरित बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंशकी रचनेमें प्रवृत्त होता हूँ, सरस्वतीदेवी मुझे सुस्थिरता देवें। निश्चय ही यह पद्य त्रिभुवन स्वयंमुका लिखा हुआ है और इसमें वे कहते हैं कि पञ्चमचरित की अर्थात् उसके शेष भागकी रचना तो मैं कर चुका हूँ, उसके बाद अब मैं हरिवंशमें अर्थात् उसके भी शेषमें हाथ लगाता हूँ। यदि इस पद्य को हम त्रिभुवनका न मानें तो फिर इस स्थानमें इसकी कोई सार्थकता ही नहीं रह जाती। हरिवंशकी ९९ सन्धियाँ बना चुकने पर स्वयंमुदेव यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि पञ्चमचरित बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंश बनाता हूँ।"

Both these scholars have failed to understand the words

(1) Jain, 1935, 71-72.

(2) Premi, 1942, 375-377, 380-382.

(3) Appendix I, 65. It reads:

Kāṭya Pañmacariyam, Suddhayacarīyam ca guṇa-gaṇ' agghaviyam |
Harivaṃśa-moha-harīṇe Sarassā sudhiya-deha vva |

(4) Jain, 1935, 71.

(5) Premi, 1942, 378.

moha and *sudhiya-deha* in the stanza correctly. Works on *Padma-carita* and *Harivaṃśa* in Jain literature usually have a beginning in which it is declared that the accounts of Rāma and Kṛṣṇa given in non-Jain traditions are false and misleading, and so Śreṇika requests Gautama to narrate these Caritas in their correct version—that is known to the Jain tradition. Thus we find in Svayambhū's *Paṭimacariu*:

paramesara para-sāsaṇehim, suvvai vivarerī |
kahi jīna-sāsaṇe kema ṭhiya, kaha Rāhava-kerī ||
jage loehim ḍhakkarivantaehim, uppāiu bhantiu
bhantaehim |
(1 9 9-1 10 1)

"The narrative of Rāghava, O Great Lord, is heard in other faiths in a topsy-turvy form. (Hence) tell (us) how is it found in the Jain faith. Deluded people in the world have fabricated (many) delusions (regarding this narrative)."

Similarly Svayambhū describes his *Harivaṃśa* narrative as *sa-samaya-parasamaya-viyāra-sahā* 'capable of considering (the accounts current in my) own faith and (those current in) others'. The word used in PC. is *bhanti*, Sk. *Bhrānti*. It is synonymous with *moha* in the expression *Harivaṃśa-moha-haraṇe* occurring in the stanza under discussion. Accordingly it means 'in removing the deluded notions (or erroneous views) regarding the *Harivaṃśa* (narrative)'.

Again, *sudhiya* means *śrānta* (*Deśināmamālā* VIII 36), *thaka huā* (PSM.) 'exhausted'. So *sudhiya-deha* means 'exhausted in body'. The whole stanza can be rendered as, "Having composed the *Paṭimacariu* and the *Suddhyacariu* replete with merits, (my) Muse (*Sarassai*) in removing the deluded view about the *Harivaṃśa* narrative, has become as it were exhausted in body". In the sense in which the stanza is understood by Jain we fail to see how Svayambhū can say, when most of RC. was actually composed, that he proceeds to compose the *Harivaṃśa*. Similarly Premī's interpretation too has to contend with serious difficulties. Firstly we have to understand *Paṭimacariu* in the sense of 'Supplement to the *Paṭimacariu*' even though Tribhuvana makes it a point to refer to his contribution to PC. with the special name of *Paṭima-carīyasesa*'. Secondly, it would be inconceivable that Tribhuvana who holds his father in great respect and who is never tired in showering encomiums on him, would describe his proposed additions to RC. as 'designed to remove wrong notions about the *Harivaṃśa*', for it would imply indirect censure of his father's performance. Lastly Tribhuvana's confession of his inspiration waning when he undertook to supplement the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* would be something unusual for him in the face of his pronounced tendency to emphasize his nobility in shouldering the highly responsible task of bringing to completion his father's work and in continuing the poetic tradition of his family. Therefore it is more natural and sensible to take the stanza to have been written by Svayambhū himself. After completing 99 Sandhis of RC. Svayambhū says that with the blessings of Sarasvatī he has already completed the two works, the *Paṭimacariu* and the *Suddhayacariu*. But as he proceeded with the composition of the *Harivaṃśa* that was intended to dispel false versions, his poetic inspiration did not remain sustained. Already in the introduction to RC. Svayambhū talks of his

seeing highly diffident in handling such a vast and difficult theme as the *Harivaṁśa*. But then Sarasvatī reassures him: 'Here I bestow on you keenness of mental faculties. Proceed with the composition'. Hence it is very probable that after the composition of RC. up to 99 Sandhis Svayambhū felt tired in spirit and his literary activity thus interrupted was never resumed by him any more. It would follow from this that the *Paṇḍitarī* and the *Suddhayacarī* were written before RC. and that the poet's life was cut short before he could complete the latter. The remaining portion of RC. was written by Tribhuvana after Svayambhū's death. In later times some new details and episodes came to be considered essential in the concluding portion of the *Harivaṁśa* narrative and their absence in RC. of Svayambhū and Tribhuvana induced Yaśaḥkīrti to make requisite interpolations. We have an interesting parallel for this in the interpolations made by Gandharva in Puspadanta's *Jasaharacarī*.

Now let us take up the case of PC. Jain and Premi both suppose that from Svayambhū's point of view PC. was complete at 82. Sandhi and the additions of Tribhuvana were not desired by Svayambhū as the parts of his PC. For, they argue, in the case of PC. no calamity like death interrupted the poet's activity and that would leave unexplained why Svayambhū left PC. incomplete. Secondly, PC. and RC. were composed under the patronage of two different persons. If PC. was composed before RC., how can Svayambhū start writing another work under a different patronage without completing the work more than eight-ninths of which were already finished under the earlier patronage? Thirdly Tribhuvana calls his contribution to the *Paṇḍitarī* by a special name, *Paṇḍitarī-carīṇa-sesa* 'Supplement to the *Paṇḍitarī*'. No such special name is given to his additions to RC. Fourthly the parts added by him are described by Tribhuvana as '*Sayambhūevassa kahavi uvvariya*', which, according to Premi, means 'that which was somehow considered undesired (*anīpsita*) or extra (*adhika*) by Svayambhūdeva'. This implies that the matter added by Tribhuvana was unacceptable to Svayambhū. Fifthly the subject-matter of the Sandhis written by Tribhuvana appears to be digressive and unessential for the main narrative of the *Rāmāyaṇa*. Lastly it would appear quite singular that not one, not two, but altogether three works could have been left incomplete by Svayambhū.

Now there is nothing inherently improbable in an author leaving more than one work incomplete behind him. Of the three works improved upon or completed by Tribhuvana, we do not know in which way did he 'repair' the *Siri-paṇḍamīkahū*. Tribhuvana's statement does not necessarily imply the incomplete character of that work. As to RC., Svayambhū most probably passed away before he could finish it. And if we can establish on other grounds that PC. was left incomplete by Svayambhū, the other objections can be easily met with. It is not so unusual for an author to begin and continue to work on two works at a time or to embark upon another before the first is completed. We can assume that Svayambhū accepted the patronage of Dhavalāyā before completing PC. under the patronage of Dhanañjaya for reasons unknown to us. He might have intended to complete PC. later on. And the meanings *anīpsita*

(1) Appendix I, passage 57, lines 2-3, 5.

(2) Appendix I, Stanza 68, 84 wherein Tribhuvana talks of 'rescuing' the poem and poetry of Svayambhū, and of carrying the paternal burden, *pitr-bhara-nivāhana*.

moha and *suḍhiya-dēha* in the stanza correctly. Works on Padma-carita and Harivaṁśa in Jain literature usually have a beginning in which it is declared that the accounts of Rāma and Kṛṣṇa given in non-Jain traditions are false and misleading and so Śreṇika requests Gautama to narrate these Caritas in their correct version—that is known to the Jain tradition. Thus we find in Svayambhū's *Paṁmacariu*:

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(1) Appendix I, Stanzas 19-22, 24-25, 27-28, 30-33, 31-36, 38-39, 53.

seemingly highly diffident in handling such a vast and difficult theme as the *Harivaṃśa*. But then Sarasvatī reassures him: 'Here I bestow on you keenness of mental faculties. Proceed with the composition'. Hence it is very probable that after the composition of RC. up to 99 Sandhis Svayambhū felt tired in spirit and his literary activity thus interrupted was never resumed by him any more. It would follow from this that the *Pañmacariu* and the *Suddhayaçariu* were written before RC. and that the poet's life was cut short before he could complete the latter. The remaining portion of RC. was written by Tribhuvana after Svayambhū's death. In later times some new details and episodes came to be considered essential in the concluding portion of the *Harivaṃśa* narrative and their absence in RC. of Svayambhū and Tribhuvana induced Yaśahkīrti to make requisite interpolations. We have an interesting parallel for this in the interpolations made by Gandharva in Puspadanta's *Jasaharacariu*.

Now let us take up the case of PC. Jain and Premi both suppose that from Svayambhū's point of view PC. was complete at 82. Sandhi and the additions of Tribhuvana were not desired by Svayambhū as the parts of his PC. For, they argue, in the case of PC. no calamity like death interrupted the poet's activity and that would leave unexplained why Svayambhū left PC. incomplete. Secondly, PC. and RC. were composed under the patronage of two different persons. If PC. was composed before RC., how can Svayambhū start writing another work under a different patronage without completing the work more than eight-ninths of which were already finished under the earlier patronage? Thirdly Tribhuvana calls his contribution to the *Pañmacariya* by a special name, *Pañmacariya-sesa* 'Supplement to the *Pañmacariya*'. No such special name is given to his additions to RC. Fourthly the parts added by him are described by Tribhuvana as '*Sayambhūevassa kahavi uvvariya*', which, according to Premi, means 'that which was somehow considered undesired (*anīpsita*) or extra (*adhika*) by Svayambhūdeva'. This implies that the matter added by Tribhuvana was unacceptable to Svayambhū. Fifthly the subject-matter of the Sandhis written by Tribhuvana appears to be digressive and unessential for the main narrative of the *Rāmāyaṇa*. Lastly it would appear quite singular that not one, not two, but altogether three works could have been left incomplete by Svayambhū.

Now there is nothing inherently improbable in an author leaving more than one work incomplete behind him. Of the three works improved upon or completed by Tribhuvana, we do not know in which way did he 'repair' the *Siri-pañcamikahū*. Tribhuvana's statement does not necessarily imply the incomplete character of that work. As to RC., Svayambhū most probably passed away before he could finish it. And if we can establish on other grounds that PC. was left incomplete by Svayambhū, the other objections can be easily met with. It is not so unusual for an author to begin and continue to work on two works at a time or to embark upon another before the first is completed. We can assume that Svayambhū accepted the patronage of Dhavalaiya before completing PC. under the patronage of Dhanañjaya for reasons unknown to us. He might have intended to complete PC. later on. And the meanings *anīpsita*

(1) Appendix I, passage 57, lines 2-3, 5.

(2) Appendix I, Stanza 68, 84 wherein Tribhuvana talks of 'rescuing' the poem and poetry of Svayambhū, and of carrying the paternal burden, *piu-bhara-nivachana*.

and *adhika* recorded for *uvvariya* in the *Deśināmamālā* are rather special. For in literature 'left behind', 'escaped' is the most common meaning and in PC. itself *uvvariya* (5 11 3, 14 7 5) and *samuvvariya* (15 5 3) are used in the senses 'escaped' 'saved', 'left as a remainder'. We need not, therefore, understand by Tribhuvana's use of that word that the matter contained in his supplement to PC. was unacceptable to or rejected by Svayambhū.

The argument that Tribhuvana gives a special name *Sesa* or *Paṭmacariya-sesa* to his supplement to PC. appears to have some weight. Except in the second colophon stanza of the 84. Sandhi where the general title *Rāmaevacariya* is used, in all the Sandhis composed by him, Tribhuvana invariably calls his contribution by the special name, *Paṭmacariyasesa* and in the colophons of Sandhis 83-90 this title is mentioned no less than eighteen times. As contrasted with this his additions to RC. are not given any special name. Again it is significant that this *Paṭmacariya-sesa* is described by Tribhuvana as 'the crest-jewel of the *Paṭmacariya*' while in another stanza it is stated: 'Thus is finished (*samatta*) the charming *Paṭmacariya*; the same, when completed by Tribhuvana, is now thoroughly finished (*parisamatta*)' where the contrast between *samatta* and *parisamatta* appears to be intentional.

But there are very weighty arguments for believing that PC. could not have been considered by Svayambhū also as complete with the 82. Sandhi. Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* was the main source for Svayambhū's PC. The latter borrows ideas and expressions from the former and the general plan and pattern of PC., so far as its subject-matter or contents are concerned, are cast after those of the *Padmacarita*. As noted previously, the *Padmacarita* mentions seven broad topics (*adhikāras*) of the Rāmāyaṇa narrative as recognised and handed down by the Jain tradition. They are Sthiti, Vamśa-samutpatti, Prasthāna, Saṁyuga, Lavaṇāṅkuśa-sambhūti, Bhavokti, Parinirvṛti. These are enumerated by Vimalasūri, and Tribhuvana too refers to this fact. And the Rāma-story as narrated by Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri actually bears this out. But the 82 Sandhi of PC.—the portion composed by Svayambhū—covers up only the first five out of the seven topics. The last two topics cannot be said to be unessential or digressive as is suggested by Premi because they are recognised by tradition and are actually found in the source-work of PC. No reason is forthcoming for their omission by Svayambhū. Secondly, if PC. was according to Svayambhū complete with 82. Sandhi, where is its colophon that ought to have been written by Svayambhū? So long as we cannot find any satisfactory explanation for these facts, it would be quite unsafe to assume that PC. was complete as it was left by Svayambhū.

From the fresh maṅgala stanzas found in the beginning of the 23. and the 43. Sandhi it follows that the composition of PC. was twice interrupted. The fresh maṅgala is indicative of some lapse of time preceding the resumption.

- (1) In two colophon stanzas of RC. (Appendix I. 86-87) *samāpiya* 'completed' and not something like *ista* or *ādṛta* is used as a complement to *uvvariya*.
- (2) Appendix I. 23.
- (3) Appendix I. 31.
- (4) Appendix I. 50.
- (5) *Padmacarita*, I 43.
- (6) *Paṭmacariya*, I 32.
- (7) Appendix I. 56.

Sources of the *Paumacariu*.

In the very opening stanza of the first Sandhi of PC. Svayambhū declares that he has taken on hand to narrate the Rāma-tory after keeping in view the *Arṣa*. The colophons of all the Parvans of Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* begins with *iti Arṣe Raviṣeṇācārya-prakte Padmacarite*. This makes it clear that Svayambhū's reference pertains to that work. And this is endorsed by PC. 1 2 9 where we are told that Kavirāja Svayambhū has embarked upon such a vast theme through the favour of Ācārya Raviṣeṇa. In the same Kaḍavaka Svayambhū also gives, following Raviṣeṇa, the tradition through which the Rāma-story that was being narrated by him was handed down: from Vardhamāna to Indrabhūti, Dharma and Prabhava down to Kirtidhara, to Anuttaravāc and thence to Raviṣeṇa. Raviṣeṇa gives also the name of Jambū and the last two are given by him as Kirti and Anuttaravāgmin. Raviṣeṇa, while giving his tradition says that his present effort of composing a Rāma-epic was made consequent upon the written (*likhitam*) work of Anuttaravāgmin. Now to any one who even casually compares Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya* with Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* it is as plain as the day-light that one of them is simply a recast of the other and there is no difficulty in granting the claim of originality, as is done by Premi, to Vimalasūri. Raviṣeṇa's Sanskrit work is but an enlarged recast of the Prakrit *Paumacariya*, some of the alterations being necessitated due to the difference of medium and to the fact that Vimalasūri was a Svetāmbara, but Raviṣeṇa, a Digambara. The enlargements chiefly centre round the descriptive and dogmatic-didactic portions. In extent Vimalasūri's epic is 10,000 Granthāgras, that of Raviṣeṇa 18,000 granthāgras. It requires no elaborate comparison to show that the enlargements apart, Raviṣeṇa's work is but a slavish imitation of that of Vimalasūri. Indeed very few cases from the field of our ancient literature can be cited as a parallel to such thorough and continuous verbatim borrowing, when we make necessary allowance for the difference in the linguistic and metrical mediums. Does this mean that Vimalasūri and Anuttaravāgmin were one?

On the other hand though Svayambhū expressly states to have followed Raviṣeṇa and even though we keep out of consideration the alterations forced by the difference in religious belief and literary medium, a close and critical comparison of the *Padmacarita* and the *Paumacariu* leaves us very favourably impressed as to Svayambhū's originality and poetic powers. As a rule he holds to the thread of the narrative as found in the *Padmacarita*, but otherwise also the theme even in its very minor details was fixed by tradition and permitted no significant variation. But many a time he parts company with Raviṣeṇa, summarily treats or altogether rejects or rehandles certain topics or waxes eloquent over others that were barely touched in his model, according as it suits his artistic sense. Parallel passages of PC., RP. and VP. are given in Appendix III.

One broad tendency that is clearly discernible in Svayambhū's handling of his material is that he is primarily interested in recounting the narrative in an attractive manner. This aim is responsible for applying scissors to everything that is flagrantly digressive and for giving only passing attention to the side-episodes. Of course, these observations are to be assessed keeping the diffuse and accom-

(1) Premi, 1942, 272-292.

modating nature of the epic-form in view. Svayambhū seems to have a sure eye for all such points in the narrative which would give full scope to the play of his poetic fancy. The 18,000 granthāgras of the *Padmacarita* have been brought down to 12,000 in the *Paumacariu* and thus it has become comparable in extent to Vimalasūri's epic.

First we take up the omissions and abridgements. Part of RP. IV (topic, *sūtrakāṇṭhānām utpattiḥ*), the whole of RP. XI (*Marutta-yajña-dhvaṁsana-padānugābhīdhānam*) and the long sermon covering the whole of RP. XIV. are totally cut out by Svayambhū, excepting the two lines (PC. 15 5 9 b and 15 9 1) passingly referring to the topic of RP. XI and one Kaṭavaka (PC. 17 18) summing up RP. XIII. Svayambhū has also omitted the table of contents given in RP. I and has treated the topics of Kṣetra-varṇana and Kāla-varṇana (RP. II) quite briefly. Similarly the Harīṣeṇa episode, running over 130 stanzas in RP. (VIII 272-401) is ruthlessly compressed by him in two Kaṭavakas (PC. 11 1-2) and almost everywhere the topic of *pūrvā-bhava-kathana* is skipped over: The account of the previous existences (1) of Trayadvādhana and Sahasrākṣa and their father Pūrṇaghana and Sulocana (RP. V 96-141), (2) of Bhīma and Bhagīrathi (RP. V 236-294), (3) of Mahārakṣas (RP. V 343-359), (4) of Madhu (RP. XII 22-69), (5) of Indra (RP. XIII 54-66). Only in two cases (PC. 6 15—RP. VI 314-328 and P.C. 19 4-5—RP. XVII 140-198) Svayambhū chooses to relate the *pūrvābhavas*.

In the same manner it can be shown that many of the lengthy descriptions in RP. have been considerably shortened by Svayambhū and most of the sermons omitted.

We shall now point out the additions and enlargements affected by Svayambhū which slightly make up the big losses in bulk detailed above. It is quite obvious that the purpose in coming *Paumacariu* being primarily religious, there was no question of taking any sort of liberty with the traditional story. As such there was no scope for invention or artistic designing and variation as far as the subject-matter was concerned. The poet enjoyed freedom regarding stylistic embellishments, descriptions and depiction of various sentiments and he could expatiate on particular incidents he took fancy for. The whole of PC. XVI dealing with the topics of Arthasāstra is not found in the same context in the RP. and is thus an innovation. But most of the cases pertain not to innovation but to alteration. Many a time only the suggestion or bare facts are availed of from Raviṣeṇa, but the development and the presentation are quite original. Of course as the table of correspondences (see Appendix III) demonstrate Raviṣeṇa's work forms the basis for Svayambhū's work and cases of borrowing ideas and expressions are numerous, but this dependence is out of choice and not out of necessity, as we can judge from the high artistic worth of those passages where Svayambhū's poetic fancy chose to fly with its own wings, and even when the suggestion is taken from Raviṣeṇa, its working over exhibits the hand of a great poet. Part of the descriptions of nature and water-sport in PC. XIV, description of battles at various places (especially the portion PC. VIII 4-8), depiction of some incidents of tense emotion in the Añjanā episode (in PC. XVIII-XIX), the duels between Bharata and Bāhubali (in PC. V) etc. can be cited as illustrations. In short it can be said that of the high poetic merit-

and literary charm only a fraction is such as for which Svayambhū is indebted to Raviṣeṇa. For the rest the credit goes to his own poetic powers.

From what is said above it should not be understood that Raviṣeṇa was the one and only source of Svayambhū so far as the composition of PC. was concerned. For we find that the facts and incidents at several places in PC. are at variance with those in corresponding contexts in RP. This clearly suggests that Svayambhū had access to other sources. Thus (I) the episode of *Bharateśvara* and *Bāhubali*: (1) In RP. (IV 70) and VP. (IV 430) it is Bāhubali who proposes to decide their quarrel by personal combat instead of involving their whole armies, but in PC. (4 8 9c) the proposal is put forth by ministers. (2) Over and above the glance duel and the wrestling duel (RP. IV 72, VP. IV 43-47), PC. (4 10) gives also water duel'. (3) In RP. and VP. there is no mention of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and how it was removed by Bharata (PC. 4 13-14).

(II) *The battle with Vāli*: According to RP. IX 73-90 and VP. IX 39-46) Vāli went to the battle-field but at the instance of his minister was disgusted with the imminent slaughter and immediately renounced the world. But PC. 12 10-11 describe the combat between Vāli and Rāvana in which ultimately Vāli lifts up Rāvana together with his sword and aerial car and thereafter renounces the world.

Again when Rāvana was out to uproot Mount Kailāsa with Vāli over it and throw it in the ocean, it is Vāli himself, according to RP. (IX 145-158) and VP. (IX 74-81), who, in order to save the Jina shrines from destruction, presses down the mountain with his toe and thereafter at the request of Mandodari to spare Rāvana's life, removes the pressure. But the account in PC. is different. There

(XIII) Dharanendra, coming to know of the *upasarga* caused by Vāli by Rāvana appears before Vāli and as he bows the mountain is pressed down with his weight, it being pulled up afterwards at Mandodari's request. In the RP. (IX 191-193) and VP. (IX 96) Dharanendra appears after Rāvana comes out shattered and prays to Vāli. But from PC. XV 9 10 it is clear that Rāvana believed it was Vāli's foot that had pressed down the mountain.

(III) *The Dynastic and other Lists*. PC. gives between Sandhis V and VI names of sixty-four successive kings in the Rākṣasa dynasty. Strangely enough they are given in Sanskrit. All Mss. of PC. have them. But we find several divergences when we compare this dynastic list with those given at RP. V 378-398 and VP. V 251-266² PC. has *Mṛgavega* (v. l. *Mṛgaveṣa*) for *Amṛta-vega*; omits *Cintāgati* (RP. V 393, but not in VP.); gives *Siṃha-*

(1) In the *Vasudevahindī* (1-187) also only the *ditṭhi-jujjha* and the *mutṭhi-jujjha* are given. There the account of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and removal thereof at Rṣabha's suggestion is narrated but the details are different from what is found in PC.

(2) There are discrepancies between RP. and VP. also on this point. Some of the above noted divergences in names can be explained on assuming that from an original *Siṃhadavaṇṇa* or *Mayāridavaṇṇa* we get (1) directly *Mṛgāri-damaṇa* and (2) by metathesis of *va* and *da*, *Siṃhavadana*. Similarly the first portions of *Mṛgavega* or (*Mṛgaveṣa*) and *Amṛtavega* can be derived from *maya* or *miya*. In Purāṇic lists also we find similar corruptions and trans-

vadana for Mrgāridamana, Indravītu for Indrajit; adds Mahābhīma after Bhīma, has Bhātaka for Mārāṇa (though both have the same metrical value), Dvipavāhu for Dvipavāha (VP. Dhaya vāha), Gatyuttama for Gatabhūma (VP. Gaiuttamo, wrongly divided in the text as Pavanuttaragāi, uttamo).

In the list of Islands given at PC. 6 4 5-9 we find several names which are not represented either in RP. (V 371-373; VI 67-69) or in VP. (V 246-248; VI 31-33). The same is the case with the list of Vidyās (PC. 9 12, RP. VII 324-332; VP. VII 135-142).

IV. There are some minor details which we find in PC., but which are either absent or in a different form in RP. (1) When Sagara's sons visit Kailāsa, PC. (5 10 6-7) mentions the fact that the Jina-shrines there had been erected by Bharata. Bhagirathi proposes to make some arrangements for the protection of those shrines. RP. does not give these details, but VP. (V 107) mentions them, though there the proposal comes from the minister. (2) Again the moat dug round the Kailāsa is styled Gaṅga in PC. (5 10 8a) (cf. VP. V 172) but there is nothing corresponding to it in RP. (3) When all the sons of Sagara except two are burnt to death RP. (V 254 b) says that Bhīma and Bhagiratha went to Sagara, but PC. (5 11 4b) says that forthwith they came to Sāketa city and the wording here roughly corresponds with VP. V 175b. (4) When the news of his sons' death are broken to Sagara, he swoons, according to PC. 5 13 4b (*taṁ nīsunēvi rāu mucchamgau*) and VP. V 192 b (*rāyā taṁ ciya soṇa niyaya-suyamarāṇaṁ mucchāvāsa-veṁbhalo paḍio*). RP. does not mention this. (5) The bewailing king says in PC. 'what is the use of enjoyments and (this) army' (*kiṁ so(bho?)eṁ kiṁ khandhāvāreṁ* 5 13 7 a) as in VP. (*kiṁ majjha vasaṁāe, navahi nihihi va rayana-sahiehiṁ*, V 199 a). (6) The adjective 'long-tailed' (*diha-laṅgūla*) is given to the monkeys in PC. 6 9 2a) and VP. (*diha-ṇaṅgūle*, VI 70b, not in RP. in the corresponding context (VI 167-169). (7) They are called *kula-devayaiṁ* in PC. (6 9 8b) and *devabbbhūyā* in VP. (VI 75b). RP. does not use any equivalent expression. (8) The magic horde of the monkeys is described in PC. as producing terrifying and rumbling shrieks (*vukkāra-ghora-ghagghara-saraṁ* 6 11 5b) and as not being contained by the earth, the ocean or the sky *jale thale āyāse ṇa māṇyāṁ*, 6 11 6b). The wordings correspond to VP. VI 107 b (*mahā-ghore*) and 108 b (*bukkāravaṁ karentā and pavaṅgame jala-thalāyāse*). In the same context in RP. (VI 246) the wording is different. (9) In PC. Taḍitkeśa and the Udadhikumāra god going to the monk request him to expound religion (*puru pucchū maharisi 'dhammu kake'* 6 13 7a); VP. also says like this (*sāhuṁ pucchanti jina-dhammaṁ*, VI 112b). RP. does not mention this. (10) PC. gives *Hari-kesi* as the name of Indra's commander-in-chief (8 1 4b), RP. gives *Harinakeśin* (VII 29b), VP. *Harinigamesi* (VII 11b). (11) The name of Dhanada's father is *Viśāvasu* in PC. (9 6 3a), *Viśravas* in RP. (VII 127), *Visasena* in VP. (VII 55a). (12) In the description of various obstacles created by Anāvṛtta Yakṣa to test the steadfastness in austerities of Rāvaṇa and his brothers, PC. includes elephants, ghosts, goblins and demons (*gaya-bhūya-pisāehiṁ rak-khasehiṁ* 9 9 8a) also, as is done by VP. (*veyāla-vāṇamantara-gaha-bhuubbhaḍa-karāla-muha-danta*, VII 117a). There is nothing cor-

(1) *lahu sakkeya-ṇayari sampattā*. PC. 5 11 4b.

Bhairaḥi-Bhīmeṇa samāṁ Sūcyapurim samānupatto. VP. V. 175b.

responding to this in RP. (VII 287-290). (13) Some of the names of the Vidyās acquired by Rāvaṇa are common between PC. and VP. only. (14) According to PC. 9 13 7 Rāvaṇa having found Svayambhū city, got constructed a beautiful shrine called Sahasasihara. RP. or VP. knows nothing of this. (15) In PC. Khara and Dūṣaṇa are two different persons as in the *Rāmāyaṇa* of Valmiki (see PC. 12 3 3, 13 11 7, where *Khara-Dūṣaṇa* appear in the plural; 12 4 9b, where appears only Khara, 17 11 4, where Khara is said to be fighting against Citta and Dūṣaṇa against Cittaṅga), but RP. (see X 30) and VP. (see IX 10, 12; X 17) know Kharadūṣaṇa as one person. (16) The name of the princess from Nityāloka city married by Rāvaṇa was Rayanāvali according to PC. (13 1 1a) and VP. (IX 52b), but Rambhāvali according to RP. (IX 102b). (17) Vāli engaged in meditation is described in PC. as *Meru va akampu* (13 2 8a); so also in VP. (IX 62b) as *Meruṁ piva niccalam*. But RP. simply says *suniscalam* (IX 128a). (18) According to PC. (13 11 5-11) Rāvaṇa while on march against Indra comes to Pātāla-lāṅkā and reminded of the misbehaviour of Khara and Dūṣaṇa flares up and wants to punish them. But Maya pacifies him. RP. and VP. have nothing corresponding to this. They simply say that as Rāvaṇa reached Pātāla-lāṅkā, Kharadūṣaṇa and Rāvaṇa greeted each other cordially. (RP. X 31-32; VP. X 17-18). (19) Sahasrakiraṇa's city is called Māhesara in PC. (14 4 9c) and VP. (X 34a) but Māhīṣmatī in RP. (X 65a). (20) In PC. the incident of Uparambhā is narrated considerably differently from RP. and VP. (21) The beginning portion of the episode of Añjanāsundarī in PC. (17 1 5) and RP. (XV 6-82) is somewhat different from each other. (22) According to PC. 19 4 6 Pavana takes a vow that if no intelligence of Añjanā reaches him, he would become a recluse, while according to PC. 19 18 1b Pavana writes a stanza to the effect that if Añjanā is dead, he will not live. In RP. and VP. there is no mention of becoming a recluse. There Pavana says that if he does not get back his beloved, he will die (RP. XVIII 54, VP. XVIII 27).

The differences between PC. and RP. detailed above reveal two facts. Firstly the division IV above makes it probable that Svayambhū had casually consulted Vimalasūri's work also. Of course we cannot be quite definite on this point because we have no knowledge of the *Rāmāyaṇa* literature available to Svayambhū. Secondly in certain cases Svayambhū disagrees with both Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri and we cannot explain all such cases as innovations. This means that Svayambhū had consulted other sources also.

One of these sources was probably Caturmukha's *Paṇṇasāra*, quotations from which are found in SC.¹ Of course no Ms. of this work has yet come to light. But Svayambhū has admitted that he was indebted to Caturmukha for the structure and metrical form of his epics. For in the beginning of his *Ritthāṇemicarī*, where he mentions some of the previous poets and scholars from whose works he derived some sort of help or benefit, we are told that Caturmukha bestowed on him the Paddhāḍiyā 'studded' with the Chaḍḍaniyā, Dvipadi and Dhruvaka². In view of this it is not also unlikely that Svayambhū's poetical works contain echoes from Caturmukha's works, and especially because three works of both the poets treated commonly the themes of *Rāmāyaṇa*, *Harivaṃśa* and *Pañcamīcarī*. This is confirmed by one accidental identifi-

(1) See Section 4.

(2) Appendix I, passage 57, line 10.

cation. SC. quotes the following lines under the name of Catu mukha to illustrate the non-position making character of an Anus vāra appearing on the end syllable of a word:

haum Ajjunu, tumha, eum ranu/SC. IV 2 (a).

Compare with this the second Pāda in the following Ghatt. found in the 11. Kāvaka of the 67. Sandhi (*Jayadrathavadha*) o RC.: kuru paccāru Ajjunēṇa te tumhain, so haum, eu ranu.

rakkaho sīsu Jayaddahaho, lai dharahu savvu main ekka khaṇu.

The resemblance of *b* in the above with the line cited in SC is unmistakable. A close study of the two epics of Svayambhū may reveal some more such resemblances.

6. GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF PC. I-XX

I. Orthography

§1. Manuscripts of Apabhraṃśa texts are notorious for their erratic orthography. Not only different Mss. of a particular text spell a particular word differently but one and the same Ms. is disconcertingly inconsistent with regard to the spelling of one and the same word. Five factors are responsible for most of these vagaries of Apabhraṃśa orthography: defective alphabet, defective calligraphy, dialectal variation, modernization and scribal ignorance. Short *e* and *o*, the Anunāsika, nasalized *v* and *yaśruti* and *vaśruti* are characteristic of the Apabhraṃśa sound system, while they are unknown to the phonetic system of Sanskrit. No new characters, however, are developed to represent them. They are expressed by the characters for their phonetic near-equivalents. Short *e* and *o* are represented either by *ē* and *ō* thus sacrificing the quantity, or by *i* and *u*, thus sacrificing the quality, of the original sounds. The Anunāsika is written either as an Anusvāra, or is omitted altogether. *m*, *mv* and *v* with or without the nasalization of the preceding vowel alternatively stand for the nasalized *v*, *y* and *v* serve to express *yaśruti* and *vaśruti* or the latter are not expressed at all.

§2. Secondly, we can well understand what a fruitful source of confusion can hurried, careless or obscure handwriting prove, when textual transmission was solely dependent upon copying on the part of successive generations. This applies to the copyists who were ignorant of the language of their Mss. On the other hand an educated copyist is also liable to alter the text, if he claims some literary interest. The potentiality of the copyist for altering the original text assumes greater significance if we remember the fact that the language of these texts was in certain particulars not far removed from the spoken language of the day, which was constantly but subtly changing from generation to generation and hence it was quite easy and natural for an ordinary scribe to substitute for the original form, a developed or dialectical form which but slightly varied from the original. This substitution was hardly a conscious process, so that the modernization worked in a random fashion, and as in most cases we possess the MSS. whose copying date is removed by several centuries from the date of composition

(1) Critical description and studies of the grammatical facts of Ap. will be found in Jacobi, 1918, 1921; Alsdorf, 1928, 1936, 1937; Bhayani, 1945; Tagare, 1948.

of the text, we find, in the language of one and the same text, an admixture of old and developed features. And with regard to some features like the *ya-śruti* and the cerebralization of an initial *n* or a medial *nn*, different practices prevailed since the 'Prakrit stage'.

§3. These factors in short are responsible for the great divergence and inconsistency of spelling in the Apabhramśa MSS. It raises knotty problems for the editor of Apabhramśa texts. His difficulties are multiplied by the fact that the manuscript material at his disposal is as a rule meagre and of a considerably late date. Under these circumstances, in some cases the original spelling can be determined with the help of metre (if such help is forthcoming) and by a consideration of the prevalent orthographic tendencies of particular MSS. (the value whereof will depend upon the age and tradition of the MSS.). But with all this help, he cannot succeed in determining the original spelling with precision. At the best he can hope to point out probabilities consequent upon a critical examination of the orthographic data before him.

With these general remarks, we take up for consideration the chief orthographic peculiarities of the three MSS. utilized for constituting the text of the *Pañimacariu*.

4. Confusion between the following characters is usual in Apa. MSS: र and ञ, प and ञ; ज and ञ; त, न and न; ड and ढ; ड, ढ and द; य, प and ए. S has a strong tendency to consider the Daṇḍa marking the end of a Pāda as a part of the final syllable and hence words in this position which end in -a in other MSS. are found in S. ending in -ā. Casually writing ये for ए is another tendency of S. Writing single consonants for the conjuncts ज्ञ, त्र, ण, ङ, क्त or vice versa, writing उ for ओ metathesis, repetition of a word or longer portion of the text, omission of a portion of text (haplographic or otherwise), tagging the -u of the Nom. sing. to a prior member of a compound, omission of Anusvāra are the results of scribal carelessness. On the other hand confusing medial इ and य, उ and व, or ए and य has a phonetic basis and rare omission of the -u of the Nom. sing., substitution of -hu, hi and-hā in P., S. for the Gen. Loc. endings -ho, him and hum are the traits that reveal the modernizing influence. The oft-recurring spellings पुक् and सिहासन are explicable under the influence of Sanskrit.

Apart from these stray features there are some more prevalent and significant tendencies of Ap. orthography:

1. Short e

a) in open syllables.

§5. Short e is evidenced in the following forms and vocables: 1. I. sing. of masc./neut. A stems in -em, ena. 2. I.L. plur. masc. neut. A stems in -ehim. 3. L. sing. in short e. 4. I. sing. of fem. A, I and U stems in -ae, -ie, ue. 5. All G. sings. of all I, U stems and of fem. A stems, and L. sing. of fem. A, I and U stems in -ihe, -uhe, ahe. 6. V. sing. of fem. A stems in short -e. 7. The pronominal forms amhe, tumhe, te, eku, e, ee, ke, je. 8. Imper 2. sing. in short e. 9. Abs. in evi. 10. Indeclinables je, jje, jema, tema, ema, kema, jettake etc., apettake. None of our three MSS. has either e alone or only i instead in these forms consistently throughout. They occur in all the MSS. now with e, now with i. But in all the MSS. the spelling

with *e* prevails, and if arranged according to the number of forms in *e*, *A*, *P*. and *S*. would be the order of the Mss. In other words *A*. has the strongest tendency to spell the abovementioned forms with *e* as compared with *P*. or *S*., while *S*. has the greatest number of forms in *i* when compared with *P*. or *S*. Regarding *-e* of *L*. sing. and *-he* of *Abl. G.*, *Ms. A.* and to a lesser degree *P*. tend to preserve the original spelling as contrasted with the modernized *-i* and *-hi* of *S*. In all the above cases short *e* is given in the constituted text. Even in those few places where all the three Mss. have *-i*, I have given *-e* in the constituted text but with a wavy underline to indicate its hypothetical character so to speak. Only in the case of the emphatic particle (*j*)*je* and *jema*, etc., the alternative forms (*j*)*ji* and *jima*, etc., are accepted in the text when none of the Mss. had the former. Regarding all the cases cited in the beginning of this article evidence supplied by the Mss. is sufficiently strong for concluding that *e* is original, *i* its later development

§6. These remarks relating to the orthography of short *e* apply also to the orthography of short *o* and Anunāsika. In the constituted text the short *e* in open syllables has been throughout marked.

b) in closed syllables.

§7. In closed syllables, *e* and *o* are invariably short according to the rules of MIA. phonetics. Hence they have not been expressly indicated in the constituted text. Regarding closed *e* and *o* appearing in the seam of a compound, the general tendency of the Mss. is to write them as *i* and *u* (*gainda* = *gajendra*-, *Manusuttara* = *Manuṣyottara*-.). I have followed this practice unless my best Mss. spell otherwise.

2. Short o.

a) in open syllables.

§8. Short *o* is evidenced in the following forms and vocables: 1. *G. sing.* of masc./neut. *A* and *U* stems in *-aho*, *-uho*. 2. *V. pl.* of masc. neut. *A* stems in *-aho*. 3. *Imper. 2. pl.* in *-aho*. 4. The pronominal forms *so*, *ko*, *ohu*. 5. Indeclinables: *ho*, *aho*, *tatthaho*, etc.

§9. What is said in connection with short *e* holds good for short *o* also. In the constituted text the Genitive and Vocative forms have been spelt with short *o*. The Imperative forms are spelt with *u* also when none of the Mss. has *o*. The short *o* in open syllables has been throughout marked.

3. The Anunāsika or Nasalization

§10. The Anunāsika is found in the following forms and vocables: 1. *N. Sing.* of enlarged neut. *A* stems in *-aum*. 2. *N.A. plur.* of neut. *A* stems in *-aim*. 3. *I. plur.* and *L. plur.* of all stems and *L. sing.* of fem. *A* stems and all *I* and *U* stems with the ending *-him*. 4. *G. plur.* of *A* stems in *-ahum*, *-ahā*. 5. *G. plur.* of *I* stems and feminine stems with the ending *-him*. 6. *-ahum* of the first person plural. 7. Pronominal forms *hauṃ*, *amhaim*, *mam*, *tuhum*, *tumhaim*, *paim*, *kāim*. 8. Indeclinables: *naim*, *nāim*, *saim*, *sahum*, *nahim*, *nāhim*, *ghaim*, *jahim*, etc., *jaiyahum*, etc., *jāvehim*, etc., *evahim*.

§11. The remarks made while considering the orthography of short *e* hold good here also. *P*. more than *S*. and *A*. more than *P*.

are careful in marking the Anunāsika. In *ṇaīm*, *ṇāīm*, *sahūṃ*, *nahūṃ* and *ṇāhūṃ* the nasalisation is inorganic. Nevertheless both the good Mss. of the *Paṭimacariu* have it and hence I have standardized the spelling of these words.

§12. Hemacandra takes note of the enlarged *A* stems being nasalized at the end in the Nominative singular (HC. IV 354). Regarding this feature none of the three Mss. shows any pronounced tendency. They are indiscriminate in nasalizing the final vowel of the vocables. Many extended neuter Nominatives are not nasalized. On the other hand we find numerous corresponding masculine forms nasalized on the final at random. But there are other indications to show that the Mss. are quite indifferent in nasalizing the ending syllable. *-hi* forming a part of stem is at times nasalized, as if it were the Instrumental/Locative ending. So also *-hu* of the forms from stems ending in *-ha*. Similarly *-ai* at the end of pres. 3. person sing. forms or at the end of stems is confused with neuter plural Nominative/accusative in *-aiṃ*. By way of examples can be cited *piyāmahuṃ*, *vammahuṃ*, *muhūṃ*, *bhāiṃ* from P., and *dunduhūṃ*, *uṇṇaiṃ*, *dharaiṃ*, *haraiṃ* from S. Even the Instr. sing. form of masc./neut. *A* stems which has an Anusvāra on the final syllable, is casually written without the sign of nasalization (*mūrumbe*, *bimbe*, *āe*, *ṇivisuddhe*, *samudde*). Because of this state of affairs, I have not admitted the neut. forms in *-aūṃ* as authentic. But they have been recorded in the critical notes throughout.

4. *Ya-Śruti* and *Va-Śruti*

§13. Apabhraṃśa Mss. like Prakrit Mss. are quite careless in writing the *ya-śruti*. Our Mss. P. and S. have a tendency not to insert *y* between *a* or *u* and a following vowel. In these cases I have accepted the spelling without the *ya-śruti* if it is supported by even one Ms. If all the Mss. have *y*, I have accepted the spelling with the *ya-śruti*. In one or two stray stems like *pari-añca-pari-atta-*, I have followed the practice of the Mss. For the rest, *ya-śruti* is consistently shown as filling an intervocalic hiatus.

§14. *Va-śruti* appears to be characteristic of Apabhraṃśa. With regard to it also the Mss. have the least claim to regularity or consistency. It appears at random between *u* and *a* or even between any two vowels. Whenever any one Ms. spells a vocable with the *va-śruti*, I have accepted that spelling in the constituted text. For examples see §31.

5. Initial *ṇ*- and Medial *-ṇ-*

§15. Some Prakrit Mss. follow the practice of using *ṇ* in the initial position, *nn* in the medial position and *ṇ* for the rest. But many Apabhraṃśa Mss. do not know *ṇ* at all. They have *n* or *nn* under all conditions. Among our three Mss. P. (and A. to a lesser degree) exhibits a slight tendency of spelling with an *n-* or medial *-nn-*. In the constituted text dental *ṇ* is strictly eschewed.

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§16. Many Apabhraṃśa Mss. use *v* for both *v* and *b*, and as a corollary to this practice they always write *vbh* for *bbh*. The Mss. of PC. have *b* only once in a thousand. Hence the former practice is adopted in the constituted text, but *vbh* being a phonetic absurdity, it has been given as *bbh* throughout.

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7. Nasalized -v-

§17. According to Hemacandra intervocalic -m- in Apabhraṃśa was pronounced by some as nasalized v. Some Ap. Mss. at times give some indications to this effect. Words like *karavaṃ*, *jeva*, *jemva*, *jeva* or *jeṃva*. Barring a few stray words our Mss. preserve m-. Only twice the pres. 1. sing. is found ending in -vi in all the three Mss. and P. and S. as contrasted with A. have a tendency to write *jeva*, *teva*, etc. for *jemva*. In the latter case I have retained m whenever I found it even in a single Ms. When all the three Mss. agreed in writing v I have not changed it to m.

§18. Quite casually -v- is found nasalized under the influence of a following nasal, e.g., *Rāmaṇu*, *Rāmvāṇu* written for *Rāvanu*. In such cases, unless there is the support of A. and P. I have not accepted such a nasalized v as authentic.

§19. More interesting is the case of the particle *vi* following an Anunāsika or a syllable containing a nasal. In this case A. and P. have a definite tendency of nasalizing *vi* to *mi* and omitting the preceding Anunāsika. This spelling has been accepted as standard in the constituted text. For examples, see §29. Personally I believe it to be a comparatively later trait and as such unknown to early Apabhraṃśa, but in this point I could not ignore the testimony of the Mss. Alsdorf also has accepted this practice in his edition of the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa*.

8. The Vargānunāsika.

§20. The nasal preceding a consonant is given in the Mss. always as an Anusvāra. I have followed the practice of Alsdorf and Jacobi (the only two scholars so far to study the problems of Apabhraṃśa linguistics and textual criticism in a critical, systematic manner) and have reproduced the Anunāsika as the Vargānunāsika before the stops. The only exception has been made in the case of the compounds with the preposition *saṃ-* which are retained with *saṃ*.

§21. The Mss. of Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa*, represent two distinct groups—one optionally preserving *r* in groups of conjuncts having *r* as a latter member, the other group assimilating it. Contrast with this, the Mss. of the *Paṭmacarī* assimilate such groups without exception.

II. Sporadic phonetic changes.

§22. Shortening of vowels: a) General tendency to shorten the final syllable. Hence fem. A stems of the earlier stage occur in Apa. as A stems. See also §23 b. b) At times binding *i* of the *cvi*-forms is shortened as in *vasikiya-* (*vaṣikṛta-*) 4 5 3, *kāṇuppali-karevi* (*karnotpaliṣṭya*) 1 8 1, etc. c) Shortening in stray cases: *aliyaya-* (*alika-* enl.) 8 3 6, *gahira-* (*gabhāra-*) 1 5 3, *cāmiyara-* (*cāmi-kara-*) 7 2 2, 14 6 9, *piḍha-* (*piṭha-*) 4 5 9, *Bhāirahi-* (*Bhagīrathi-*) 5 13 3, 5 14 3 as against *Bhāirahi* 5 10 7, 5 11 3, *paripālaniya-* (*paripālaniya-*) 6 16 7.

§23. Lengthening of vowels: a) compensatory lengthening of a preceding vowel consequent upon the simplification of a conjunct. This tendency has become one of the chief characteristics of the New Indo-Aryan Stage. For instances see §33. b) The quantity

of *i* and *u* as stem-finals is somewhat indifferent. Hence irrespective of the original character of the stem-final, it is lengthened or shortened in accordance with the metrical requirement. Thus *Vāhuvāli*-4 7 7, 4 8, *nalini*-6 3 6, *koḍiyau* and *payāḍiyau* 3 11 6, *Sayambhu*-1 3 1. c) Lengthening in stray cases: *paṣai* (*praviṣati*) 4 1 8, 5 9 2, *paṣarai* (connected with *praviṣ-*) 4 1 as against *paṣarai* 4 1 1, *joṣiya*- (*jyauṣika*-) 3 5 7.

§24. Stray vowel changes: Instead of the usual *appaṇu* (*ātmanah*) we have *appunu* at 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8 etc. *nirurumiva* (*nikuramba*-) 4 10 6, 4 11 9 and *khuruppa*- (*kṣurapra*-) 15 5 3 against *khurappa*- 11 11 7 are due to assimilation, while *maḍḍa*- (*mukuta*-) 3 5 1 and *maḍḍa*- (*mukula*-) 3 7 7 are the results of dissimilation; *iya* (*iti*) 1 1 19 is an instance of a final *-i* changing to *ya*. Note also *liha*- 17 7 8 and *liha*- 15 12 7 from *lekhā*- and *rihā*- 11 4 5 from *rekhā*.

§25. Contraction of vowels in contact: a) contraction of the *-aya-* at the end of enlarged stems to *-ā* e.g. *bhādārā* 1 1 1 etc., *-sārā*- 1 1 7, *bhaviyā*- 1 1 8, *mahisā*- 1 10 8, *kusumā*- 14 2 5, *davanā*- 14 2 5, *pahārā*- 16 13 9, *padīvā*, 5 6 8, 5 12 5, 5 12 9 etc., *Pavanān-jayā*- 19 10 4, *Suloyanā*- 5 4 7. b) Contraction of *-aya-* resulting from the *-aka-* of the agentive to *-ā* as in *gavesā* 14 10 10, *pasāhā* 10 12 7, *-uttārā* 1 1 1, *-hakkārā* 2 10 9, *muhavekkhā* 10 2 7, *bhunjā* (?) 14 2 7, *-gārā*- (*kāraka*-) 1 1 14, 2 6 10 etc. c) Contraction of the original *-aya-* at the end of a stem to *-ā* as in *jinalā*- as in *andhārāya*- (*andhakāra*- enl.) 10 1 9, *akkhādaya*- (*akṣavāṭaka*-) 4 11 2, *vāma*- (*vyāyāma*-) 4 11 5, *thera*- (*sthavira*-) 1 4 2, *janera*- (**jana-kara*-) 4 13 2, *mora*- (*mayūra*-) 3 4 5, *Ujjha*- (*Ayodhyā*-) 4 14 9 against *Aṭṭjha*- 4 1, *pāḍihera*- (*prāṭihārya*-) 3 3 10, *-keraya*- (*-kārya*- enl.); various cases of contraction of the preposition *ava-* to *o*.

§26. Preservation of intervocalic stops (instead of elision) either unchanged or by voicing or by geminating: *Kumbhī-pāka*- 11 9 7, *Kaikasi*- 9 2 5, *Kaikaseu* (*kaikaseyah*) 10 10 7, *Kaṣiki* (*Kaṣikī*) 9 6 2, *Kāmuka*- 5 8 3, *Ikkhukka*- (**Ikṣvuka*-?) 5 1 2, *Sakkeya*- (*Sāketa*-) 5 11 4, 2 2 5 (all proper names), *lakkudī*- (*lakuṭi*-) 11 6 4, *-gārāya*- (*-kāraka*-) 5 1 5 against *-kārī*- 4 5 9 and *-yārī*- 6 9 6; *Bhigu* (*Bhrgu*) 16 6 6, *naga*- 1 9 2, *āgara*- (*ākara*-) 4 2 3, *maragaya*- (*marakata*-) 1 4 3, *mayagala*- (*mada-kala*-) 1 15 1, *vaiyā-garaṇa*- (*vaiyākarāṇa*-) 7 14 4, *Payāga*- (*Prayāga*-) 2 11 4, *jogesara*- (*yogesvara*-) 5 15 2, *nakkha*- (*nakha*-) 14 5 7, *Māricca*- (*Mārica*-) 10 1 2, *Vtaya*- (*Vtyaj*-) 7 12 3, *Kaṭṭilla*- (*Kau-pilya*-) 16 6 3, *Vaṭṭaraṇi* 11 9 3, 9, 11 10 15, *-atisaya*- (*atīṣaya*-) 1 7 3, *Gottama*- (*Gautama*-) 1 9 8, 5 1, *nitti*- (*nīti*-) 7 12 1, 16 2 1, *-sotta*- (*srotas*-) 2 1 8, *Jimutta*- (*Jimūta*-) 20 6 7, 17 11 8, *Toṇḍavāhaṇa*- 5 7 7, 5 9 11, *ubhaya*- 1 2 4.

§27. Most of the following instances of *-ḍ* becoming *-l* are known to Prakrit also: *-phaliha*- (*sphaṭika*-) 6 5 2, *pīlana*- (*piḍana*-) 1 4 4, *nīyalaya*- (*nigada* enl.) 1 5 6, *talāya*- (*tadāga*-) 2 2 3, *-kila*- (*kṛidā*-) 5 1 7, 14 11, 4, *palitta*- (*pradīdpta*-) 7 11 9, 13 3 2, *solaha*- (*śoḍaśa*-) 2 4 4.

§28. Occasionally intervocalic *-m* is changed to nasalized *-v*- which is as a rule written as *-v*- in the Mss. *davanā*- (*damanaka*-) 14 4 5, *Haridavāṇa*- (*Haridamāna*-) 15 10 5, *Vpaṇava*- (*pra+nam*-) 1 1 1, *nāvālaya*- (*=nāmavat*-) 6 16 4, *ravannāya*- (**ramanyaka*-) 2 2 2, *nikkhavaṇa*- (*niṣkramaṇa*-) 2 11 4, *nisāvanna*- (*niḥsāmānya*-) 4 5 4,

7. Nasalized -v-

§17. According to Hemacandra intervocalic -m- in Apa-
bhramśa was pronounced by some as nasalized v. Some Ap. Mss. also
give some indications to this effect. Words like *karami*, *jema* are
casually written as *karavm*, *jeva*, *jemva*, *jeva* or *jemva*. Barring a
few stray words our Mss. preserve m-. Only twice the pres. 1. sing.
is found ending in -vi in all the three Mss. and P. and S. as con-
trasted with A. have a tendency to write *jeva*, *teva*, etc. for *jemu*
tema. In the latter case I have retained m whenever I found it
even in a single Ms. When all the three Mss. agreed in writing v
I have not changed it to m.

§18. Quite casually -v- is found nasalized under the influence
of a following nasal, e.g., *Rāmanu*, *Rāmvānu* written for *Rāvanu*.
In such cases, unless there is the support of A. and P. I have not
accepted such a nasalized v as authentic.

§19. More interesting is the case of the particle *vi* following
an Anunāsika or a syllable containing a nasal. In this case A. and P.
have a definite tendency of nasalizing *vi* to *mi* and omitting the
preceding Anunāsika. This spelling has been accepted as standard
in the constituted text. For examples, see §29. Personally I
believe it to be a comparatively later trait and as such unknown
to early Apabhramśa, but in this point I could not ignore the testi-
mony of the Mss. Alsdorf also has accepted this practice in his
edition of the *Harivamśapurāṇa*.

8. The Vargānunāsika.

§20. The nasal preceding a consonant is given in the Mss.
always as an Anusvāra. I have followed the practice of Alsdorf
and Jacobi (the only two scholars so far to study the problems of
Apabhramśa linguistics and textual criticism in a critical, syste-
matic manner) and have reproduced the Anunāsika as the Vargānu-
nāsika before the stops. The only exception has been made in the
case of the compounds with the preposition *sa-* which are retained
with *sa-*.

§21. The Mss. of Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa*, represent two
distinct groups—one optionally preserving r in groups of conjuncts
having r as a latter member, the other group assimilating it. Con-
trasted with this, the Mss. of the *Paṇḍitaru* assimilate such groups
without exception.

II. Sporadic phonetic changes.

§22. Shortening of vowels: a) General tendency to shorten
the final syllable. Hence fem. A stems of the earlier stage occur
in Apa. as A stems. See also §23 b. b) At times binding i of the
cvi-forms is shortened as in *vasikiya-* (*vaṣikṛta-*) 4 5 3, *kamuppali-*
karevi (*karnotpatikṛtya*) 1 8 1, etc. c) Shortening in stray cases:
aliyaya- (*alika-* enl.) 8 3 6, *gahira-* (*gabhira-*) 1 5 3, *cāmiyara-* (*cāmi-*
kara-) 7 2 2, 14 6 9, *piḍha-* (*piṭha-*) 4 5 9, *Bhāirahi-* (*Bhagīrathī-*)
5 13 3, 5 14 3 as against *Bhāirahi* 5 10 7, 5 11 3, *paripālaniya-* (*pari-*
pālaniya-) 6 16 7.

§23. Lengthening of vowels: a) compensatory lengthening of
a preceding vowel consequent upon the simplification of a conjunct.
This tendency has become one of the chief characteristics of the
New Indo-Aryan Stage. For instances see §33. b) The quantity

of *i* and *u* as stem-finals is somewhat indifferent. Hence irrespective of the original character of the stem-final, it is lengthened or shortened in accordance with the metrical requirement. Thus *Vāhuvā-* 4 7 7, 4 8, *nalini-* 6 3 6, *koḍḍiyau* and *payaḍḍiyau* 3 11 6, *Sayambhu-* 1 3 1. c) Lengthening in stray cases: *paisai* (*praviṣati*) 4 1 8, 5 9 2, *paisarai* (connected with *praviṣ-*) 4 1 as against *paisarai* 4 1 1, *jōisiya-* (*jyautisika-*) 3 5 7.

§24. Stray vowel changes: Instead of the usual *appanu* (*ātmanah*) we have *appunu* at 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8 etc. *nirurumva* (*nikuramba-*) 4 10 6, 4 11 9 and *khuruppa-* (*kṣurapra-*) 15 5 3 against *khurappa-* 11 11 7 are due to assimilation, while *maḍḍa-* (*mukuta-*) 3 5 1 and *maḍḍa-* (*mukula-*) 3 7 7 are the results of dissimilation; *iya* (*iti*) 1 1 19 is an instance of a final *-i* changing to *ya*. Note also *liha-* 17 7 8 and *liha-* 15 12 7 from *lekhā-* and *rihā-* 11 4 5 from *rekhā-*.

§25. Contraction of vowels in contact: a) contraction of the *-aya-* at the end of enlarged stems to *-ā-* e.g. *bhādārā* 1 1 1 etc., *-sārā-* 1 1 7, *bhaviyā-* 1 1 8, *mahisā-* 1 10 8, *kusumā-* 14 2 5, *davanā-* 14 2 5, *pahārā-* 16 13 9, *padīvā-* 5 6 8, 5 12 5, 5 12 9 etc., *Pavanā-* *jayā-* 19 10 4, *Suloyanā-* 5 4 7. b) Contraction of *-aya-* resulting from the *-aka-* of the agentive to *-ā-* as in *gavesā* 14 10 10, *pasāhā* 10 12 7, *-uttārā* 1 1 1, *-hakkārā* 2 10 9, *muhavekkhā* 10 2 7, *bhunjā* (?) 14 2 7, *-gārā-* (*kāraka-*) 1 1 14, 2 6 10 etc. c) Contraction of the original *-aya-* at the end of a stem to *-ā-* as in *jīnālā-* *jīnālaya-* 6 2 5. d) Contraction of two medial vowels in contact as in *andhārāya-* (*andhakāra-* enl.) 10 1 9, *akkhāḍāya-* (*akṣavāṭaka-*) 4 11 2, *vāma-* (*vyāyāma-*) 4 11 5, *thera-* (*sthavira-*) 1 4 2, *janera-* (**jana-kara-*) 4 13 2, *mora-* (*mayūra-*) 3 4 5, *Ujjha-* (*Ayodhyā-*) 4 14 9 against *Atijjha-* 4 1, *pāḍihera-* (*prāṭihīrya-*) 3 3 10, *-keraya-* (*-kārya-* enl.); various cases of contraction of the preposition *ava-* to *o-*.

§26. Preservation of intervocalic stops (instead of elision) either unchanged or by voicing or by geminating: *Kumbhī-pāka-* 11 9 7, *Kaḍkasi-* 9 2 5, *Kaḍkaseu* (*kaḍkaseyah*) 10 10 7, *Kaḍsiki* (*Kauṣiki*) 9 6 2, *Kāmuka-* 5 8 3, *Ikkhukka-* (**Ikṣvuka-*?) 5 1 2, *Sakkeya-* (*Sāketa-*) 5 11 4, 2 2 5 (all proper names), *lakkudī-* (*lakuti-*) 11 6 4, *-gārāya-* (*-kāra-*) 5 1 5 against *-kāri-* 4 5 9 and *-yāri-* 6 9 6; *Bhigu* (*Bhrgu*) 16 6 6, *naga-* 1 9 2, *āgara-* (*ākara-*) 4 2 3, *maragaya-* (*marakata-*) 1 4 3, *mayagala-* (*mada-kala-*) 1 15 1, *vaiyā-* *garāna-* (*vaiyākarāna-*) 7 14 4, *Payāga-* (*Prayāga-*) 2 11 4, *jogesara-* (*yogesvara-*) 5 15 2, *nakkha-* (*nakha-*) 14 5 7, *Māricca-* (*Mārica-*) 10 1 2, *Vtaya-* (*Vtyaj-*) 7 12 3, *Kaḍṭilla-* (*Kau-* *pilya-*) 16 6 3, *Vaṭṭaraṇi* 11 9 3, 9, 11 10 15, *-atisaya-* (*atīśaya-*) 1 7 3, *Gottama-* (*Gautama-*) 1 9 8, 5 1, *nitti-* (*nīti-*) 7 12 1, 16 2 1, *-sotta-* (*srotas-*) 2 1 8, *Jimutta-* (*Jimūta-*) 20 6 7, 17 11 8, *Toḍḍavāhana-* 5 7 7, 5 9 11, *ubhaya-* 1 2 4.

§27. Most of the following instances of *-d* becoming *-l* are known to Prakrit also: *-phaliha-* (*sphatika-*) 6 5 2, *pīlana-* (*pidana-*) 1 4 4, *nīyalaya-* (*nigada* enl.) 1 5 6, *talāya-* (*tadāga-*) 2 2 3, *-kila-* (*kīḍā-*) 5 1 7, 14 11, 4, *palitta-* (*pradāpta-*) 7 11 9, 13 3 2, *solaha-* (*soḍaśa-*) 2 4 4.

§28. Occasionally intervocalic *-m-* is changed to nasalized *-v-* which is as a rule written as *-v-* in the Mss. *davanā-* (*damanaka-*) 14 4 5, *Haridavāna-* (*Haridamana-*) 15 10 5, *Vpanava-* (*pra+nam-*) 1 1 1, *nāvālaya-* (*=nāmavat-*) 6 16 4, *ravannāya-* (**ramanyaka-*) 2 2 2, *nikkhavaṇa-* (*niṣkramaṇa-*) 2 11 4, *viṣavanna-* (*niṣamānya-*) 4 5 4,

nivisa- (*nimiṣa-*) 8 6 6 etc., *atthavapa-* (from *Vatthava* = *astamayo* - 15 6 2, *āsava-* (*āśrama-*) 9 1 9, *dharevi* (*dhārayāmī*) 18 8 9, *pari hareviṃ* (*pariharāmī*) 18 8 9. For dropping of an intervocalic *-m-* see §30 d.

§29. A reverse tendency of changing *-v-* to *-m-* under the influence of a nasal sound in proximity, or even without such a condition is revealed by a) *mī* resulting from the particle *vi* following a word with the nasalized final syllable, as in *kehi-mī* 2 4 6 *tinni-mī* 4 9 2, *suraha-mī* 3 9 10, etc. (See Index Verborum under *vi*); b) stray instances like *puṅgama-* (*puṅgava-*) 1 1 10, *pihimī* (*prthvi-*) 2 15 3, *parimiya-* (*parivṛta-*) 2 11 8, 3 5 9, *sinira-* (*sivira-*) 11 8 1.

§30. There are numerous cases of eliding an intervocalic *v* original or secondary mostly before *u* but occasionally also before *i* and *a*: a) *-v-* is mostly, though not always, dropped before the *-v-* of the Nom. sing., *sahāu* 1 7 4 (but *payāvu-* 7 7 4); *sāu* 1 11 2 (and *sāvu* 7 7 4); b) casually it is dropped before *i* as in *kukai* (*kukavi-*) 1 3 1, *parāiya-* (*prāpta-*) 1 6 1, *paśai-* (*praviśati*) 4 1 8, *thera-* (*sthavirā-*) 1 4 2, *adai-* (*aṭavi-*) 3 8 5; c) before *a* it is omitted in *payatta-* (*pravṛta-*) 5 15 9, *bhuṇa-* (*bhuvana-*) 6 1, *tihuṇa-* (*trihuvana-*) 1 1 15, *diyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5, *pariyattanti* (= *para-vartante*) 5 12 6, *rūa-* (*rūpa-*) 3 7 7 (against *rūva* 1 2 10), *piyatthi-* (from *nī* + *Vvas-*) 14 10 4, *suai* (from *Vsua-*, *Vsua* = *Vsvap-*) 1 10 8, *lāyanna-* (*lāvanya-*) 1 13 6, *akkhādaya-* (*akṣavātaka-*) 4 11 2 *-va-* disappears in *samasaraṇa-* 1 8 6, 3 4 8 (against *samosaraṇa* 3 4 10); d) in a few cases such a *-v-* has resulted from an intervocalic *-m-*: *Jauṇa-* (*Yamunā-*) 12 4 3, *sumsuāra-* (*sumśumāra-*) 3 5 6, *raṇāiḥa-* (*raṇamukha-*) 20 1; in *nāuṃ* (*nāma*) 2 17 8 and *bhaumha* 10 2 9 (as against *bhauha-* 14 3 10 and *bhamuhā* 14 12 8) the disappearing *-m-* nasalizes the succeeding vowel.

§31. A reverse tendency is to insert a *va-śruti* between two contiguous vowels to fill up the hiatus created by the elision of a stop, as *Mandovari-* (*Mandodari-*) 1 10 9, *thovaya-* (*stoka-* enl.) 16 8 7, *uvara-* (*udara-*) 1 10 3, 15 7 9, *uvahi-* (*udadhi-*) 3 3 7, 6 10 9 etc., *jvula-* (*yugala-*) 2 17 9, *dheṇuva-* (*dhenu-* enl.) 3 3 5, *dhuva-* (*dhūta-*) 7 14 8, *dūva-* (*dūta-*) 10 8 10, *huvāsaṇa-* (*hutāsana-*) 20 4 9, *vuvvuvu-* (*budbuda-*) 17 3 3, *bhuva-* (*bhuja-*) 1 10 7, 2 17 9, *murava-* (*muraḥa-*) 1 5 7, *sivāla-* (*śrgāla-*) 9 11 2, *malliva-* (*mallikā-*) 14 10 6.

Vimalasūri's *Paūmacariya* has several instances of *vaśruti* *jvā-* (*yukā-*) 6 44, *avalovani-* (*avalokani-*) 7 139, *murava-* (*muraḥa-*) 7 156 etc.

§32. Some stray cases: *Tilakesa-* (*Tilakakeśā-*) 5 6 1; *muhala-* (*mukhara-*) 1 15 7, *somāla-* (*sukumāra-*) 7 1 5, *kalunaya-* (*karuṇa-*) enl.) 9 10 2, *calana-* (*carana-*) 1 7 9; *diyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5, *pāhāṇa-* (*pāśāṇa-*) 7 14 1. *pāhiya* (*pāsiya-* from *paśya-*) 2 16 7. Loss of *-va-* in *nisiyara-* (*niśitatara-*) 4 1 is haplogical.

§33. We have several instances of the simplification of the conjunct with or without the compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowels: a) *vairāya-* (*vairāgya-*) 2 9 2, 2 10 3, *kāosāya-* (*kāyotsarga-*) 2 11 8, *dhāi-* (*dhātri-*) 7 3 3, *dāhina-* (*dakṣiṇa-*) 1 11 8, *payāhiṇa-* (*pradakṣiṇā-*) 1 1 17, 6 13 3, *niddākhinnaya-* (*nirdākṣiṇya-* enl.) 2 14 2, *cāyāra* (*catvāraḥ*) 6 1 7 *sāmali-* (*śālmali-*) 3 1 9, *sāva-* (*sarva-*) 1 8 10, 1 11 2, 7 7 4 *nāvai* (from *navvai*) 2 2 9, *kāva-* (*kāvya-*) 1 1 19; *sāvaḍau* (from *V saṃpaḍa-*) 1 3 10, *niyāsana-* (*niyāmsana-*) 6 14 4; *soma-* (*saumya-*) 2 2 6 *pāseya-* (*prasteda-*) 1 13

7, b) *caūthaya-* (*caturtha-* enl.) 1 8 8 *kaṇiyāri* (*kaṇikārī*) 3 1 9, *paija-* (*pratiñā-*) 5 7 7 (but *paijja-* 12 7 5), *paītha-* (*praviṣṭha-*) 4 10 2, 14 2 1, 14 4 9, *pahilaya-* (for *pahillaya-*) 1 4 1, 16 2 1, *-ālasa* (*alasya-*) 2 12 3, *ayāsala-* (*rajasvalā-*) 19 1 2, *Vaīvasa-* (*Vaivasvat-*) 15 13 7, *Vaisavana-* (*Vaiśravaṇa-*) 9 6 3, *samuha-* (*saṃmukha-*) 6 9 2; *akkhohaṇi* (*akṣauhiṇī-*) 12 8 1; c) words compounded with *nir-/nis-*, *dur-/dus-*, *ud-* etc. have their initial vowel treated indifferently as simple or conjunct according to metrical convenience. This is a general tendency and no particular instances need be noted.

§34. The treatment of the conjunct in the following cases is noteworthy: *vimbhaya-* (*vismaya-*) 1 12 4, *Jasumbhaya-* (*Yaśasvat-* enl.) 1 13 1, *Cakkhubhaya-* (*Cakṣusmat-* enl.) 1 12 4; *jhuni-* (*dhvani-*) 3 11 1, but *dhaya-* (*dhvaja-*) 1 5 2; *suvinā-* (*svapna-*) 1 14 9, *duvāra-* (*dvāra-*) 6 7 7 (against *vāra-* 5 8 6), *duvārāha* (*dvādaśa*) 11 7 1 (against *vārāha* 3 4 1), *vintara-* (*vyantara-*) 1 8 9, 10, *-abbhintara-* (*abhyantara-*) 1 16 6; assimilation is at the basis of *bhimbhala-* (*vihvala-*) 1 5 4 and *phoppphala-* (*pūga-phala-*) 1 5 9, 3 1 8.

§35. Gemination of consonants mostly for metrical reasons: *pammukka-* (*pramukta-*) 12 10 1, *khammāviyaya* (for *khamā-viyaya-*) 19 6 8, *nimmantio* (*nimantritah*) 16 13 5, *nimmitti-* (*nimittin-*) 16 3 9, *papphulla-* (*praphulla-*) 5 5 6, *ujjuya-* (*rju-* enl.) 5 15 9, *acceyaṇā-* (*acetanā-*) 19 15 1, *sapparivāra-* (*saparivāra-*) 2 2 8, 2 7 7, 2 14 6, 3 8 1, *tillokka-* (*trailokya-*) 12 11 2, *koīhalla-* (*kautūhala-*) 1 12 6, 10 2 2, *vaulla-* (*bakula-*) 14 7 3, *saṇṇavai* (*saṇavati*) 2 3 3, *vaṇṇara-* (*vānara-*) 7 4 6; the Gen. postposition *taṇiya* appears as *-ttaniya* at 8 4 9 (*kaho-ttaniya*, and *taho-ttaniya*), 9 6 2 (*mahu-ttaniya*) and perhaps at 6 3 9 (*A. kahi-ttanaū*).

§36. Sandhi in a sentence has been effected between the continuous syllables of two words under metrical stress in following cases:—

nānuppapṇṇu (for *nānu uppa°*) 3 2 11, *anṇuppapṇṇu* (for *annu uppa°*) 3 3 2, *kappayaruchannā* (for *kappayaru uccha°*) 1 11 9, *Vimalavāhaṇucchaliya°* (for *Vimalavāhaṇu uccha°*) 1 13 1, *mohuppāu* (for *mohu uppā°*) 14 3 12, *vaṃsuddhāriū* (for *vaṃsu udd°*) 8 9 6, *vālāvaṇi* (for *vā ālāvaṇi*) 1 5 8, *suravaiṇāruṇa°* (for *suravaiṇā aruṇa°*) 2 3 2, *paḍahāmara°* (for *paḍahā amara°*) 2 4 1, *dhammeṇāharanā°* (for *dhammeṇa āharana°*) 6 14 4, *nisunuttara°* (for *nisunu uttara°*) 6 15 2, *viṇāsaṇāim* (for *viṇā āsaṇāim*) 5 12 3, *gamaṇāṇeya* (for *°gamaṇā aṇeya*) 14 10 1. The Sandhi in the compound *cautisaṇṇaya°* (for *cautisa-aṇṇaya°*) 3 3 1 is peculiar.

III. Gender.

§37. a) The following words masculine in Sk. are found with the n. pl. ending *-aiṃ* in PC.: *kumbha-* 9 2 9b, *kirāṇa-* 11 14 5, *sthāha-* (*sthūpa-*) 3 4 4, *vidrūma* 13 5 9, *sāhāmiya-* (*sākhāmṛga-*) 6 11 4, *jāṇa-* (*jana-* person) 12 12 10b, *jīva-* (used with n. pl. adjectives) 11 9 6, *taḍa* (*taṭa-*) 14 9 7, *kalahāṃsa-* 11 1 6 and many more. The *Bhavisattakaha* also manifests this tendency.

b) *Jhuni-* (*dhvani*) 3 11 1, *nīhiya-* (*nidhi-* enl.) 3 13 7, 4 6 6, *kallola-* 14 12 6, *kallolā-* 1 2 5 are treated as feminine.

nivisa- (*nimiṣa-*) 8 6 6 etc., *atthavaṇa-* (from *Vatthavaṇa* = *astamayo* 15 6 2, *āsava-* (*āśrama-*) 9 1 9, *dharevi* (*dhārayāmi*) 18 8 9, *parihareviṇ* (*pariharāmi*) 18 8 9. For dropping of an intervocalic *-m-* see §30 d.

§29. A reverse tendency of changing *-v-* to *-m-* under the influence of a nasal sound in proximity, or even without such a condition is revealed by a) *mī* resulting from the particle *vi* following a word with the nasalized final syllable, as in *kehi-mī* 2 4 6 *tinni-mī* 4 9 2, *suraha-mī* 3 9 10, etc. (See Index Verborum under *vi*); b) stray instances like *puṇḡama-* (*puṇḡava-*) 1 1 10, *pihimi-* (*pr̥thvi-*) 2 15 3, *parimiya-* (*parivṛta-*) 2 11 8, 3 5 9, *simira-* (*sivira-*) 11 8 1.

§30. There are numerous cases of eliding an intervocalic *v* original or secondary mostly before *u* but occasionally also before *i* and *a*: a) *-v-* is mostly, though not always, dropped before the *-v-* of the Nom. sing., *sahāu* 1 7 4 (but *payāvu-* 7 7 4); *sāu* 1 11 2 (and *sāvu* 7 7 4); b) casually it is dropped before *i* as in *kukai* (*kukavi-*) 1 3 1, *parāiya-* (*prāpta-*) 1 6 1, *paisai-* (*praviṣati*) 4 1 8, *thera-* (*sthavirā-*) 1 4 2, *aḍai-* (*aṭavi-*) 3 8 5; c) before *a* it is omitted in *payatta-* (*pravṛta-*) 5 15 9, *bhuṇa-* (*bhuvana-*) 6 1, *tihuaṇa-* (*tr̥bhuvana-*) 1 1 15, *diyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5, *pariyattanti* (= *para-vartante*) 5 12 6, *rūa-* (*rūpa-*) 3 7 7 (against *rūva* 1 2 10), *niyatthi-* (from *nī* + *Vvas-*) 14 10 4, *suai* (from *Vsua-*, *Vsua* = *Vsvap-*) 1 10 8, *lāyaṇṇa-* (*lāvanya-*) 1 13 6, *akkhādaya-* (*akṣavātaka-*) 4 11 2 *-va-* disappears in *samasaraṇa-* 1 8 6, 3 4 3 (against *samosaraṇa-* 3 4 10); d) in a few cases such a *-v-* has resulted from an intervocalic *-m-*: *Jauṇa-* (*Yamunā-*) 12 4 3, *sumsuwāra-* (*sumśumāra-*) 3 5 6 *raṇaṭṭha-* (*raṇamukha-*) 20 1; in *nāuṇ* (*nāma*) 2 17 8 and *bhaumha* 10 2 9 (as against *bhauha-* 14 3 10 and *bhamuhā* 14 12 8) the disappearing *-m-* nasalizes the succeeding vowel.

§31. A reverse tendency is to insert a *va-śruti* between two contiguous vowels to fill up the hiatus created by the elision of a stop, as *Mandovari-* (*Mandodari-*) 1 10 9, *thovaya-* (*stoka-* enl.) 16 8 7, *uvara-* (*udara-*) 1 10 3, 15 7 9, *uvahi-* (*udadhi-*) 3 3 7, 6 10 9 etc., *juvala-* (*yugala-*) 2 17 9, *dheṇuva-* (*dhenu-* enl.) 3 3 5, *dhuva-* (*dhūta-*) 7 14 8, *dūva-* (*dūta-*) 10 8 10, *huvāsaṇa-* (*hutāśana-*) 20 4 9, *vuvvuva-* (*budbuda-*) 17 3 3, *bhuva-* (*bhuja-*) 1 10 7, 2 17 9 *murava-* (*muraḥa-*) 1 5 7, *sivāla-* (*śṛgāla-*) 9 11 2, *malliva-* (*mallikā-*) 14 10 6.

Vimalasūri's *Paṭimacariya* has several instances of *vaśruti* *juvā-* (*yukā-*) 6 44, *avalovani-* (*avalokani*) 7 139, *murava-* (*muraḥa-*) 7 156 etc.

§32. Some stray cases: *Tilakesa-* (*Tilakakesā-*) 5 6 1; *muḥala-* (*mukhara-*) 1 15 7, *somāla-* (*sukumāra-*) 7 1 5, *kaluṇaya-* (*karuṇa-*) enl.) 9 10 2, *calaṇa-* (*carāṇa-*) 1 7 9; *diyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5, *pāhāṇa-* (*pāśāṇa-*) 7 14 1, *pāhiya* (*pāsiya-* from *paśya-*) 2 16 7. Loss of *-va-* in *nisiyara-* (*niśitatara-*) 4 1 is haplogical.

§33. We have several instances of the simplification of the conjunct with or without the compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowels: a) *vairāya-* (*vāirāgya-*) 2 9 2, 2 10 3, *kāosāya-* (*kāyotsarga-*) 2 11 8, *dhāi* (*dhātri-*) 7 3 3, *dāhiṇa-* (*dakṣiṇa-*) 1 11 8, *payāhiṇa-* (*pradakṣiṇā-*) 1 1 17, 6 13 3, *niddākhinnaya-* (*nirdāk-ṣiṇya-* enl.) 2 14 2, *cāyāra* (*catvārāḥ*) 6 1 7 *sāmali-* (*śālmali-*) 3 1 9, *sāva-* (*sarva-*) 1 8 10, 1 11 2, 7 7 4 *nāvai* (from *navvai*) 2 2 9, *kāva* (*kāvya-*) 1 1 19, *sāvadau* (from *V saṃpada-*) 1 3 10, *niyāsana-* (*niyāmsana-*) 6 14 4; *soma-* (*saumyā-*) 2 2 6 *pāseya-* (*pravveda-*) 1 13

7, b) *caūthaya-* (*caturtha-* enl.) 1 8 8 *kaṇiyāri* (*karnikāri*) 3 1 9, *paija-* (*pratiñā-*) 5 7 7 (but *paijja-* 12 7 5), *paītha-* (*praviṣṭha-*) 4 10 2, 14 2 1, 14 4 9, *pahilaya-* (for *pahillaya-*) 1 4 1, 16 2 1, *-ālasa* (*alasya-*) 2 12 3, *ayāsala-* (*rajasvalā-*) 19 1 2, *Vaīvasa-* (*Vaivasvat-*) 15 13 7, *Vaisavana-* (*Vaiśravaṇa-*) 9 6 3, *samuka-* (*sammukha-*) 6 9 2; *akkhohaṇi* (*akṣauhiṇi-*) 12 8 1; c) words compounded with *nir-/nis-*, *dur-/dus-*, *ud-* etc. have their initial vowel treated indifferently as simple or conjunct according to metrical convenience. This is a general tendency and no particular instances need be noted.

§34. The treatment of the conjunct in the following cases is noteworthy: *vimbhaya-* (*vismaya-*) 1 12 4, *Jasumbhaya-* (*Yasasvat-* enl.) 1 13 1, *Cakkhubhaya-* (*Cakṣusmat-* enl.) 1 12 4; *jhuṇi-* (*dhvani-*) 3 11 1, but *dhaya-* (*dhvaja-*) 1 5 2; *suvina-* (*svapna-*) 1 14 9, *duvāra-* (*dvāra-*) 6 7 7 (against *vāra-* 5 8 6), *duvārāha* (*dvādaśa*) 11 7 1 (against *vārāha* 3 4 1), *vintara-* (*vyantara-*) 1 8 9, 10, *-abbhintara-* (*abhyantara-*) 1 16 6; assimilation is at the basis of *bhimbhala-* (*vihvala-*) 1 5 4 and *phopphala-* (*pūga-phala-*) 1 5 9, 3 1 8.

§35. Gemination of consonants mostly for metrical reasons: *pammukka-* (*pramukta-*) 12 10 1, *khammāviyaya* (for *khamā-viyaya-*) 19 6 8, *nimmantio* (*nimantritah*) 16 13 5, *nimmitti-* (*numittin-*) 16 3 9, *papphulla-* (*praphulla-*) 5 5 6, *ujjuya-* (*rju-* enl.) 5 15 9, *acceyaṇā-* (*acetanā-*) 19 15 1, *sapparivāra-* (*saparivāra-*) 2 2 8, 2 7 7, 2 14 6, 3 8 1, *tillokka-* (*trailokya-*) 12 11 2, *koūhalla-* (*kautūhala-*) 1 12 6, 10 2 2, *vaulla-* (*bakula-*) 14 7 3, *saṇṇavai* (*sanavati*) 2 3 3, *vaṇṇara-* (*vānara-*) 7 4 6; the Gen. postposition *taṇiya* appears as *-taniya* at 8 4 9 (*kaho-ttaniya*, and *taho-ttaniya*), 9 6 2 (*mahu-ttaniya*) and perhaps at 6 3 9 (*A. kahi-ttanau*).

§36. Sandhi in a sentence has been effected between the continuous syllables of two words under metrical stress in following cases:—

nānuppanṇu (for *nānu uppa°*) 3 2 11, *aṇṇuppanṇu* (for *aṇnu uppa°*) 3 3 2, *kappayaruchannā* (for *kappayaru uccha°*) 1 11 9, *Vimalavāhaṇucchaliya°* (for *Vimalavāhaṇu uccha°*) 1 13 1, *mohuppāu* (for *mohu uppā°*) 14 3 12, *vaṃsuddhāriū* (for *vaṃsu udd°*) 8 9 6, *vālāvāṇi* (for *vā ālāvāṇi*) 1 5 8, *suravaiṇāruṇa°* (for *suravaiṇā aruṇa°*) 2 3 2, *paḍahāmara°* (for *paḍahā amara°*) 2 4 1, *dhammeṇāharana°* (for *dhammeṇa āharana°*) 6 14 4, *nisunuttara°* (for *nisunu uttara°*) 6 15 2, *viṇāsaṇāim* (for *viṇā āsaṇāim*) 5 12 3, *gamaṇāṇeya* (for *°gamaṇā aṇeya*) 14 10 1. The Sandhi in the compound *cautisaṇṇaya°* (for *cautisa-aṇṇaya°*) 3 3 1 is peculiar.

III. Gender.

§37. a) The following words masculine in Sk. are found with the n. pl. ending *-aim* in PC.: *kumbha-* 9 2 9b, *kirāṇa-* 11 14 5, *thuha-* (*stūpa-*) 3 4 4, *vidruma* 13 5 9, *sāhāmiya-* (*sākhāmrga-*) 6 11 4, *jāṇa-* (*jana-* person) 12 12 10b, *jīva-* (used with n. pl. adjectives) 11 9 6, *taḍa* (*taḍa-*) 14 9 7, *kalahaṃsa-* 11 1 6 and many more. The *Bhavisattakaha* also manifests this tendency.

b) *Jhuṇi-* (*dhvani*) 3 11 1, *nihiya-* (*nidhi-* enl.) 3 13 7, 4 6 6, *kallola-* 14 12 6, *kallolā-* 1 2 5 are treated as feminine.

nivisa- (*nimisa-*) 8 6 6 etc., *atthavaṇa-* (from *Vatthava*—*astamaya-* 15 6 2, *āsava-* (*āsrama-*) 9 1 9, *dharevi* (*dhārayāmi*) 18 8 9, *pariharevīm* (*pariharāmi*) 18 8 9. For dropping of an intervocalic *-m-* see §30 d.

§29. A reverse tendency of changing *-v-* to *-m-* under the influence of a nasal sound in proximity, or even without such a condition is revealed by a) *mī* resulting from the particle *vi* following a word with the nasalized final syllable, as in *kehi-mī* 2 4 6, *finni-mī* 4 9 2, *suraha-mī* 3 9 10, etc. (See Index Verborum under *vi*); b) stray instances like *puṅgama-* (*puṅgava-*) 1 1 10, *pihimi-* (*prthvi-*) 2 15 3, *parimiya-* (*parivṛta-*) 2 11 8, 3 5 9, *simira-* (*sivira-*) 11 8 1.

§30. There are numerous cases of eliding an intervocalic *v* original or secondary mostly before *u* but occasionally also before *i* and *a*: a) *-v-* is mostly, though not always, dropped before the *-u-* of the Nom. sing., *sahāu* 1 7 4 (but *payāvu-* 7 7 4); *sāu* 1 11 2 (and *sāvu* 7 7 4); b) casually it is dropped before *i* as in *kukai* (*kukavi-*) 1 3 1, *parāiya-* (*prāpta-*) 1 6 1, *paśai-* (*praviśati*) 4 1 8, *thera-* (*sthavirā-*) 1 4 2, *-aḍai-* (*aṇṇi-*) 3 8 5; c) before *a* it is omitted in *payatta-* (*pravṛta-*) 5 15 9, *bhuṇa-* (*bhuvana-*) 6 1, *tihuaṇa-* (*tribhuvana-*) 1 1 15, *diyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5, *pariyattanti* (= *parāvartante*) 5 12 6, *rūa-* (*rūpa-*) 3 7 7 (against *rūva* 1 2 10), *niyatthi-* (from *nī + Vvas-*) 14 10 4, *suai* (from *Vsua-*, *Vsua* = *Vsvap-*) 1 10 8, *lāyaṇṇa-* (*lāvanya-*) 1 13 6, *akkhādaya-* (*akṣavātaka-*) 4 11 2; *-va-* disappears in *samasaraṇa-* 1 8 6, 3 4 8 (against *samosaraṇa* 3 4 10); d) in a few cases such a *-v-* has resulted from an intervocalic *-m-*: *Jauṇa-* (*Yamunā-*) 12 4 3, *sumsuāra-* (*sumśumāra-*) 3 5 6, *raṇaiha-* (*raṇamukha-*) 20 1; in *nāuṇ* (*nāma*) 2 17 8 and *bhaumha* 10 2 9 (as against *bhauha-* 14 3 10 and *bhamuhā* 14 12 8) the disappearing *-m-* nasalizes the succeeding vowel.

§31. A reverse tendency is to insert a *va-śruti* between two contiguous vowels to fill up the hiatus created by the elision of a stop, as *Mandovari-* (*Mandodari-*) 1 10 9, *thovaya-* (*stoka-* enl.) 16 8 7, *uvāra-* (*udara-*) 1 10 3, 15 7 9, *uvahi-* (*udadhi-*) 3 3 7, 6 10 9 etc., *juvala-* (*yugala-*) 2 17 9, *dheṇuva-* (*dhenu-* enl.) 3 3 5, *dhuva-* (*dhūta-*) 7 14 8, *dūva-* (*dūta-*) 10 8 10, *kuvāsana-* (*hutāsana-*) 20 4 9, *vuvvuva-* (*budbuda-*) 17 3 3, *bhuva-* (*bhuja-*) 1 10 7, 2 17 9, *murava-* (*muraḥa-*) 1 5 7, *sivāla-* (*śṛgāla-*) 9 11 2, *malliva-* (*mallikā-*) 14 10 6.

Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya* has several instances of *vaśruti*: *juvā-* (*yukā-*) 6 44, *avalovaṇi-* (*avalokani*) 7 139, *murava-* (*muraḥa-*) 7 156 etc.

§32. Some stray cases: *Tilakesa-* (*Tilakakesā-*) 5 6 1; *muhala-* (*mukhara-*) 1 15 7, *somāla-* (*sukumāra-*) 7 1 5, *kalunaya-* (*karuṇa-*) enl.) 9 10 2, *calaṇa-* (*carana-*) 1 7 9; *diyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5, *pāhāṇa-* (*pāśāna-*) 7 14 1. *pāhiya* (*pāsiya-* from *paśya-*) 2 16 7. Loss of *-va-* in *nisiyara-* (*nīśitātara-*) 4 1 is haplogological.

§33. We have several instances of the simplification of the conjunct with or without the compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowels: a) *vairāya-* (*vairāgya-*) 2 9 2, 2 10 3, *kāosāya-* (*kāyotsarga-*) 2 11 8, *dhāi* (*dhātri-*) 7 3 3, *dāhina-* (*dakṣiṇa-*) 1 11 8, *payāhina-* (*pradakṣiṇā-*) 1 1 17, 6 13 3, *niddākhinnaya-* (*nirdākṣiṇya-* enl.) 2 14 2, *cāyāra* (*catvārah*) 6 1 7 *sāmali-* (*sālmali-*) 3 1 9, *sāva-* (*sarva-*) 1 8 10, 1 11 2, 7 7 4 *nāvai* (from *navvai*) 2 2 9, *kāva* (*kāvyā*) 1 1 19, *sāvadau* (from *V sampaḍa-*) 1 3 10, *niyāsana-* (*niyāmsana-*) 6 14 4, *soma-* (*sauṃyā-*) 2 2 6 *pāseya-* (*prasveda-*) 1 13

7; b) *caūthaya-* (*caturtha-* enl.) 1 8 8 *kaṇiyāri* (*kaṇṇikārī*) 3 1 9, *paija-* (*pratiññā-*) 5 7 7 (but *paijja-* 12 7 5), *paṭṭha-* (*praviṣṭha-*) 4 10 2, 14 2 1, 14 4 9, *pahilaya-* (for *pahillaya-*) 1 4 1, 16 2 1, *-ālasa* (*alasya-*) 2 12 3, *rayasala-* (*rajasvalā-*) 19 1 2, *Vaivasa-* (*Vaivasvat-*) 15 13 7, *Vaisavana-* (*Vaiśravaṇa-*) 9 6 3, *samuha-* (*sammukha-*) 6 9 2; *akkhohaṇi* (*akṣauhiṇi-*) 12 8 1; c) words compounded with *nir-/nis-*, *dur-/dus-*, *ud-* etc. have their initial vowel treated indifferently as simple or conjunct according to metrical convenience. This is a general tendency and no particular instances need be noted.

§34. The treatment of the conjunct in the following cases is noteworthy: *vimbhaya-* (*vismaya-*) 1 12 4, *Jasumbhaya-* (*Yaśasvat-* enl.) 1 13 1, *Cakkuhbhaya-* (*Cakṣusmat-* enl.) 1 12 4; *jhuṇi-* (*dhvani-*) 3 11 1, but *dhaya-* (*dhvaja-*) 1 5 2; *suvina-* (*svapna-*) 1 14 9, *duvāra-* (*dvāra-*) 6 7 7 (against *vāra-* 5 8 6), *duvāraha* (*dvādaśa*) 11 7 1 (against *vāraha* 3 4 1), *vintara-* (*vyantara-*) 1 8 9, 10, *-abbhintara-* (*abhyantara-*) 1 16 6; assimilation is at the basis of *bhimbhala-* (*vihvala-*) 1 5 4 and *phoppphala-* (*pūga-phala-*) 1 5 9, 3 1 8.

§35. Gemination of consonants mostly for metrical reasons: *pammukka-* (*pramukta-*) 12 10 1, *khammāviyaya* (for *khamā-viyaya-*) 19 6 8, *ṇimmantio* (*ṇimantritah*) 16 13 5, *ṇimmitti-* (*ṇimittin-*) 16 3 9, *papphulla-* (*praphulla-*) 5 5 6, *ujjuya-* (*rju-* enl.) 5 15 9, *acceyanā-* (*acetanā-*) 19 15 1, *sapparivāra-* (*saparivāra-*) 2 2 8, 2 7 7, 2 14 6, 3 8 1, *tillocca-* (*trailokya-*) 12 11 2, *koūhalla-* (*kautūhala-*) 1 12 6, 10 2 2, *vaulla-* (*bakula-*) 14 7 3, *saṇṇavai* (*saṇavati*) 2 3 3, *vaṇṇara-* (*vānara-*) 7 4 6; the Gen. postposition *taṇiya* appears as *-ttaṇiya* at 8 4 9 (*kaho-ttaṇiya*, and *taho-ttaṇiya*), 9 6 2 (*mahu-ttaṇiya*) and perhaps at 6 3 9 (*A. kahi-ttaṇau*).

§36. Sandhi in a sentence has been effected between the continuous syllables of two words under metrical stress in following cases:—

nānuppanṇu (for *nānu uppa°*) 3 2 11, *aṇṇuppanṇu* (for *aṇnu uppa°*) 3 3 2, *kappayaruchanṇā* (for *kappayaru uccha°*) 1 11 9, *Vimalavāhanucchaliya°* (for *Vimalavāhanu uccha°*) 1 13 1, *mohuppāṇu* (for *mohu uppā°*) 14 3 12, *vaṃsuddhāriṇu* (for *vaṃsu udd°*) 8 9 6, *vālāvaṇi* (for *vā ālāvaṇi*) 1 5 8, *suravaiṇāruṇa°* (for *suravaiṇā aruṇa°*) 2 3 2, *paḍahāmara°* (for *paḍahā amara°*) 2 4 1, *dhammenāharana°* (for *dhammena āharana°*) 6 14 4, *nisuṇuttara°* (for *nisuṇu uttara°*) 6 15 2, *viṇāsaṇāim* (for *viṇā āsaṇāim*) 5 12 3, *gamaṇāneya* (for *°gamaṇā aneya*) 14 10 1. The Sandhi in the compound *cautīsaisaya°* (for *cautīsaiśaya°*) 3 3 1 is peculiar.

III. Gender.

§37. a) The following words masculine in Sk. are found with the n. pl. ending *-aiṃ* in PC.: *kumbha-* 9 2 9b, *kirapa-* 11 14 5, *thūha-* (*stūpa-*) 3 4 4, *vidruma* 13 5 9, *sāhāmiya-* (*sākhāmyga-*) 6 11 4, *jāna-* (*jana-* person) 12 12 10b, *jīva-* (used with n. pl. adjectives) 11 9 6, *tada* (*tata-*) 14 9 7, *kalahāmsa-* 11 1 6 and many more. The *Bhavisattakaha* also manifests this tendency.

b) *Jhuṇi-* (*dhvani*) 3 11 1, *ṇihiya-* (*nidhi-* enl.) 3 13 7, 4 6 6, *kallola-* 14 12 6, *kalloā-* 1 2 5 are treated as feminine.

IV. Affixes.

Several noteworthy affixes are listed below:

§38. Agentives:

a) *kāraya-*, *gāraya-*, *-yāraya-* (Sk. *-kāraka-*) and *-kara-*, *yara-* (Sk. *-kara-*) form compounds with an agentive sense as in *khaya-kāri* (*kṣaya-kārikā*) 4 5 9, *khaya-gāraya-* 5 1 5 and similarly at 2 6 11 2 1, *-gāriya-* 19 4 8, 19 5 5, *-gāri-* 8 4 6, *-yāri* 5 9 6, *-yara-* 1 16 9.

b) *-āna-*: *kundāvana-* 9 6 9, *bhayaavana-* 8 1 4, *jiravaya-* 12 5 1, *suhāvana-* 12 3 9, *kampāvana-* 15 1.

§39. Possessive suffixes:

itta-: *jovvanaitti-* (*yauvanavati-*) 4 9 9 and similarly *atthaitta* (from *artha-*) 14 13 5, *dumaitta-* (?) (from *druma-*) 20 8 9.

§40. Adjectival suffixes:

a) *-ima-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *phādima* (from *V-phāda-*) 1 4 6, *samcārīma-* (from *sam V cara-*) 4 10 8; from adverbs as in *hetthima* (from *hettha-* below) 4 9 9;

b) *-ira-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *pañaccira-* (from *pañacca=pra+ V nṛtya-*) 4 8 4, 17 2 7 and similarly *paribhamira-* 7 2 3, *paribhāsira-* 18 8 1;

c) *-illa-* forming adjectives from substantives etc. as in *gāmilla* (from *grāma-*) 1 3 11, *uvarilliya* (fem. enl. from *uvari-upari*) 4 9 9a;

d) *-ikka-* equivalent to *-illa-* as in *vappikkī-* from *vappa-* 4 3 9.

§41. a) *-ttana-* and b) *-tta-* forming abstract nouns from substantives as in *-hiyatāna-* (from *hita-*) 2 9 3, *bhicattāna-* (from *bhitya-*) 2 10 3, *Surindattanaya-* (from *Surindā-*) 8 1 7, *Indattu-* (*Indratva-*) 3 11 9, *suratta-* (from *sura-*) 3 11 8.

b) *-ima-* forming abstract nouns from adjectives as in *poḍhima* (from *poḍha=prauḍha-*) 4 4 1.

§42. Comparatives in *-ā(ā)ra(ya)* (from *-tara(ka)-*) as in *guru-yāra-* (from *guru-*) 15 9 10, *vaddāraya-* (from *vadda-*) 16 4 8, *piyāraya-* (from *priya-*) 2 9 1, *pahilāraya-* (from *pahila-*) 9 3 3, *nisiyara-* (*niṣitatara-*) 4 1, *viruāriya-* (fem. from *virua-*) 19 4 8.

§43. Pleonastic suffixes: a) *-ika-* in *dhānikkiya-* 6 15 3 against *dhāpukka-* 6 15 7; b) *-akka* in *gurukki-* (from *guru-*) 2 10 1, 4 3 9, c) *-alla-* in *navalla-* (from *nava-*) 11 5 9; d) *-ulloya-* in *kaḍḍaulla-* (from *kaḍaya-*) 14 5 7. This solitary instance of *-ulloya-* presents a contrast with the numerous instances of *-ulla-* extension in Puspadanta.

§44. *-aḍaya-* and *-uḍaya-* in later Ap. are used as diminutive and pleonastic suffixes, but in our text they are strictly used in a pejorative sense as in the only instances *sarīḍaya-* (from *sarira-*) 6 13 5, *vaṅkudaya-* (from *vakra-*) 6 16 5.

§45. Amelioratives: a) *-vara-* developed a pleonastic sense in Ap. as can be seen from *ku-muṇivara-* 7 3 9, *gayavara-* 2 14 3, *sura-vara-* 1 1 7, *jñavara-* 1 1 7, *kavivara-* 1 10 5, *girivara-* 1 10 6, *rakavara-* 4 8 7, *teruvvara-* 6 3 5, *kaivara-* 6 11 2, *hayavara-* 3 13 4, *asivara-* 7 5 9, *puravara-* 8 12 1, *harivara-* 19 18 6, etc.; b) the same remark applies to the prefix *su-* which is used to fill up a metrical gap as in *sualānkāra-* 1 2 2, *suparittīya-* 1 4 3, *sumanittīya-* 3 1 13, *sunisalla-* 4 12 7, *sumanohara-* 5 3 7, *sudārūna-* 7 7 6, *su-Mallavanta-* 7 11 3, *supariyana-* 9 5 1, *sukulīnavahu-* 12 6 2, *supūyaphala-* 14 7 3, *supahutta-* 14 7 9, *su-Tanūyari-* 16 4 7, *suviḥāyaya-* 1 5 9, *susārahi-* 17 9 6, *su-parittīhasevi-* 19 1 4, *su-Pasannakitti-* 10 10 6.

§46. In *sa-kiyattha* (= *kṛtārtha*) 10 7 2, *sa* is mildly emphatic

It becomes frequent in early vernaculars and develops a pleonastic function.

§47. In *anavasa-* 12 6 9, *ana-* is a negative prefix. *ku-* and *du-* (= *dur-*, *dus-*) have the same function as in Sanskrit.

V. Stem-formation

§48. As the final consonant of the stems disappeared since the Prakrit stage, all the Ap. stems end in a vowel. The quantity of the final vowel is indifferent. The general tendency of Ap. is to shorten the final syllable and hence Pk. fem. stems in *-ā*, *-ī* and *-ū* appear as *A*, *I* and *U* stems in Ap. as a rule. But due to liberal use of Prakritisms, due to the later development *-iya-* into *-ī* and *-uya-* into *-ū* and due to lengthening and shortening affected to suit metre, we have Ap. stems ending in *-a*, *-i*, *-u* as well as *-ā*, *-ī*, *-ū*. The stems with a short final predominate. The other ones are used often to satisfy exigencies of metre.

§49. Enlargement of the stem by adding *-ya-* (from 'svārthe *lah'*) is quite common. Final *-aya*, *-iya* and *-uya* of the enlarged stems are liable to become *-ā*, *-ī*, and *-ū* respectively through contraction and hence in *A*-declension (mas. and neut.) we have two parallel stems, one ending in *-a* (or *-aya*), the other ending in *-ā*. The latter has later on considerably contributed to the evolution of the oblique form of the NIA. languages.

§50. The tendency of normalization in nominal and verbal flexion developed in Prakrit has gained considerable strength in Ap. The other types are gradually brought in line with the *A*-type. *bahava-* (*bahu-*) 5 9 1, *pasava-* (*pasu-*) 14 11 8, illustrating the change of *U*-stems to *A*-stems and the Ins. sing. forms in *-em* from *I*-stems (§83) are indicative of this tendency. Similarly in the case of Fem. *A*-stem, instrumentals in *-ehim* (§75), Gen. forms in *-hum* (§80) and Loc. forms in *-him* (§76) illustrate the influence of the masculine.

§51. In the case of the fem. bases, the general tendency in Ap. is to turn *I*-bases into *A*-bases by enlarging them with the addition of the pleonastic suffix *-iya*.

VI. Inflection

1) Substantive.

§52. The flexion system of Ap. is in a process of disintegration. Merging of Nom. and Acc., of Abl. and Gen., partial merging of Ins. and Loc., confusion of masc. and neut., domination of *A* declension, and increasing employment of post-positions to convey various case relations are the characteristic indications of this state of affairs.

§53. The Ap. used in the *Varnavṛttas* and some of the *Mātrāvṛttas* is more or less Prakritized. Many Pk. forms are found in the passages composed in those meters.

Stems in *-a* (mas. and neut.).

§54. For the influence of this type over other types see §§50, 80, 83.

§55. *-u* (enl. *-au*) is the only termination in the Nom. and Acc. sing., there being no form in *-a* or *-ā*. Nom. sing. forms in *-o* occur sporadically as Prakritisms before the indeclinable *vi* (1 7 9, 2 13 9, 4 5 8, 4 13 3 etc.) and under metrical stress (17 6 1, 17 10 1 etc.). Metre is also responsible for occasional Prakrit Acc. in *-am*.

§56. For the enlarged neut. sing forms in *-aṃ* see §12.

§57. Stem-enlargement with pleonastic *-da-* (*-daya-*) is not known to our text. *-daya-* is used in a pejorative sense only (§44).

§58. Voc. sing. uses the bare stem, which has its final *-a* occasionally lengthened (through contraction of *-aya-* from enlargement). Note, °*sārā* 1 12 6, *paivā* 5 12 5, *mudhā* 5 12 6, *Pahan-janā* 9 8 1a, all at the end of a Pāda. In forms like *bhaḍārā* 2 6 10b, *-ā* has resulted from the contraction of the stem-final *-aya*. On most of these points PC. agrees with MP.

§59. The bare stem or the stem with its ending vowel lengthened (the result of vowel contraction in the stem enlarged with pleonastic *-ya-* from *-ka-*) is used as the Nom. Acc. Masc. pl. form. These as well as forms with the termination *-aṃ* are employed in the Neut. pl.: *sahāsa* (*sahasra-*) 2 11 7, *pavvaiyā* (*pravrajita-*) 2 11 7, and *sahāsaiṃ* 2 10 8 are all neut. pl. In forms like *gavesā* 14 10 1, the final *-aya* of the pl. form *gavesaya* is contracted as *-ā*.

§60. As remarked above (§37), occasionally mas. stems also take this neut. termination *-aṃ*!

§61. *em*, *ena* (*-ēna*), are the terminations of Ins. sing. Short *-e* and *-em* are unknown to our text, while *-im* is found as an orthographic variant of *-em*. A roughly made sample analysis gives 2 : 1 as the proportion of forms in *-em* and *ena* respectively. This agrees with the figures for HP. given by Alsdorf. Metre accounts for most of the forms in *-ēna*. The same remark applies to a few Prakritisms in *-enam* (eg. 17 3 1, 17 7 1, 17 8 1, 17 15 1, 13 4 1).

§62. In the termination *-em*, the vowel is probably short, as shown by Alsdorf on the ground that its alternative form is *-im* in the Mss. (cf. Loc. sing. termination in its two forms short *-e* and *-i* in the Mss.).

§63. Regarding *-ena* Tagare observes* that it was less popular in Southern Ap. It is frequent in MP. because in it 'Puspadanta deliberately tried to initiate the high-flown ornate style of Sk. and Pk. classics. One has simply to turn to Jc. (i.e. *Jasaharacariu*) (which is a work of a more popular nature), and one finds the popularity of *-im*, *-em* termination.'

But these observations are not correct. The frequency of the forms in *-ena* in PC. proves that free occurrence of these forms in MP. is not just a vagary of Puspadanta. And in a casual survey of the *Jasaharacariu* I have been able to spot two hundred and odd forms in *-ena* which shows it to be in no way different from MP. on this point.

§64. Further, following Grierson, Tagare derives* *-em* of Inst. sing. from Loc. sing. *-ahim*. He believes that the Inst. and Loc. merged into one case in Apa. and the desinences of Loc. came to be substituted for those of Inst. He finds support for this view in the Inst. sing. forms in *-i* (from Loc. sing. short *-e*) found in Bh. and Kp. He thinks, "the use of *-i* for Inst. sg. was well established in S(outhern) Ap. of the 10th Cent. A.D. e.g., *kāli* from *kāla-*, *suhī* from *sukha-*, *daṃsaṇi* from *darśana-* in *J(asahara) c(ariu)*'. Hence he finds it 'surprising that Alsdorf's edition of *H(ari)V (amśapurāna)* should contain no *-i* forms'. He comes to the conclusion that "*-e*

(1) Stray cases like *ujjāliya* (qualifying *asivaru*) 18 8 2, *kaya* (qualifying *marāṇu*) 12 3, 5, *jujīha* 7 5 2 are modernizations, while voc. sing. forms in *-u* occurring at quite a few places are counted as scribal slips.

(2) Tagare, 1948, 118.

(3) Tagare, 1948, 118-120.

is a regular term(ination) of the Ins. sg. in Ap., though it was originally of the Loc. sg."

Now these views are not borne out by facts. Ins. sing. forms in -i are not found in MP. as also in our text. From just three instances of such forms from the *Jasaharacariu* Tagare generalizes that -i was well-established as an Ins. sing. termination in the Southern Apa. of the 10th Cent. But even these three forms lose all their meagre evidential value on examination. *kāli* is found as *kālim* in the *Index Verborum* to the *Hist. Gram.* of Apa. and actually it is *kālim* (i.e. the variant of *kālem*) as shown by the metre of *Jasaharacariu* 2 15. The second form in -i, viz., *suhī* is not found in the *Index*, but the latter quotes *suhā* (equated with *śvā* 'a dog') from *Jasaharacariu* 2 35 10, and if we consult the original passage we find that the actual word is *sunahu* and not *suhu*. The remaining third form *daṁsani* is correctly quoted, but it occurs in a passage which is plainly a fourteenth century interpolation in the *Jasaharacariu*. This is one out of many instances of the uncritical use of the sources on the part of the author of the *Hist. Gram.* of Apa. which has unfortunately vitiated several of his conclusions.

Thus it still remains to be demonstrated that the works of Puṣpadanta contain Instruments in -i and unless this is done, it cannot be accepted that Loc. sing. in short -e was used in an Instrumental sense. This fact would go against the derivation of -em from -ahim, which otherwise on phonetic grounds also appears unconvincing. Loss of -h-, change of the final nasalization to an Anusvāra and the contraction of -a- and -i into -e- (in the face of their preservation in the neut. pl. termination -aim) which are presupposed by the proposed evolution -ahim into -em remain unexplained. Hence the derivation accepted by Bloch and Turner (*eṇa* becoming *em*) is to be preferred. Turner's suggestion that in Ap. -eṇa, -ṇ- probably represented Anusvāra is unacceptable, because reading the two-moraic -em in place of the three-moraic -eṇa would spoil the metre.

§65. *bhamantaena* 1 13 9a, *uttinṇaena* 3 8 1a, *ubbhinnṇaena* 3 8 1a, *punṇaena* 3 1 2a, *samānījantaena* 1 2 12b (all at the end of a Pāda) are instances of the enlarged Ins. sing. forms.

§66. For Instrumental forms used for the Locative see the next article.

§67. Short -e (orthographic variant -i) is the only termination of the Loc. sing. -ahim is not found for 4 stems in PC. Occasionally Ins. forms are used for Loc., e.g. *āsannem* 15 5 8 and especially in Loc. absolute constructions as at 1 2 12b, 3 8 10b, etc. In *annehim kiya nivitti annekkahim* 3 12 4 'others abstained (piously) from many other thing', *annekkahim* presents a case of using Ins. for Abl. *khīra-mahannave khīru bhareppinu* 2 5 8 can be rendered as 'having collected milk at the Milky Ocean.'

§68. -ehim and -ahim are found in Ins. and Loc. pl. -ihim appears as an orthographic variant of -ehim. Of these terminations, -ehim predominates. A comparison of the Mss. indicates that a gradual process of substituting -ahim for -ihim (-ehim) was at work,

(1) *hā! Jasaharu rāṇṇū ajju muu, hā! dāva! kām maim sunahu hau*

(2) Vaidya, 1931, Introduction, 17.

(3) It would appear *prima facie* that in *vijau Dasānane ghuṭṭhu* PC. 10 11 9a. *Dasānane* is a Loc. form used in an Ins. sense. But *vijau ghuṭṭhu amārāhiva-sāhane* PC. 8 10 1b ('Victory was proclaimed in the ranks of the Lord of Gods') and several such passages show that this was an idiomatic expression and the form in short -e has a Loc. sense. So also in *samāse* 5 13 1a *samāseṇa* 'in short' and *kare* 6 13 2a, 6 16 8a.

for the Ms. which is comparatively careful in preserving the language of the original has at many places forms in *-ehim* corresponding to the forms in *-ahim* found in the Mss. handing down a comparatively later text-tradition. The proportion of *-ehim* forms to *-ahim* forms in PC. is roughly estimated as 3 : 1.

§69. *-aho* (orthographically *-ahu*) is the normal termination of Abl. Gen. sing. *-ā(ā)ha* is never used in PC¹ but Prakritic *-āsu* is found. Most of the forms in *-āsu* occur at the end of the trochaically closing Pādas (e.g. 1 8 5, 1 13 3, 4 10 4, 4 11 7).

§70. Both *-ā(ā)hum* and *-ā(ā)hā* are used for Gen. pl. Forms in *-ā(ā)hum* are fairly numerous². It should be admitted that such cases are rare when all the three Mss. of PC. read *-ā(ā)hum* at relevant places. As a rule forms in *-ā(ā)hum* are found in only one of the Mss. at a time (mostly in either A. or P.). In a lesser number of cases two Mss. agree in reading *-ā(ā)hum*. Corresponding to *-ā(ā)hum* in one Ms. we find *-ā(ā)hu* or *-ā(ā)hā* (and occasionally *-ā(ā)ha* in other Mss.). As the Mss. which are found more authentic contain numerous cases of *-ā(ā)hum*, I have accepted it in the constituted text if it is attested by even one Ms. and I have reconstructed it when the Mss. read varying *-hu* and *hā*. But when both P. and A. read *-ha* (with S. reading *-hu*) that has been accepted in the constituted text.

§71. Puṣpadanta occasionally used this form as we can gather from the cases noted by Alsdorf and from occurrences like *pīṇiyabhavvahuṃ* (38 18 7), *puvvahuṃ* (38 18 7 so to be read for the textual *puvvahā* in view of the rhyme), *tasa-thāvarajivahuṃ* (39 8 6), *devahuṃ* (39 11 10b), *ari-bandhavahuṃ* (48 20 4), *varisahumu* (49 13 11) in MP. This upholds the Prakrit grammarians to some extent in their sanction for *-hum* as a Gen. termination³.

§72. Prakrit termination *-āṇa* is rarely found in PC. I-XX.

Feminine Stems In *-ā(ā)*

§73. Besides zero, *-u* is the termination of Nom. Acc. plur. before which the stem vowel is optionally lengthened. *uppāiu* (from *uppāya-*) 1 10 1 and *seviu* (from *seviya-*) 2 8 7 are peculiar in that they stand for *uppāiyau* and *seviyau* respectively. Probably these forms are instances of contraction under metrical stress as is also seen in another form from *vāimāṇihe* for *vāimāṇiyaho* (from *vāimāṇiya-*) 15 15 5.

§74. Short *-e* (orthographic variant *-i*) is the only termination of Inst. sing. No form in *-aim* or *-aim* is attested from PC.

§75. Forms in I. plur. end in *-ahim*. In *āchīm vara-vijjehim* 9 12 9, *guhēhim* (I. for Abl.) 13 5 6, *vittiehim* 10 6 6, *koilehim* 6 6 6 Masc. ending *ehim* is employed.

§76. *-he* is the termination of G. L. sing. In later orthography it is spelt as *-hi* and the Mss. often confuse it with *-him*. In the case of Loc., Mss. clearly show this hesita-

(1) The same is the case with MP. though *marayaha keran* (38 19 6a) appears to be an exception.

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(3) There is overwhelming evidence to show that the language of the Apabhramśa texts has undergone continuous revision and modernization so far as its orthography was concerned.

(4) Hence the picture of the language of the same text would vary in accordance with the age of the Ms. of that text. To quote one instance only at PC. 19 12 1b PS. read *Aññanaho*. A. *Aññanaho* equivalent

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§81. *sāswāna* and *suphāna* 19 5 1 are Prakritisms.

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§82. The final vowel of the bare stem used in the Nom. Acc. sing. and plur. is optionally lengthened.

§83. *-nā* and *Anusvāra* are the terminations of I. sing.: *sura-vānā* 2 3 2, *pahūnā* 13 2 1a, *Sumālim* (S. *Sumālem*) and *Mālim* (S. *Mālem*) 8 6 8, *Vālim* 12 9 10, *Sumālim* 8 9 6, *vairim* 15 14 1, *Harikesim* 16 13 7, *Sirimālim* and *alim* 17 5 6; once the form ends in *-em*, *Mālem* (rhyming with *ḍālem*) which betrays the influence of A declension.

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explain it as a result of the influence of masc. A declension. He parallels *aggim* (*aggimā*) with *sappim* (*sarpeṇa*). But this is unacceptable as in the A declension the genuine early form ends in *-em* and not in *-im* and as such *aggim* cannot be explained with the help of *sappim*. Only those I. sing. forms of the masc. I, U declensions which end in *-em* are formed under the influence of masc. A declension.

§84. *-he* and *-ko* are found in G. sing. *munīhe* (S.A. °ho-) and *jhunīhe* 1 1 9, °*disihe* (S.A. °ho) 1 1 13, *Nāhihe* (P.S. °hi) 1 13 3, *saṁdhihe* (P.S. *saṁdhihe*) 1 3 3, *sihihe* 2 11 9b, *Vāhuraṭhihe* 4 10 5, *guruhe* 2 9 6, *Meruhe* 12 1 19b, *muniko* (S. °him) and *cūdāmaṇiko* 1 1 12, *guruho* and *kappataruho* 1 1 8. °*vāihu* (rhyming with *Vijaya-sihu*) 7 4 5 is obscure.

§85. Corresponding to the singular terminations, *-him* and *hum* are the terminations of the plur. Instances are *aṭṭhānavaihim* *bhāhi* 4 2 6, *bhāhihim* 9 11 4, *vārihim* (P.S. °him) 7 9 1, *guruhum* 7 12 5, *vairihum* (P.S. hi) 7 11 6, *sāhuhum* and °*vāhuhum* 5 3 5.

§86. Loc. sing. ends in *-him*: *Meruhim* 2 1, 5 1 6, (P. °he), °*irihim* 11 3 1.

Fem. i and u stems.

§87. *-he* is used in Abl. and G. sing. *-him* in plur. *Parame-sarihim* and °*sarihim* 9 1 9, °*sedḍhihim* 2 15 5, *kamaliṇihim* 19 4 9a.

§88. Loc. Sing. has *-he* and *-him*. Instances are *vihattihe* (S. °him) 4 1 8, *vavihe* 5 14 7; 6 10 6, *karimihe* (P.S. hi-) 7 3 1, *gaṇiyārihe* 7 3 3, *uccolihe* (P.S. °hi) 9 3 1, *sedḍhihim* 2 15 9, 6 2 2, 7 1 2, 8 1 1 (A. °he), *mahihi* 4 8 9, 4 12 2, 10 10 3, *purihim* (P.S. °he) 11 14 11b, *rayanihim* 18 6 6, *uccolihi* 20 3 3.

§89. *-him* is also employed in L. plur. e.g. *paolihi* 16 14 8.

b) Post-positions.

§90. The following post-positions in a compounded or uncompounded form, are found in PC. In the case of those which are declinable, the base is also given.

§91. *samau* (Sk. *saṁam* enl.) 2 12 2, *saṁāna-* (sk. *saṁānu-*) 2 11 7, 4 2 2, 3 10 2 and *sarisau* (Sk. *saḍḍakam*, Guj. *sarsum*) 14 4 9 govern Ins. and are used in an instrumental sense conveying the idea 'with', 'along with'.

§92. *kārane* 4 12 3, 10 6 6, °1 10 5, °9 1 2 and °*kajje* (**kārye* = *krte*) 6 12 7, 12 5 5 or °*kajjena* (**kāryeṇa* = *krte*) 10 4 3, governing Gen. are used in a dative sense to convey the idea 'for' 'for the sake of'.

§93. *laggevi* (abs. of V *lagg-* 'stick'; = *ārabhya*) 1 16 4, 6 9 8, 12 2 8 governing Gen. is used in an Abl. sense to convey the idea 'beginning from'.

§94. *keraya-* and *tanaya-* (HC. IV 422) the early ancestors of Guj. *kerum* and *tanum* are used frequently as Gen. post-positions. They govern Gen. They are found at 6 13 5, 9 8 3, (*kerau*), 4 3 8, 5 3 3 (*keri*), 1 9 9b (°*keri*), 6 11 9 (*kerām*), 9 11 7 (*tāha mi kerām*, where *mi* (api) intervenes) etc., and 4 5 2, 4 5 5 (*tanau*), 3 7 1

(1) This can also be interpreted as L. plur.

(*tanai*), 3 6 10a, 4 3 7, 4 14 2, 9 6 2 (*tanīya*), 8 4 9 ab, 9 6 2 (*ttaniya*), 1 16 5 (*tanaya*) etc.

§95. Tagare has misunderstood the function of *tanaya*. It is a declinable adjective (like *sambandhin* with which it is rendered by Hemacandra), qualifying the following substantive and as such quite normally is in number, gender and case concord with the latter. *tanaya*- can be declined in all cases and numbers depending upon the substantive qualified by it. Hence there is nothing like a double genitive in *taho tanayaho nāmaho* (Bh. 96 7) as is held by Tagare. Again he understands that *tana* was also popular as an Instr. post-position in Western Apabhraṃśa. This conclusion is arrived at from *mahu tanai* (Paramappapayāsu, 2 186) = *madiyena, sulcaihim tanāim* (MP. 1 12 8) 'pertaining to good poets' and *vaḍḍattanaho tanēna* (HC. 1 12 8) 'for the sake of greatness' which is comparable to *siddhattanaho tanēna* (Pāhuḍadohā, 88). But by no stretch of imagination these cases can be made to yield the conclusion that therein *tana* is used as an Instr. post-position. In the first case it qualifies a substantive in Instr. sing. The second case has neither any Instr. ending nor any instrumental sense. In the remaining two instances *kāranēna* is to be understood after *tanēna* (i.e. *vaḍḍattanaho tanēna kāranēna* and *siddhattanaho tanēna kāranēna*) and then it is clearly seen to be a gen. post-position.

Thus there is no justification for holding that *tana* was used as an Instr. post-position also.

§96. *uvari* (*upari*) 2 3 8, 6 6 2 etc. *uvarim* 17 8 10b, *uppari* 1 3 3, 2 3 4 governs Gen. and are used in a Loc. sense conveying the idea 'on' 'above'. So also *matthae* (*mastakē*; Guj. *māthe*) 1 8 13, 9 9 9.

§97. *bhaṇevi* (abs. of *V bhaṇ-* 'speak') 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 14 5 8 governs Acc. and has the sense of Sk. *iti kṛtvā, iti matvā*. From *mahi-vallahu bhaṇevi jo thuvvai* 3 9 6, 'who is praised by being spoken of as the lord of the earth—by being looked upon as the lord of the earth', we can see the semantic evolution which further changes the meaning to *uddiśya, prati* or 'towards' as exemplified at 6 7 5 and 2 4 9 (*bhaṇevi*), thus bringing it not only morphologically, but semantically too in harmony with its Guj. representative *bhaṇi* 'towards'.

§98. Neither *hontau* nor *thiu* are found in PC. *pāsu* and *pāsehum* governing genitive are used in the sense of near. See Index s.v. *pāsiu* governing genitive is used in the sense of 'because of' as in *eyaho pāsiu* 10 8 2, 3 'because of him'. But at 4 5 4, 10 9 6, 9 5 6, 7, 8, it appears to have been used in a genitive sense conveying the idea 'belonging to'.

(1) Tagare, 1948, 197.

(2) Tagare says that *hontau* in the Abl. sense is unknown to Southern Apabhraṃśa (Hist. Gram. Apa., 192). But Alsdorf quotes four instances, three from Hp. (89 18 13, 92 17 12, 92 19 2) and one from *Nāyakumāracarīu* (6 7 9) of the post-positional use of *hontau*. I have come across the following instance from Svayambhū's RC.: *āyau kundina-payarahō hontau* 9 2 7b, and one more from the *Jasakaracarīu*: *haum vivarahō hontau pīsariu* 3 3 17. There is, therefore, no ground to believe that this post-positional use of *hontau* was of a late Western Apabhraṃśa origin.

c) Pronouns.

§99. First Person Pronoun:

Sing.	Plur.
N. <i>haum</i> 4 4 3, 4 4 5, 4 14 8.	<i>amhe</i> 2 15 7, 2 8 3.
	<i>amhe</i> 7 4 9.
	<i>amhā</i> 10 4 3.
Acc. I. L. <i>main</i> 15 6 2, 1 3 1, 2 16 8, 3 9 5, 4 5 3, 5 9 8.	<i>amhehim</i> 2 13 9 (I.L.)
Abl. G. <i>mahu</i> 1 12 6, 8, 4 1 9b, 4 3 3, 4 5 2.	<i>amhahum</i> 2 4 2, 3, 2 6 10.
<i>majjhu</i> 11 5 9b.	<i>amhahā</i> 2 15 10 6 6.

§100. Second Person Pronoun.

Sing.	Plur.
N. <i>tuhum</i> 4 3 6, 8, 4 12 6.	<i>tumhe</i> 7 4 9. <i>tumhain</i> 6 12 5.
Acc. I.L. <i>paim</i> 1 3 1, 4 2 9b, 4 5 8; 2 10 8, 2 10 9.	<i>tumhem</i> 5 9 4. (I.L.)
Abl. Gen. <i>tuha</i> 4 2 6, 3 8 10; <i>tau</i> 1 16 1, 4 12 2; <i>tuva</i> 19 15 9; <i>tujjhu</i> 4 4 9a.	<i>tumahain</i> 10 7 9a. <i>tumhahum</i> 10 8 5 <i>tumhahā</i> 5 5 3, 10 8 5 <i>tumha</i> 4 14 2.

§101. Other Pronouns: Their declension follows mostly that of the nouns. So only the peculiar forms are noted.

a) Third Person Pronoun: Nom. sing. masc. *su* 8 8 9, fem. *sa* 10 2 3; I. sing. *tena* 3 9 10a, fem. *tīe* 7 3 4; G. sing. masc. *tāsu* 4 9 2, 1 6 1, 8, 1 11 3, 4 3 2, 4 13 8, 4 14 2 (all at the end of a Pāda); 1 11 7, 1 12 4, 3 9 7, 4 3 2, 4 4 4, 4 9 2, 5 1 3, 4; fem. *tāhe* 5 1 5 as well as *take* 1 13 6.

b) Relative Pronoun: G. sing. *jasu* 1 3 14a, 1 7 6, 1 16 2, 3, 3 3 11a; *jāsu* 1 6 8, 1 11 3.

c) Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun: N. sing. masc. *ko vi* 4 6 9, 10, 13 2 4, 18 1 9a; *kavāṇa*- 1 6 1, 4 4 4, 8 6 9a; 2 14 9; neut. *kām* 2 12 7, 2 12 9b, 2 14 3, 4 3 5; N. plur. *ke vi* 7 13 3; G. sing. *kāsu* 3 9 4.

d) Proximate Demonstrative Pronoun: N. Sing. masc. *ehu* 1 3 12, 6 13 4, *ehau* 2 3 9b; neut. *eu* 5 5 5; *iu* 10 1 8; N. plur. masc. *e* (short) 15 3 4; I. sing. *em* 3 9 10b. N. sing. fem. *ima* 19 10 2; N. sing. neut. *imu* 4 4 9a, 9 1 5, 12 2 7, 15 11 9a, 19 1 10, 19 15 9; I. sing. masc. *āyaehim* 10 6 7.

d) Verbal Flexion.

§102. Present Indicative. It is also used to indicate shades of indefiniteness—subjunctive, immediate future etc.

a) First person Singular. *-mi* is the only termination. *-um* is absent with the solitary exception of *visahum* 18 6 2, which therefore invites suspicion. *-mi* appears as *-vi* (*-vi*) in *dharevi*, *pariharevi* 18 8 9b.

b) *-ahum* serves for the First Person Plural as in *jānahum* 2 13 9b, 5 5 2, *pāvahum* and *āvahum* 2 15 2. *jāhum* 2 12 8,

(1) Tagare (1948, 222) observes, 'Neut. direct sing. *tau* from *tako* from *ta-ka-h* is an extended form of *ta-* in *Pāṇḍarādhā* 11.' This is an error. Hiralal Jair has corrected his interpretation of this Dohā in the *Tippāṇī*, equating rightly *tau* with *tapah*, but Tagare has failed to consult it and has followed the incorrect translation.

3 4 10, *vandaham* 3 4 10, *leham* 2 15 8, *paribhamaham* 6 13 7, *pekkhaham* 12 9 7, *parisujjhaham* 19 1 10b (in the last seven cases the sense has different shades of indefiniteness).

c) *-hi* is the only termination for the Second Person Singular and *-hu* or *-ho* (*acchahu* 3 4 10, *gavesaho* 12 8 9b, *jānahu* 4 5 2) for the Plural.

d) Besides the normal *-ai*, *-ei* appears in the Third Person Singular mostly in metrically conditioned cases (*khañcei* 3 12 5, *karei* 4 12 6).

e) *-ahim* is not found in the Third Person Plural.

§103. The desinences of the Future are the same as those of the Present Indicative; only the special base is formed by adding *-(e)sa*. Instances: 1. plur. *karesaham* 3 6 11a; 2. plur. *karesaho* 12 8 9b; 3. sing. *hosai* 4 5 4, *vahesai* 6 11 3; 3. plur. *hosanti* 5 9 10.

The *-ha* type of future is not found in our text.

§104. Imperative.

a) Imper. 1. pl. (These cases can be also regarded as present Ind. 1. plur. forms used in an indefinite sense) *jāham* 2 12 8, 3 4 10b; *vandaham* 3 4 10b, *karaham* 5 10 7, *bhamādaham* 5 10 8, *paisaham* 6 13 9, *paisaraham* 7 9 1.

b) Imper. 2. Sing.

i) *-ahi*: *padarisahi* 2 9 6, *geṇhahi* 6 4 9b, *lahahi* 19 15 8, *bhuñjahi* 12 11 5, *jāhi* 2 9 6, *jajjāhi* (intensive) 15 5 6, *jivahi* 7 12 1, *vollahi* 18 8 3, *dakkhavihi* 19 15 2, *ehi* 7 9 1;

ii) *-u*: *jiu* 4 3 8, *ṇisaru* 4 7 2, *maru* 5 7 2, *hasu*, *bhuñju* 7 12 3, *taju*, *jujjhu* 7 12 3, *cau*, *saṃcaru* 7 12 4, *suṇu* 7 12 5, *caḍu*, *āu*, *paḍu* 19 15 3, *bhamu*, *ramu* 19 15 5, *utṭhuṭṭhu* (intensive) 10 4 4;

iii) short *-e*: *kare* 4 3 2, 9 2 6, (rhyme-secure at) 6 16 8, 15 5 6, *bhuñje*, 4 12 6, *kahe* (rhyme-secure) 6 13 7, 8 6 9, *pāle* 7 12 6, *anuhunje* 12 5 13, *anubhuñje* 12 10 9b, *ṇihāle* 12 5 14a, *mue* 15 7 2, *jotte* 19 2 5, *dhare* 19 15 6.

iv) *-i*: *volli* 2 14 1, *suṇi* 5 1 1, *kahi* 1 9 6, *pariṇi* 10 5 8.

§105. The forms in short *-e/-i* as also in *-u* are commonly used. There are several forms in short *-e*. The Ms. which leads in preserving original orthographic features, is also leading in attesting the imper. forms in short *-e*. It is quite naturally explained by Jacobi and Alsdorf as a development of the Sk. opt. 2. sing. in *-eh*. The *-i* forms represent a phonetically later stage. Tagare's suggestion to explain it as due to passive + zero or to the loss of *-h* in *-(a)hi* is quite unattractive.

The term *-u* is also to be explained in accordance with the Ap. tendency to turn final *-a* into *-u*. It has nothing to do with the *-u* of the 3. sing.

§106. Imper. 2. pl. ends in *-aho* or *-ahu*: *todaho*, *ḍohaho*, *chaṇḍaho* 2 13 4, *bhindaho* 5 11 5 (rhyme-secure), *joyaho* 2 3 9b (rhyme-secure), *lakkhaho* 5 5 1 (rhyme-secure), *bhaṇaho*, *maṇḍaho* 4 8 9, *niṭṭhavaho*, *paṭṭhavaho* 6 2 8, *haṇaho*, *khaṇaho* 7 4 7, *dharaho* 7 7 2;

āgacchahu (rhyme-secure) 3 4 10b, *āmallaku* 3 7 4, *karahu* 4 3 3, 4 5 2, *thāhu* 2 16 11, *kahahu* 4 1 9b.

§107. Optative.

2. sing. *dejja* 2 6 10b, *jujjhejjahi* 15 5 6, *khamejjahi* 19 14.
ujjjjahi 18 8 3.

§108. Passive.

a) Pres. 2 sing. *panavijjahi*, *uvanijjahi* 2 6 9;
 b) 3. sing. 2 6 9, *uvamijjai* 1 6 1, *ghāijjai* 1 10 5, *laijjai* 2 5 5;
jijjai 7 11 9b.

§109. Causative.

a) *uddāva*- 2 1 7, *cadāva*, 2 3 1, *cintāva*- 2 9 2, *khamāva* 4 14 5;
devāva- 1 8 3, *darisāva*- 2 3 9, *phāva*- 2 5 9a.
 b) *viññava*- 1 3 1, 1 7 9, *dakkhava*- 2 8 5, *phava* 2 6 1, *tharā*,
 2 2 7, 2 6 5;
 c) *bhamāda*- 5 10 9;
 d) *paisāra* (from *paisa*-) 5 5 8, 13 10 10a etc.; *vaisāra* (from
vaisa-) 5 14 3, 20 3 3.

§110. Denominative:

a) simple: *pāyada*- 1 1 19, *dhavala*- 3 3 6, *uppallāna*- 5 4 5,
phāna- 5 4 5, *maḷa*- 14 7 8, *dhūma*- 17 14 7;
 b) compound: *kānekkha*- (from *kāna*- + *Vikkha*-) 2 12 8,
mambhisa- (from *mā*- + *bhisa*-) 10 2 1, *kamṇāra*- (from
kaṇṇa + *āra*-) 19 14 2.

§111. -*evi*- forms:

a) *āsannihūu* 1 8 5, *muhaliḥūyau* 1 13 9, *vilakkhā-hūu* 4 11 8,
dūri-hoi 6 4 3, *dhillihontāim* 8 5 11a, *niratthi-kiu* 20 4 7.
 b) *kamuppali-karevi* 1 8 1, *vasi-kiu* 4 5 3, *duvvali-huyau*
 18 5 9b.

§112. Infinitives.

a) -*anahā*: *vandanahā* 1 9 1, *parinanaha* 5 15 9b, *kampanahā*
 10 1 8;
 b) -*ehum*: *niehum* 10 2 4;
 c) -*evi*: *dharevi* 9 13 8.

At 2 12 5 the infinitive of purpose is conveyed by using the
 sing. of the Gerundive: *pievae laggā* 'began to drink'.

§113. Absolutes: There are several terminations for
 absolute: -*evi*, -*avi* -*eppinu*, -*evinu*, -(e)*ppi*. Of these
 is the commonest.

a) *evi*: *pelckhevi* 4 1 9a, *nisunevi* 4 2 1, *vānarevi* 12 9 8,
hoevi 2 15 8;
 b) -*avi*: *panavevi* 1 1 16, *bhanevi* 6 4 1, *pariñācevi* 12 10 16
 etc.
 c) -*avi*: *parisesavi* 3 10 8, *niyavi* 6 2 6, *muyavi* (rhyme-
 secure) 15 13 5;
 d) -*eppinu*: *naveppinu*, *joepinu* 1 1, *panaveppinu* 1 1 1,
gampinu 1 15 9, 7 13 9b, *todeppinu* 2 12 8, *deppinu*
 2 2 7, 2 14 8, *thaveppinu* 2 2 7;
 e) -*ppi*: *gampi* 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 5 5 1, 5 7 9a;
 f) -*evinu*: *vihasevinu* 1 16 1, *nisunevinu* 11 11 6.

§114. Potential Participle:

Termination -*evau*: *jīvevau* 5 16 4; *jujjhevau* 4 9 1,
ghāevau 4 12 3, *pāisevau* 10 8 3, *puharevau*,
jāevau, 11 13 5, *karevi* (f.) 9 6 9b, 20 1 7, *karevi* (f.)
 20 1 7.

§115. Gerundives:

jīvevāe 2 8 4, *parihevāe* 2 8 4, *pievāe* 2 12 5, *jīevāho*
ruevāho 7 8 8.

§116. Compound verbs:

There are several instances of compounding a participial with
 rbal form to express tense-variation. Thus past passive parti-
 is combined either with *āsi* 'was' to express a past perfect
 or with 'si to express a present perfect sense.

kahiu āsi 'had been told' 1 12 8.

kīu āsi 'had been committed' 2 13 9b.

pesiya āsi 'had been sent' 2 15 1.

samappīu āsi 'had been made over' 4 4 9a.

vuttāu āsi 'had been said' 5 5 5.

jāo āsi 'had been born' 6 15 2.

gīliya āsi 'would have been swallowed' 19 8 10b.

nimmantīo 'si 'you have been invited' 16 13 5.

dhukko 'si 'you have approached' 10 10 8.

§117. The order of the members of a compound is altered
 ding to metrical convenience. Note the following instances:

kammattha°- 1 1 4, *vaya-paṇca*°- 1 1 5, *accanta-mahanta*-
patta-siva- 1 1 11, *puccha-pāhara*- 6 11 5, *lāngūla-pāhara*-
 6 11 8, *bhava-saṁsāra-mahāṇṇava-nāsiya*- 5 16 3, *pavara*-
bhuva-phaliha-dīha 7 5 1.

VII Some Syntactical Remarks.

§118. In *Bharahesara-Vāhuvālī vi te vi, āsannaim dhukkaim*
m ve vi 4 4 7 the common predicate of the compound subject
 is the gender of the following member.

Case usages.

§119. Instrumental:

a) Inst. instead of Loc.:

dāhiṇa-bhāem Bharaku thakku 1 11 8a.

'Bharata was situated in the Southern division.'

b) Inst. absolute for Loc. absolute:

paim hontena, havantu asesaim 2 10 8; *dhammem*
hontana, deva vi seva karanti 6 14 9a; *nīsarim pura*-

paramesarena, nīsariya vīra 12 7 8.

§120. Genitive:

The Ap. Gen. has a very wide province. It has usurped the
 functions of several other cases.

a) As Dat. is lost as a rule in MIA., verbs of giving govern
 Gen.: *tujjhu āsi samappīu* 4 4 9a; *taṁ taho dei* 3 12 5;
samappevi nandanaho 6 8 5; *mālau narahō uvasoha denti*
 6 3 4.

Another Dat. usage: *haum puru jāmi, thāmi nīya-kajjaho*
 5 14 1.

b) Verbs of motion govern Gen. of goal:

Risaku gau nīvānaho 4 14 9a,

Ajiya-bhādārau gau nīvānaho 5 10 2,

gau nīya-paṭṭanaho 6 8 5,

turāgamu gayau pacchima-bhāyaho 5 4 1,

Kikkapuresaraho lehu gau 6 16 3,

sariyau dhoyanti salilu rayanāyarahō 6 3 3,

jasu dhukkai, so so lei nāsu 7 5 7.

This holds good even when the motion is figurative:

ghāi-kamma gaya khayaho 4 14 3,

jāi visāyaho 5 15 1,

mā khayaho nehu 12 9 2.

- c) Further, words denoting movement require Gen. of go:
as in: mayaraharu āyāsaho uṭṭhalliyau 11 8 9b, Saka
seṇa Magahakā mukku payāṇau 15 8 9b.

In such cases the Genitive has the force of prati.

In *nalīṇu divāyarahō viyasanti* 6 3 6 also the Gen. has the same sense.

- i) But we also occasionally come across instances of verb of motion governing accusative of goal:

naravai gau uvavanu 5 14 6,

(te) Kikkupurakkhu patta 7 6 3,

Bharahu nivvui pattau 4 14 9a.

- j) Other verbs governing Gen.:

- i) Verbs meaning 'tell' 'say' etc.:

heriehiṃ kaṇṭṭhaho kahi 4 7 1,

mantī Sirikaṇṭhaho kahi 6 5 1,

suviṇṇavali Marudevī

Nāhi-narāhivaho sīsai 1 15 9b;

- ii) Vgaraha-: garahanti jīṇḍaho 2 14 5;

- iii) Vbhama-: bhami Mandaraho jema tārāyaṇu 2 16 11b,

- iv) Vabbhida-: Nigghāu Mālihe abbhiddi 7 13 9b, Rāvaṇu
Indaho abbhiddai 1 7 1b.

It governs Loc. also:

Rāvaṇu Sahasakirane abbhittau 1 5 1b.

Note also the construction *abbhittu jujjhu Vijjāharāhā*
7 5 2. 'A battle ensued among the Vidyādharas'. The

construction is familiar in the *Paūmacariya* of *Vimala-*
sūri. See 4 42, 5 69 etc.

- v) V *samāvaḍa*-: *matta-gaṇḍu pañcāṇaḥo samāvaḍi*
7 13 9a.

-) In *marai to-vi mahu Toyadavāhaṇu* 5 7 7 Gen. conveys cause.

- g) In the absolute construction Gen. does not convey, unlike Sanskrit, the sense of *anādara*. Mostly it is found with present participles and has been inherited by Gujarati. Instances: (*taho*) *rajjū karantaho*; *puvaka lakha tisatthi gaya* 2 8 9a 'As he ruled, sixty-three lakhs of Pūrvas passed';

rajjū karantaho taho Maharakkhaho, *Devarakkhu uppanau nandanu* 5 14 5-6 'As that Maharakkha ruled, a son Devārakkha was born to him';

taho Laṅkāhiva-duhiya pariṇantaho paṇṇe keṇa ni kur lihiya 6 9 1. 'When he was marrying the daughter of the Lord of Laṅkā somebody drew monkeys in (his) courtyard'.

- h) Genitive of contents (Instr. sense):

ikkhu-rasaho bhariyaṇṇali 2 16 9, 2 17 5 'The palm cavity was filled with the sugar-cane juice'.

21. Locative:

- a) *Vpāsa*- governs Loc. or Acc.:

- i) *jale paṭṭha* 4 10 2; *paṭṭarai na paṭṭane cakka-rayanu*
4 1 1; *na paṭṭarai ujjahe cakku* 4 1 8, *samasarane*
paṭṭhanu 5 9 9b.

ii) *paisai saraṇu* 5 7 3, 4, 5, so *samasaraṇu* *paṭṭhau* 5 7 9, *Nandisarakkhu* *paisarami* 6 8 4, *paisaḥuṇ* *jinālu* 6 13 9, *paṭṭhu vaṇu* 12 12 9.

b) Instead of Acc. or Gen., Loc. is used with *visajjiya* 'sent' in *Nala-Nila visajjiya Kikkapure* 12 12 2;

c) *Khira-mahaṇṇave khīru bhareppīṇu* 2 5 8 is not a case of the use of Loc. for Abl. It is a different construction, stressing the source. Loc. is used similarly in Gujarati;

d) Loc. Absolute is quite common. *Kāle galantae, nāhu ṇiya-deha-riddhi pariyaddhai* 2 7 9a, *kiye khae vandha-vāhuṇ, keṇa saḥuṇ rajju karesaho?* 12 8 9b etc.

§122. Some verbs of saying like *pahāsa-*, *cava-*, *pacava-* are intransitive. Their preterite participles take a nominative not an instrumental subject, like *gataḥ* etc. in Sk. The ances are:

so *pahāsiu* 3 9 3 'he said', *pamaya-ṇivahu caviu* 6 12 6 'The monkey-hoard said', *sa pacaviya* 10 2 3 'she said', *sura-pavaru caviu* 15 3 3 'The best among gods said'.

Thus the distinction between the constructions required by *di bolanā* and *kahanā* or Guj. *bolavum* and *kahevum* has its stretching back as far as the ninth century A.D.

jima 'dine' is used intransitively in *bhaḍārau jimiū* 2 17 9.

§123. Impersonal use of the preterite participle is common: *teṇa haṭṭhuthalliū* 2 15 9a 'He made a gesture with hand'.

Vāhuvalisareṇa gajjiū 4 4 7 'Lord Bāhubali roared'.

§124. Some of the idioms, expressions and usages peculiar to are noted below:

1) *Kikkupurakkhu* 7 6 3, *Nandisarakkhu* 6 8 4 etc. Proper names are at times given in this manner—compounded with *-akkha*, Sk. *ākhyā-*. See HP., Introduction.

2) *āvattiū Jama-muhe* 7 6 6 and *vagalāmuhe āvaṭṭantaū* 17 3 4 show that the expression *āvattiū* has the sense of 'be thrown as a victim into (the jaws of Death)'.

3) *olagga-* with *pāṇehiṇ* means 'serve with one's life' 'sacrifice one's life while serving' as in *olaggai pāṇehiṇ Vijayasīhu* 7 6 5.

4) *kaṇḍiū* 3 6 11 'when?'.

5) *kavaṇu gahaṇu* 'counts for how much?' as in *tasu viyattāho abbhittāho kavaṇu gahaṇu kira Rāvaṇu* 12 6 9b, 'for how much does Rāvaṇa count before him who has turned hostile and attacked (him)?'

6) *ḍhou* with *Vdā-* signifies 'allow to approach' as in *ḍhou na dintehiṇ* 3 6 9 'not allowing to approach'. Similarly *ḍhou laha-* = 'be able to approach'. cf. the use of *ḍhaṇkam* with *Vdā-* in Jain Sanskrit.

7) *ṇaṇṇaṇṇa* 1 6 2, 3 is used in the sense of *nanu* to express objection or doubt to a previous statement.

8) *tudhiṇ* with *Vcada-* has generally the sense of *saṁsaya-dolām āruḥ-*. In *kaṇṇā dāṇu kaḥiṇ taṇau, jai na diṇṇu to tudhiṇ caḍavai* 6 3 9a. 'If the daughter is not given away (in marriage) to somebody, she would put one on the horns of a dilemma', its sense is slightly different.

9) *thottuggiriya* 'laudatory and supplicant' generally qualifying speech as in *Dasasireṇa thottuggiriya-gireṇa vuccai* 'Rāvaṇa said in supplicant words' and *thottuggiriya guru-purau* 'having sung a hymn of praise before the Master'.

- 10) *pesaru cukkau* is a euphemism for 'he died'. e.g. *te maha keraru pesaru cukkā* 5 13 2 'they failed to fulfil their mission entrusted by me' i.e. 'they died', (*Andharu pesana-cukku* 'Andhraka died').
- 11) *gavanammanau* 3 6 1b, *gamanamana* 6 4 2, 'wishing to go, *ujjhanamana* 12 8 9 'wishing to fight'.
- 12) *vattai* 18 3 7, 19 8 10b, 'to be sure' 'indeed'.
- 13) There are various forms of swearing expressions used at the time of taking a vow e.g.:
 - i) *tāva na jīnavaru jaya bhanami. jāva na raṇe vivakkhu sara-siriu* 6 1 10 'I will not say "be victorious" to the Jina, till I pierce the enemy with arrows in the battle'.
 - ii) *jai kallae tāya! Laṅkāyari na paisarami, to niyaya-janeri Indāṇi kara-yale dharami* 7 12 9, 'O Papa, if I fail to enter the city of Laṅkā tomorrow, I would hold my mother Indrāṇi in my hand'.
 - iii) *jai tam bhadda-hatthi nau sāhami, to janapavari asivaru vāhami* 11 5 2 'If I fail to subdue that Bhadra elephant, I would brandish (my) best sword over (my) father'.
 - iv) *jai raṇamuhe mānu na malami taho, to chitta pāya rayanāsavaḥo* 12 7 4 'If I do not crush his pride in the battle front, the feet of Ratnāśrava are touched'.

7. METRES OF PAUMACARIU I—XX.

The present study of the metres employed in PC. I-XX is divided into three sections in accordance with the three structural units of the Kaṭavaka. At times each Kaṭavaka of a particular Sandhi has a beginning piece made up of one stanza having two or four rhyming Pādas. This unit is an occasional feature of the Kaṭavaka. As contrasted with this commencing piece the main body and the concluding piece (which is also found invariably in the beginning of the Sandhi) called Ghattā are the permanent features of the Kaṭavaka. Every Kaṭavaka has got them. The metres employed in these three Kaṭavaka units, viz. the commencing piece, the main body and the concluding piece or Ghattā are different from one another. Hence they are described separately. The metres of the commencing piece are taken up first. Next follows a description of the metres of the Ghattā. Lastly is given an account of the metres employed in the body of the Kaṭavaka.

A. The Commencing Piece at the Head of the Kaṭavaka.

We have no definite knowledge as to whether the commencing piece of the Kaṭavaka was known by any general name. SC. VIII 31a while explaining the term Kaṭavaka declares, *āhiṃ puṇu ghatta samāmananti, jamaāvasāṇa(i) chaddaṇi bhananti*. 'In the beginning (of the Kaṭavaka), they prescribe Ghattā and at the end of the Yamakas, they say Chaddaṇi'. This means, that the Kaṭavaka-commencing piece is to be called Ghattā, while the concluding piece

(1) For the earlier contributions to the critical study of Apabhraṃśa metres see Jacobi, 1918, 1921; Alsdorf, 1928, 1936, 1937; Shāhidullāh, 1928; Bhayani, 1945, 1948.

(2) (a) Kaṭavaa(u) *āṭṭhaṃ jamaāṭṭhaṃ raanti* ||
āhiṃ puṇu Ghatta samāmananti ||
Jamaāvasāṇa(i) chaddaṇi bhananti || SC. VIII 30-31.
 (b) Sandhyādaḥ Kaṭavakānte ca dhruvaṃ syāditi Dhruvā,
 Dhruvakam, Ghattā vā | Ch. 5 1.

Only Sandhis 3, 13, 17 and 19 have the Kaḍavaka commencing stanza¹. It appears in the beginning of each Kaḍavaka of these Sandhis. In Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa* Jambheṭṭiā (IV), Racitā (V), Malayavilasitā (VI), Khaṇḍaka (VII), Avali (VIII), Dvipadi (X, XIV etc.), Helā (IX, LXXVII) Aranāla (XVI) and Malaya-mañjari (LXXVI) have been used for this purpose². The Ap. texts or their Mss. have not got any uniform practice of mentioning the name of these metres. Usually Duvai, Jambheṭṭiā, Dohā and Helā or (Helā-duvai) are mentioned by name, the others are left unnamed. But we find little consistency in this matter. Thus only one Ms. of PC. prefixes the term *Duvai* to the Kaḍavaka-commencing stanzas of 3. Sandhi, other Mss. are silent about it. On the other hand MP. is in the habit of mentioning the name in every case.

The value of the end syllable is discussed below under the description of the Ghattā.

- (1) The Kaṣavaka-commencing stanza of the 3. Sandhi
(Gandhodakadhārā).

No. of moras per line: 13 (or 14; if the end syllable is scanned as long).

Rhyme-scheme: a with b, c with d.

The six-moraic Gapa has, except in four cases, two-moraic grouping. For its two middlemost moras the form *uu* is preferred. The second Gapa has the following forms:

UU —	21	—	10	UU	5
UUUU	10	—	UU	3	

This means that Jagana is permitted.

The last Gana is invariably constituted of three shorts.

It will be seen that the structure of the Pādas of this metre is identical with that of the odd Pādas of the Duvahaya or Dohā metre. Technically this is a Sarvasamā Catuspadi. If the final syllable is given its natural value, the line is 13-moraic; if it is scanned as long, it becomes 14-moraic. Among the Sarvasamā group of the Catuspadis, the Accharo-vilasā or Apsarovilasitā² has 13 moras, the Gandhoaadhārā or Gandhodakadhārā⁴ has 14. SC. VI 157 gives

- (1) In the rest of PC. Sandhis 25, 59, 85 (all Helāduvais), 40, 51, 66, 75 (all Duvais), 48, 81 (Jambhetṭṭia), 49, 77 (Gandhodakadhārā), 50 (Pāranaka), 52, 53 (Ārapāla), 54 (Dohā), 63 and 74 (Mātrā+Mañjarī) have got the commencing piece.
- (2) Most of these metres employed in the commencing piece are treated together in the Khañjaka section of the *Chando'nusāsana*.
- (3) (a) Calane teraha-mattaam, pa-pa-ta-gaṇehim vihattayam |
ahavā ca-ca-pa-vihūsiām, tam-inam Accharavilasiam | SC. VI 157.
(b) Apsaravilasitam bhavet, sa-ca-tair dvi-ca(pa)-gaṇais tu vā |
Chandaśsekharā, 168.
(c) sa-ca-tāh cā-pau pā-tau vā Apsarovilasitam | Ch. 43a 3-4.
- (4) (a) Calane coddaha-mattāo(?) aṇṇam āhuttiha caārā | SC. VI 158.
(b) syur Gandhodakadhārāyām, pa-dvicakārās tri-ca-dā vā |
Chandaśsekharā, 169.
(c) sa-cāh ei dau vā Gandhodakadhārā | Ch. 43a 5-6.

$5 + 5 + 3$ or $4 + 4 + 5$ as the Gāṇa scheme of the Apsarovilasita'. None of those schemes applies to 3 1 1a (*dihara-kālacakka-haccha* i.e. — u — u — u — u) 7 1 c (*jīnavara-punna vāya-hayaim* i.e. u — u — u — u) 3 12 1 d (*ivasamu jāu savva-japañho* i.e. u — u — u — u) etc. On the other hand the scheme $6 + 4 + 4$ given for the Gandhodakadhārā (SC. VI 158 c) is satisfied by all the lines. Of course the theory as usual requires the end syllable to be counted as heavy.

The rhyme-scheme seen in the definition stanza of the Gandhodakadhāra in SC. and in the illustrative stanza given in Ch. is: *b* rhyming with *d* i.e. the usual rhyme-scheme of the Antarasamā Catuspadī, while in our stanzas *a* rhymes with *b* and *c* with *d*. But this has little significance, because in their treatment and statement Prakrit metricians were far from being precise or exhaustive and they have hardly ever paid due attention to rhyme even though it was a very important feature of the Apabhramśa prosody. The Gandhodakadhārā itself is a good instance of this state of affairs. For earlier in Ch. while defining the Jhambatāka, Hemacandra has observed² that the Gandhodakadhārā itself that will be defined later on is called Jhambatāka when sung. Thus from a metrical point of view according to Hemacandra himself the Jhambatāka and the Gandhodakadhārā³ are identical. Now if we glance at the illustrative stanza of the Jhambatāka we find that it has got the rhyme-scheme *a/b, c/d* (i.e. the same as found in our stanzas) and not that found in the illustrative stanza of the Gandhodakadhārā, viz., *b/d*!

Irregularities: In 3 3 1b the Mss. read *cautisāisaya*° (P.), *cautisāisayam* (A.) and *cautisā aisai* (S.) Acceptance of any one of these readings yields one or more moras too many for the line. Hence the text has been emended as *cautisā'aisaya*°.

(2) The Kadavaka-commencing stanza of the 13. Sandhi
(Dvipadi).

Scheme: 6+u—u (or uuuu)+4+4+4+u—u (or uuuu)+
sporadic caesura after the 16. mora. This is Duvaī
or Dvipadī. For a detailed discussion on this metre
see HP. 195, Sr. 60. The results obtained by Alsdorf
hold good in all particulars for our Dvipadis also,
except in one important point. Against Alsdorf, the
4. Gāṇa is twice Jagāṇa: 13 4 1 a is—uu—u—uuu
u,—uuu—u—u— and 13 5 1 b is—uu—u—u—uu
u—u— — u—u—

These cases clearly show that the form $U \rightarrow U(UUUU)$ was not forbidden for the 4. Gana.

acandra and Rājasekhara give 6+4+3 also. This would deprive our test of validity. But in examining the metres of Svayambhū's works, his own earlier work above all else should be given due consideration.

amānā Gandhoddakadhāraiveyam gana-vasād Jhambajaka-sañjñam labhate 38a/10-11.

ustration:
 bahu tuha veri aranni gaya, nichhu vi nivasahini jinvā sasaya-
 phana-kantaya-dūsamcarani, tahi jhambadai karira van

The Duvai is used as the commencing stanza in MP. 10, 14, 73 etc., Jas. 3, 4; Nāy. 3, 4.

The Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza of the 17. (and 25.) Sandhi. (Helā-dvipadi¹).

Scheme: 6+u—u(or u, uu) +4+u—u (or u, uu) +—
Trochaic rhythm is not permitted in the 1. Gaṇa. Jagana is forbidden in the 3. Gaṇa. The last Gaṇa has the form — — excepting three cases of uu—. The 2. and the 4. Gaṇa are more frequently u—u. A weak caesura is felt after the 10. or 12. mora.

Helā is defined by Hemacandra in the Khaṇḍjaka section of Ch. Its illustration is a four-lined stanza. But as the Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza it appears in PC. as also in MP. (9, 74, 77) in the two-lined form and hence some Ap. Mss. designate it as Helā-duvai, not merely Helā.

Irregularities: Though the end syllable in a line of the Helā-duvai is required to be long, it is at times given as short in the Mss. This is due to incorrect orthography. Most of such cases can be easily emended by reading -u of the Nominative as -o, -ēṇa of the Instrumental as -ēṇam, final -a as ā, -hiṃ as hiṃ etc.

17 3 1 b: one mora too few. Scansion:

uuuu— —u— — u—u —

The 2. Gaṇa is defective. Hence the text is corrected by reading *kuddhaeṇa* for *kuddheṇa*. cf. the identical expression *amarisa-kuddhaeṇa* at 25 13 1 a. This emendation will also give the requisite form of Jagana to the 2. Gaṇa.

17 12 1: The end syllables are to be scanned as long.

25 3 1a: Proper rhythm requires to be read *Vajjayan-ṇeṇam hasevi* with A.

25 6 1: The end syllables are to be counted as long. Even then a is short by two moras.

The 1. Gaṇa is defective. Adding one more *haṇu* to *haṇu haṇu* would rectify the metre.

25 14 1 b: Three moras too few.

Scansion: uuuu u—u — — u—u —

The 4. Gaṇa appears to be defective. Emendation: Perhaps *haṇu haṇu haṇu bbhaṇanto* to be read for *haṇu haṇu bhaṇanto*.

The Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza of the 19. Sandhi. (Mañjari¹).

Scheme: —u (uuu) +—u (uuu) + 4+4 + 4 +u —. —u is preferred for the three-moraic Gaṇas, more so in the 2. Gaṇa. Jagana is found in the 4. Gaṇa only. The 5. Gaṇa generally ends in a heavy syllable. A weak caesura is felt after the 12. or 11. mora.

Excepting the commencing stanzas of 1., 6., 8., 13 and 15., Kaḍavakas, all the remaining commencing stanzas end in a short syllable, but it should be considered as long.

au cā, sameṣu ura-desu tattha Helā | SC. IV 41 (b).
hiṃ yug jo lir vā Helā | Ch. 32 a/1.
1 Mañjari. Ch. 32 a/9.

most ticklish. The varieties of the different types of the Ghattās are distinguished from one another by the number of moras their Pādas are required to contain. But addition or removal of even one mora makes a difference in metre. Coupled with this narrow margin of difference in the contiguous varieties of the Ghattās is the fact that the nature of the orthography of the Ap. Mss. being in various points confusing, the text preserved by them is far removed from having a mora-perfect correctness. This state of affairs many a time obscures the exact number of moras contained in a particular Ghattā-pāda and as a result it becomes considerably difficult to identify with precision the Ghattā-metres. Apart from this, the main cause of obscurity lies in the aneeps value of the end syllable of a Pāda. This always causes a difference of one mora and the consequent dubiety.

The treatment of this point by ancient metricians does not contribute much to the clarification. Hemacandra offers the following remarks:

Vānte G Vakrah

Pādānte vartamāno hrasvo g samjño bhavati. Sa ca prastāre takrah sthāpyate. 'vā' iti vyavasthita-vibhāṣā. Tena yatra —apavādaḥ tatra g samjño na bhavati. Dhruvāsu vivakṣā-vaśād gurutvaṁ laghutvaṁ ca. yad āha: Oja-samkhyā yadā'bhīṣṭā, dhruvāsu viratau tadā/go latā, yugma-samkhye tu, viratau gurutā laghoḥ//Tathā: gurua(o) cchiya ekka-lahu-virāma-visayammi visama samkhāe/jamala-lahu lahua(o) cchiya, sama-samkhā-samjño hoi// Ch. 15 with Com.

For the last stanza in the above citation Hemacandra is indebted to Svayambhū, since that very Gāthā is found at SC. V 2 with the correct readings *gurua* and *lahua*. The passage means:

- (1) The short end syllable of a metrical Pāda is to be treated as long as a general rule.
- (2) To this rule there are fixed exceptions. In these exceptional cases the final short is to have its natural value.
- (3) In the case of the Dhruvā or Ghattā, the value of the end syllable depends upon the number of moras the Dhruvā-pāda is desired to contain.
- (4) After counting the moras of a Ghattā-pāda exclusive of the final syllable, if the Pāda is short by one mora, then the remaining end syllable should be counted as of one mora and accordingly even if in such cases the end syllable is actually long, it should be considered short. On the other hand, if the Pāda is short by two moras, then the end syllable should be given the value of two moras and accordingly even if the end syllable is actually short it should be considered long.

This rule works well in those cases wherein we know beforehand the metre, but in those cases in which we have to decide the metre by scanning a specimen, we would be faced with as many as, four alternatives regarding the Antarasamā Catuspadis. A Ghattā with the actual mora count of 13/10, in its odd and even Pādas and with short end syllables, for instance, can be regarded as containing 13/10, 14/10, 13/11 or 14/11, moras and these are four different metres called Marakatamālā, Abhinavavasantaśrī, Kusumākulama-dhukara and Bhramaravilāsa. The form of the metre has nothing

in it to decide in favour of any particular alternative. Of course Svayambhū and Hemacandra lay down the Gaṇa-schemes for all the Pādas containing from seven to seventeen moras, but there are several and overlapping schemes for each Pāda and in several cases there is disagreement between the two metricians. Hence this does not help us in making the choice out of the four possible alternatives as pointed out above.

A reference to the illustrations adduced by Hemacandra and Svayambhū for different kinds of Ghattās only helps to bring the complicated nature of our problem into relief. The text of the *Svayambhūcchandas* is considerably corrupt in its Ap. section. Hence it can prove of limited help only in so far as we are able to check the illustrations from PC. So some of the Ghattā illustrations from the *Chanda'nusāsana* we shall consider first.

In an overwhelming majority (but not all) of the cases the end syllable in the Ghattā illustrations of Ch. is to be regarded as long irrespective of its natural value, but in several cases (VI 19 4, 11 bd; 21a, 44; 20 78, 115; 23; 30; 14 1 cf.; 15 2, etc.) it is to be given its natural value, i.e. if it is short, it is to be counted one-moraic; if long, two-moraic. Further, in two Pādas of the same metrical value, the final short is to have its actual value at one place, is to be counted as long at another. Thus in the following illustration of the *Campakakusumā* (7+8)

āṅga-caṅgima, jai gorāṅgihim/

campaya-kusuma, tā kaha agghahim// (Ch. VI 19 4)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Pādas (i.e., a, c) are to be counted as short, but in the following illustration of the very next variety *Sāmudgaka* (7+9)

jai bollai, ghaṇa ukkanṭhia/

sā muddau, muhu kalayaṇṭhia/ (Ch. VI 19 5)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Pādas are to be regarded as long. Thus the Pādas which are theoretically equivalent turn out to be actually different. Similarly though the even Pādas of the above-quoted illustrations of the *Campakakusumā* and the *Sāmudgaka* have to all appearance the same mora-contents, yet their end syllables are to be regarded as short in one case, long in the other. Thus the Pādas that are actually equivalent turn out to be theoretically different.

Now let us glance at the *Svayambhūcchandas*. Svayambhū's general practice also in SC. appears to be to consider the end syllable as long. But here too some Ṣaṭpadis (e.g. VIII 20-21, V 7) and Catuspadis (e.g. Kāminihāsaa VI 112 a c, Chabbhaṇṭia VIII 15 etc.) are treated as ending in a short.

One illustration from the actual practice of another epic poet will be illuminating on this point. The commencing stanza of the 6. Sandhi of Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa* is called *Malayavilasiyā* in the text itself. Ch. VII 66 and *Chandaśśekhara*, 234 define a Dvipadi called *Madanavilasitā*, but its scheme is given as 5+3, which does not apply to the *Malayavilasiyās* of MP. But SC. VII 10 describes a Dvipadi called *Malaavilasiā* which has the scheme 6+2, which is satisfied by the MP. stanzas in question. Now on examining these stanzas, we find that in three cases (MP. 6 1, 6 3, 6 7) all the four Pādas end in *u u*. In the rest, the end is a long. In the six-moraic Gaṇa a heavy syllable is avoided in the place of even+odd

(1) SC. VI 28, 53, 76, 95, 110, 124, 134, 141, 144, 146, 147; Ch. VI 4-14.

moras and hence only the following eight forms are permitted: $UUUUUU, UUUU —, UU — —, — — —, —UUUU, — —UU, UU — UU, — UU —$. This means that all the Pādas of the stanzas in question are also divisible as 4+4. Now on the strength of the convention of counting the end syllable long, we can regard those Pādas which end in UU , as containing 9 moras divisible as 4+5. And the Dvipadī Jambhettīa (SC. VII 11, Rāj. 235, Ch. VII 67) has the scheme 4+5. Consequently, if we come across the commencing stanzas of MP. 6 1, 6 3 and 6 7 isolated from their context and without the name of the metre prefixed to them, it would not be possible for us to tell whether the metre is Malaavilasiyā or Jambhettīa.

But SC. can help us in quite a different way to solve this problem. Svayambhū has taken several stanzas from his PC. to illustrate some of the metres in SC. In the case of these stanzas we possess an unusual means: their metre is named and their structure is defined by their author himself. There can be nothing more definite than this. And the considerably corrupt character of the text of these illustrations in SC. need not hinder our investigation because we have an access to their correct text from PC. Moreover, the Ghattās of any one Sandhi being normally in one and the same metre, we can use additional data also, to check up the observations of SC. The table below indicates the common stanzas between SC. and PC. along with the names and schemes of their metres.

SC.		Metre		Scheme		Occurrence in PC.		
1	V 5	4th	Ṣaṭpada-jāti	7+7+13	3	3	11	
2	V 9	6th	Ṣaṭpada-avajāti	9+9+15	14	7	9	
3	VI 42		Vammahatīlao	8+14	65	1		
4	VI 71		Candujjuo	9+16	77			
5	VI 74		Raṇṇāvali	9+17	77	13	13	
6	VIII 4		Maṇṇāvaāra	5 × 4	24	2	1-2	
7	VIII 6		Dhuvaa	9	33	3	9	
8	VIII 17		5th Chaddaniā	7+7+13(?)	3	1		
9	VIII 21		7th Chaddaniā	10+8+13	31	1		
10	VIII 25		1st Ghattā	9+14	41	1		
11	VIII 27		2nd Ghattā	12	5	1		

Of these Nos. 1, 2, 8 and 9 are Ṣaṭpadis, Nos. 6, 7 and 11 are Samacatuṣpadis and Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 10 are Antarasamā Catuṣpadis. Excepting No. 6 all the stanzas are Ghattās appearing either at the beginning of a Sandhi or at the end of a Kaḍavaka. The text of SC. VIII 17 is corrupt and the meaning is obscure. Therefore No. 8 is to be left out from consideration. Now SC. V 5, V 9 and VIII 20 tell us that the Ṣaṭpadis employed in PC. 3 3 11, 14 7 9 and 31 1 have the respective schemes 7+7+13, 9+9+15 and 10+8+13. If we examine the text of these stanzas in PC. we find that actually their schemes are 6+6+12, 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 respectively. This means that in the first two cases the end syllable in all the Pādas is to be regarded as long, but in the last case it is to have its actual value. The basis of this discrimination is not clear. The normal expectation is either to assign uniformly its actual value to the end syllable or alternatively to regard it uniformly long. And in the structure of the stanzas themselves there is nothing to account for this discrimination, so that we could take their measures to be either 6+6+12, 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 or 7+7+13, 9+9+15 and 11+9+14. If we look up the other Ghattās of these Sandhis we find that in the case of the Ghattā of 14 2, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th

Pādas actually end in a long syllable and in their case there is no possibility of getting 15, 9, 9 and 15 moras respectively. If the metre of PC. 14 7 9, having the actual scheme of 8+8+14, is to be regarded according to SC. VIII 20 as having the scheme 9+9+15, then it follows that the Sandhi- commencing stanza and all the other Ghattās of PC. 14 are to be considered as having the scheme 9+9+15, and yet one Ghattā of PC. 14, viz. PC. 14 2 9 has the scheme 8+8+14. Does this mean that in the last case a slightly different Śatpadi is employed? But there appears no reason for this variation. The long vowel at the end of the four Pādas of PC. 14 2 9 is the feminine suffix *ī* and taking into consideration Apabhramśa development *-iya* into *-ī*, it is very likely that the end syllable of PC. 14 2 9 cdef was originally *-iya*. In that case the irregularity would be removed.

Of the Samacatuṣpadīs No. 6 is not a Ghattā. It is used in the main body of the Kaṭavaka and hence useless for our present purpose. For No. 7 (Dhruvaka) the scheme given by SC. VIII 5 is 9 moras for each Pāda. PC. 33 3 9 and the other Ghattās of 33. Sandhi actually contain 9 moras in each of their Pādas. Thus in their case the end syllable is not to be counted as a long. But though all the Pādas of these Ghattās contain 9 moras, there is a positive difference between the odd and even Pādas. The odd Pādas of the Ghattās of PC. 33 end in — u, while the even Pādas end in u. This important difference possessing a definite rhythmic effect is not at all noticed by Svayambhū in his description of the Dhruvaka. The case of the remaining Samacatuṣpadi is quite peculiar. It is defined at SC. VIII 26 as the second type of Ghattā, but the definition stanza¹ appears to be somewhat corrupt, as it fails to satisfy the scheme given by itself. Its odd Pādas actually contain 13 moras, the even Pādas, 11. If we examine PC. 5 1 and the Ghattās of that Sandhi, we find that in all the cases, except 5 2 9a, 5 7 11c and 5 12 9c, the odd Pādas actually contain 11 moras and end in — u, while the even Pādas actually contain 12 moras and end in uu. This means that if all the Pādas are to contain 12 moras, in one and the same stanza, the end syllable of the odd Pādas, actually short, is to be regarded as long, while the end syllable of the even Pādas also actually short, is to be regarded as short! And inspite of the marked rhythmic difference in the construction of the end portions of the odd and even Pādas, the definition does not take any note thereof, but on the contrary the even Pādas of the definition stanza actually contain 11 moras and end in — u, being thus equivalent to the odd Pādas of the illustrative stanza (as also of the Ghattās of PC. 5)!

There remain now No. 3, 4, 5 and 10, the Antarasamācatuṣpadīs. In their case also the inconsistency of now regarding the end syllables as long, now assigning them their actual value is patent. PC. 65 1 has actually the scheme 7+13, but SC. VI 41 considers 8+14 to be its scheme. Similarly PC. 77 1 and 77 13 having the actual schemes of 8+15 and 8+16 respectively are considered by SC. VI 70, 73 as having the respective measures of 9+16 and 9+17. On the other hand in the case of 41 1, both the actual measure as well as the scheme given by SC. VIII 24 are 9+14. There is no discrepancy here in theory and practice. But the fact that the open-

(1) savvāṇaḥom pi payānam, ti-pava-kalāo huvanti |
Ghattā-lakkhaṇa erisau, govālā vilavanti!!
This reads as a regular Dohā!

ing stanza of PC. 77 and the Ghatta of the 13. Kaṭavaka of the same Sandhi are said by SC. (VI 70-71, 73-74) to be constructed in two different metres (Candujjuo, 9+16 and Raanāvali, 9+17) is very significant¹. This is a positive evidence of two different though allied metres with the difference of only one mora being employed in one and the same Sandhi.

The above discussion has given us the following results:

(1) There is no uniformity in fixing the value of the end syllables in the Ghattā-pādas. They may be regarded short or long as desired.

(2) In the case of those Ghattā-pādas in which the total number of moras is to be increased by one by assigning the value of two moras to the short end syllable, it is not always possible to do this because there is no rule that Ghattās should invariably end in a short. Some of these Ghattās may have a long end syllable and in their case one cannot increase by one their actual mora-count.

(3) Even in one and the same Ghattā the short end syllables of odd and even Pādas can be given different values. Of course this is to be uniformly observed for the whole Sandhi.

(4) Odd and even Pādas of a Ghattā having an actual difference of one mora between them are liable to be considered by metricians as equivalent in their mora-contents on the strength of counting a short end syllable long.

Thus our examination of the valuable evidence supplied by SC. does not solve the problem of the value of the end syllable of the Ghattā. Both the practices of assigning the face value as well as counting a short end syllable long are in evidence, and hence it is not always possible to give one definite name to any Ghattā.

Failing to get unequivocal guidance from the indigenous authorities on Apabhramśa metre, Alsdorf in his edition of the *Hari-vamśapurāṇa* (= *Mahāpurāṇa* 81-92 Sandhis) takes recourse to giving two schemes for the Ghattās occurring in his text. First is given the 'theoretical' scheme which gives the number of moras contained in a Ghattā-pāda computing one mora more than what is found actually. The second scheme gives the 'actual' number. But there is one obvious objection to following this practise mechanically. Only a short end syllable can be regarded as long and thus give us an extra mora. In the case of a long end syllable there is no possibility of raising the actual number of moras. And still in such cases also Alsdorf has mechanically counted² one mora more than what is actually found.

Absence of Dvipadi Ghattās

Of the three classes of the Ghattās, Dvipadis present a problem. They are said to contain from 28 upto 40 (or 41 or 42) moras per Pāda and have some sixty-four varieties. Svayambhū (SC. VI 163-203) and Hemacandra (Ch. VII 1-57) both treat them at length. Now I have failed to spot even a single Dvipadi in any of the three voluminous Ap. epics, viz., the *Pañmacarī* and the *Ritthanemicarī*

¹ An examination of the Ghattās of 77. Sandhi shows that some have the measure 8+15 (or 9+16) and others have the measure 8+16 (or 9+17).

² e.g. HP. 392, no. 22, theoretical scheme: 5+4/4+4+4+3, which does not apply to MP. 85 2 15, 16; 85 9 37, 38; etc.

of Svayambhū and the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta. There are only Ṣaṭpadīs and Antarasamā and Sarvasamā Catuspadīs. This is inexplicable in view of the mention of the Dvipadī as a class of Ghattās along with the Ṣaṭpadī and the Catuspadī.

In some cases it may not be so easy to distinguish between the Dvipadī on one hand and the Catuspadī and the Ṣaṭpadī on the other. The Kuṅjaravilasitā (SC. VI 129; Ch. VI 20, 106) for instance with the scheme 15+13 finds a parallel in the first Dvipadī called Karpūra (Ch. VII 1), having 28 moras per line with a caesura, after the 15. mora. Those Dvipadis, again, which have two caesuras, the first after the 10. or 12. mora and the second removed by eight moras from the first, closely correspond to the Ṣaṭpadīs many of which have the 1. and the 4. Pādas containing 10 or 12 moras and the 2. and the 5. Pādas containing 8 moras. But even if we do not pay much heed to the difference in the rhyme-schemes of the Dvipadī and the Ṣaṭpadī, it is plain that only a few of the Dvipadis are liable to be confused in this manner with some Catuspadīs and Ṣaṭpadīs. What of the rest? Why they are not found employed in any of the available Ap. epics? Perhaps there is some clue to explain this mystery. Svayambhū defines Dhuvāa (Dhruvaka) as that which is sung again and again in the beginning of all poetic compositions. He does not give Chaḍḍanikā or Ghattā as its synonyms. At another place he mentions 'taking a retrospect' as one of the functions of the Dhuvāa. A metre named Dhuvāa, seven types of Chaḍḍanīās and three types of Ghattās are separately defined in the eighth chapter of SC., where it is also stated that Ghattā is used in the beginning and Chaḍḍanī at the end of the group of rhyming lines that constituted the main body of a Kaḍavaka; that there are also other types of Ghattās and Chaḍḍanīās and that Ghattā and Chaḍḍanīā along with some other metres are employed in the beginning of a Sandhi and in the construction of a Rāsa. Rājasekhara Kavi too deals with Dhruvā, Ghattā and Chaḍḍanikā, but in view of the text of the passage being corrupt, we fail to make out the precise sense. Hemacandra clearly says that Dhruvā, Dhruvaka and Ghattā are synonymous and he further adds that when the Catuspadī and the Ṣaṭpadī, and not the Dvipadī, are employed at the end of a Kaḍavaka to sum up the topic of the Kaḍavaka they are also termed Chaḍḍanikā. This view is echoed in the *Kavīdarśana* and its commentary: Ghattā eṣā Kaḍavavaya-pihane chaḍḍanīyā/Com.: Dhruvā, Dhruvakam itī samjñā-dvayāpi eṣā (Ghattā)

- (1) Over and above defining the Ṣaṭpadī, Catuspadī and Dvipadī Dhruvās, SC. treats in the eighth Chapter, that deals with Ap. poetic forms, some other metres called Chaḍḍanīās and Ghattās, which seem to have figured in some special way in the structure of the Ap. epic. But their proper function is obscure and as such they are indistinguishable from the various types of Dhruvās. In most of them the end syllable appears to have its actual value. Two of the illustrations given for them occur in PC. as shown in the table given on p. 81. But so long as the function of these Chaḍḍanīās and Ghattās is not clear, we cannot get any guidance from them.
- (2) Ch. VII 17 defines a Dvipadī with the scheme 10, 8, 13 and actually calls it Chaḍḍanikā.
- (3) Jam gijjai puvvaddhe puno puno savva-kavva-handhesu |
dhuvaa-tti(mti) tam-iha tīviham chappāa-cauppaam duvaam | SC. V 1.
Here puvvaddhe seems to be a corrupt reading.
- (4) SC. VII 1.
- (5) SC. VIII 5, 7ff. 31, 32, 35, 49.
- (6) *Chandasśekhara* 29, 33-34.
- (7) Ch. V 1 commentary.
- (8) Velankar 1935-1936, p. 38.

Kaḍavakante prakrāntārthasya bhaṅgyantareṇābhidhāne chaḍ(ḍ)a-
nikēti turya-nāmā'pi.

The commentary also quotes the following from a work called *Chandahkandalī*:

Sandhi-muhe Kaḍavante Dhuvā ca Dhuvayaṁ ca Ghattā vā/
'ā tivihā Chapai, Caupai ya Dupai ya tāsu puṇa dunni/
cha-cau-ppaiu kaḍavaya-nihane chaḍḍaniya-nāmā'vi//

From the statements of these metrical authorities we gather that some definite distinction was made between the functions of Dvipa-
dīs on one hand and Catuspadīs on the other. But what was the
basis and scope of this distinction cannot be made out by us so long
as more informative sources do not come to light.

1) Antarasamā Catuspadīs

The rhyme scheme in the Antarasamā is: *b* rhyming with *d*.

(5). Scheme 9+13 (theoretically 10+14).

Occurrence. 7. (42, 54.) Sandhis.

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+1 or 6+3. In the former
grouping, Jagana is avoided in the four-moraic Gaṇas. The second
four-moraic Gaṇa is frequently uu-. The end is trochaic except
in 7 14 9a which ends in uu.

The even Pādas are divisible as 6+4+3. They are identical in
construction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. Jagana is avoided in
the 2. Gaṇa. The last Gaṇa is always uu. This Ghattā is found
in RC. 7, 34, 44, 57, 76, 82, 87, 93 and in MP. 11, 48, 91. If the end
syllables are counted as long, the scheme would be 10+14, which is
the measure of Mahuravanda or Madhukaravṇda'. The odd Pādas
in the illustration in SC. end in a trochee.

(6). Scheme 10+13.

Occurrence. 16. Sandhi.

4 9a, 6 9c, 11 9a and 12 9a end in a long. Hence the odd Pādas
cannot be made to contain more than 10 moras. Therefore the mea-
sure is either 10+13 or 10+14. Now SC. VIII 10 defines¹ Chaḍḍaniā
II with the scheme 10+13 and the illustrative² stanza in the case of
all its Pādas and the definition stanza in the case of its even Pādas
show that the end syllables are not to be regarded as long. Hence
I think we are amply justified in taking the metre of the Ghattās of
the 16. Sandhi to be the same as the Chaḍḍaniā II. Otherwise with
the scheme 11+14 it would be Vanaphullandhua (SC.) or Navaphul-
landhaya (Ch.) as defined and illustrated at SC. VI 101, 102; Raj. 117;
Ch. VI 19, 40.

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+2 or 6+4. This means
that if the former scheme is adopted, the 2. Gaṇa is never u-u. That
form is avoided in the 1. Gaṇa also. uu finds preference in the 1.
Gaṇa, and is the most prevalent form in the 2. Gaṇa. The end is
generally uu, rarely -.

The even Pādas have the scheme 6+4+3 and are identical in con-
struction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. The end is always uu.

(1) SC. VI 85, 86. The illustration is:

sasi uggau tāma, jēṇa naba-aṅgaṇu(nabaṅgaṇu)mandiau//
naṁ rai-raha-cakka(u), disai Aruṇa(m) chaddiau//;
Raj. 103; Ch. VI 34.

(2) dasa-teraha-mattā, paḍhama-vidiā-paa jamaa-vara/
Chaḍḍaniā vidiā puṇu-vi gaṇā iya bhaṇa avara//

(3) jai nivvudi pāvia, dul(l)aha(u) lahēvi niappanau/
thiu kāmipi-rajjai(?) jēṇa na karahira hia(u) appanau//

(7). Scheme. 11+14 (theoretically 12+14).

Occurrence. 2. (55., 70.) Sandhis.

2 9b, d, 6 10b, d, 10 9b, d, 14 9b, d end in a long and it is not possible to make them contain more than 14 moras. 13 9 b, d actually contain 13 moras. All the other Ghattās of the 2. Sandhi have actually 14 moras in their even Pādas. So on the assumption that all these Ghattās are composed in the same metre, the even Pāda has got to be uniformly of 14 moras. If the short end syllable of the Pādas is counted long, the measure would be 12+14. This is the scheme of Avaduvahaa as described at SC. VI 115, Rāj. 128, Ch. VI 19, 45.

The odd Pādas (6+4+4) are identical in structure with the even Pāda of the Dohā. The four-moraic Gaṇa is most frequently the last two moras having only once the form *uu*. Hence its characteristic end is — u.

The 14 moras of the even Pādas are divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 2. It is not possible to constitute the first Gaṇa with 6 or 5 moras. The end is generally — u u, thrice u u u. Jagana is found in the 2. four-moraic Gaṇa only. The form *uu*— is preferred by all the four-moraic Gaṇas, it being most frequent in the 3. Gaṇa. The form — u u is not found in the 2. and 3. Gaṇas. This suggests a dactylic rhythm.

The odd Pādas of this metre are structurally different from the odd Pādas of the previous two Ghattā metres. It is quite possible to suggest that excepting the Ghattās of Kadavakas 2, 6, 10 and 14, the others have the scheme 12 + 15 and hence the metre is Premavilāsa (SC. 118; Rāj. 129; Ch. VI 19, 46). This Ghattā is used also in RC. 12, 22, 59, 102; MP. 86 has its Ghattās in a metre which has the scheme 11 + 14. But the scheme of the even Pādas there appears to be 6 + 4 + 4.

In PC. 2 13 9 b d the last words are read by all the Mss. a, *ṇāhu* and *avarāhu*. They are emended as *ṇāho* and *avarāho* to make the requisite number of 14 moras.

(8). Scheme 11 (or 12) + 12.

Occurrence. 5. (23, 24, 62.) Sandhis.

SC. VII defines in the beginning certain special Ap. metres connected possibly in some way with the construction of the Ap. epic, which is described just next in the same chapter. SC. VIII 7 states that there are seven types of Chaddaniās and three types of Ghattās and SC. VIII 8-29 define and illustrate them. SC. VIII 26 describes Ghattā II as follows:

“savvāpahom pi paānam, ti-nava-kalāo huvanti |
ghattā-lakkhaṇa erisa, govālā vilavanti |

‘All the Pādas have three plus nine (i.e. twelve) moras; such definition of the Ghattā (of the second type) is stated by Abhīras (lit. cowherds)’.

- (1) SC. treats Duvaha and its varieties Avaduvahaya and Uvaduvahaya at two different places (SC. IV 7-13; VI 113-117). First they are treated as independent metres. Afterwards they are described as varieties of Ghattās. These are to be distinguished from each other.
- (2) Here the designations Chaddaniā and Ghattā are given to some definite metres. They are not here generic names synonymous with *Dhruvā*, *Dhruvaka* and *Ghattā*. Further SC. VIII 35 mentions Ghattā and Chaddaniā among the metres used in the beginning of a Sandhi and the structures of these Ghattā and Chaddaniā are different from the ones given in the beginning of Ch. VIII.
- (3) The text is corrupt. *paāna*, *kalāu*, *lakkhaṇu* and *erisu* can be suggested as emendations.

And for this the commencing stanza of PC. Sandhi 5 is given at SC. VIII 27 by way of an illustration. From this we can presume that this is the scheme of all the Ghattās of the 5. Sandhi. Actually there is marked difference in the structures of the odd and even Pādas of the Ghattās in question. The odd Pādas have for the most part 11 moras, divisible as $6 + 4 + \bar{u}$ and end in a trochee. To all purposes they are identical with the even Pāda of the Dohā. 2 9 a, 7 11 c, 12 9 c have 12 moras with a final long, and 10 9 a has 12 moras closing with $\bar{u} \bar{u}$. Hence all these Pādas, with 11 moras and ending in a \bar{u} are to be counted as ending in a long and thus containing 12 moras. The even Pādas on the other hand mostly have 12 moras divisible as $6 + 4 + \bar{u} \bar{u}$. A long appears for the final two shorts in 3 9 b, d, 12 9 b, d, 13 9 b, d, 15 9 b, d. Thus excepting final two shorts for one, the even Pādas and the odd Pādas are identically built up. But the small difference in their ends produces remarkably different effects. And yet metricians have not cared to notice this important feature. Svayambhū has in his definition lumped together the odd and even Pādas as containing 12 moras.

The same Ghattā is employed in Sandhis 23. and 24. 23 4 11 c, 24 7 9 a and 24 15 9 a contain 12 moras, closing with a long and 23 5 12 c has 12 moras ending in $\bar{u} \bar{u}$. 23 3 9b, d, 23 5 12 b, d, 23 8 9 b, d, 23 9 12 b, d, 23 14 9 b, d, 24 7 9 b, d, 24 8 9 b, d end in a long, while 23 7 9 b, d and 24 4 11 b, d have 11 moras ending in a trochee. In the last cases the structures of all the Pādas are exactly similar. 24 1 11 b has 13 moras, and hence requires to be emended. RC. has got this Ghattā in 1, 25, 75, 86. MP. employs it in 9., 33., 50., 69., 83., 87. and 98. Sandhis, and Nay. has it in 7.

(9). Scheme $13 + 10$.

Occurrence. 1. (80.) Sandhis.

It is not possible to make out more than 10 moras from 1 19 b, d, 5 9 b, d, 9 9 b, d, 11 9 b, d, 13 9 b, d, 14 9 b, d, because they end in a long, and from 7 9 b, d, because they actually contain 9 moras. Hence on the assumption that the even Pādas of all the Ghattās of the 1. Sandhi have the same measure it cannot be other than 10-moraic, and this gives for the metre two alternative schemes $13 + 10$ or $14 + 10$, according as the short end syllable of the odd Pādas is treated as short or long.

The odd Pādas invariably end in $\bar{u} \bar{u} \bar{u}$. None of the three Gana schemes ($5 + 6 + 2$, $5 + 5 + 3$, $4 + 4 + 5$) given by SC. VI 134 for a 13-moraic Pāda is uniformly applicable to the odd Pādas of the 1. Sandhi. On the other hand taking the Pādas as 14-moraic we find them divisible according to the scheme $6 + 5 + 3$, which is given among others for a 14-moraic Pāda at SC. VI 141. But the scheme $6 + 4 + 4$ is also applicable to these Pādas. This fact combined with the characteristic ending in three shorts makes it highly probable that these Pādas are identical in structure with the odd Pāda of the Dohā. $14 + 10$ is Ahipavavasanasīri or Abhinavavasantaśīri (SC. VI 87; Rāj. 105; Ch. VI 20, 89). Once (12 9 c) the middle Gana is Jagana.

The even Pādas are divisible as $6 + 4$ or $4 + 4 + 2$. A long is eschewed for the 2. + 3. moras and the 6. + 7. moras. If the scheme $4 + 4 + 2$ is adopted, the second four-moraic Gana always ends

in a long except once (10 9b). The end is either two shorts or long.

This Ghattā is also found in RC. 43.

Irregularities: 1 4 9d. Two moras too many. Perhaps *sire* is superfluous.

(10). Scheme. 13 + 15.

Occurrence. 8., 11., 19. (21., 50., 79.) Sandhis.

In 212 cases out of 232, the Pādas end in *uu*, which show a strong tendency to be preceded by a long, especially in the odd Pādas. These are identical in structure with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. 1 a, c, 1 9 c, 2 9c, 5 11 a, c in the 8. Sandhi (and 12 9 a b in the 21. Sandhi) have a trochaic end.

The even Pādas are identical in structure with a Pāraṇakī-pāda (SC. VII 59, Rāj., 170; Ch. VI 29) divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 3. The alternative scheme 6 + 4 + 5 is violated by 11 5 9d, 19 1 10d, 19 7 11 b, d, 19 8 10 b, d. Jagana is rare in the 1. and 3. Gaṇa. The end is — u, in 11 1 b, d, 11 1 9 b, d. RC. 24., 67. have this Ghattā. The Ghattās of MP. 49 have the scheme 13 + 15 but there the even Pādas are different. They end in — i.

Irregularities: 11 4 9 d. One mora too few. Emendation. Read *sayāim* for *sayaiṃ*. 13 3 10 c. Two moras too many. *jaya-* in the opening appears to be redundant.

(11). Scheme. 13 + 16.

Occurrence. 6. (28., 51., 57., 76., 86.) Sandhi.

6 15 9 b, d (28 2 9 b, d, 28 4 9 b, d, 28 8 9 b, d, 28 8 11 b, d) end in a long and hence they cannot yield more than 16 moras. 6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d, 28 9 11 b, d) have actually 15 moras and so even after counting the short end syllable as long, they cannot be made to contain more than 16 moras.

The odd Pādas are built up like the odd Pādas of the Dohā and have the same structure as the 13-moraic Pāda in Nos. 9 and 10. The even Pādas have the scheme 6 + 4 + 4 + 2. Jagana is permitted in the 2. Gaṇa, eschewed in the 3. Gaṇa which as a rule ends in a long. The last Gaṇa is mostly *uu*, casually —. Thus the Pādas are identical in structure with a Vadanaka-pāda (SC. IV 29, Rāj. 16; Ch. V 28) or a Saṃkulaka-pāda (SC. VI 160, Rāj. 172; Ch. V 28 Com). The Ghattās of RC. 14., 19., 29., 32., 35., 39., 41., 43., 58., 79.; MP. 13., 17., 20., 22., 26., and of Nāy. 9. are composed in this metre.

In 6 4 9 b, d, 6 6 9 b, d, 6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d, 28 9 11 b, d) the end syllables should be regarded as long.

(12). Scheme. 14 + 13.

Occurrence. 13. (44., 49., 56., 61., 67., 83., 84., 90.) Sandhis.

The odd Pādas have the same structure as the 14-moraic Pādas in No. 7, i.e., 14 moras, divisible at 4 + 4 + 4 + 2, Jagana permissible in the 2. Gaṇa, but eschewed in the 1. and the 4., the last Gaṇa having generally the form *uu*, which is mostly preceded by a long. The even Pādas have the structure of the odd Pādas of the Dohā. 1 10 b, d, 12 10 b, d end in — u instead of the usual *uu*. RC. 9., 15., 42., 47., 49., 69., 72., 84., 91 have this Ghattā.

If the measure is taken to be theoretically as 15 + 14 the metre would be Anaṅgalalitā (SC. VI 136; Rāj. 148; Ch. VI 20.

(1) The text is a bit corrupt.

109). The illustration in Ch. is similar in structure to our stanzas. Irregularities. In 13 6 10 *a* one mora is too many, while in 13 8 10 *c* one mora is too few.

(13). Scheme. 14 + 12.

Occurrence. 10. Sandhi.

The odd *Pādas* have the same structure as the 15-moraic *Pāda* in No. 10. It is not different from a *Pāraṇakapāda*. The *Gaṇa* scheme is 4 + 4 + 4 + 3. *Jagana* is absent in the 1. *Gaṇa*, rare in the 3., permitted in the 2. The end is generally *u u u*, once (5 5 8c) — *u*.

The even *Pādas* are constructed on the scheme 6 + 4 + 2 i.e. the scheme of the odd *Pādas* of the *Dohā* less by the final short. The end is always *u u*. The form *u u* — is preferred in the 2. *Gaṇa*.

If the end syllables are regarded as long, the scheme would be 16 + 13, which is called *Rāhaṃsa* or *Rājahaṃsa* (SC. VI 131; Rāj. 143; Ch. VI 20, 107). This is one of the favourite *Ghattās* of Mp. It occurs in 6., 16., 18., 23., 28., 30., 35., 37., 38., 41., 43., 46., 54., 70., 73., 90., 92., 100. and 102. Sandhis.

Irregularities.

10 4 9 *d* one mora too many. Emendation *vayāṇu* should be emended as *vaṇu* which also improves the sense.

2) Sarvasamā Catuṣpadis.

The usual rhyme scheme in the *Sarvasamā* is: *a* rhyming with *b*, *c* with *d*.

(14). Scheme. 15 moras per *Pāda*.

Occurrence. 9. 18. (27., 48., 74.) Sandhis.

This is *Pāraṇaka* treated at SC. VI 159; Rāj. 170; Ch. VI 29. The illustrative stanza in Ch. shows that the end syllables need not be counted as long. This is the same as the third principal metre employed to build up the main body of the *Kaṭavaka*. For its detailed treatment see below. 9 3 9a, 9 5 8d, 9 13 9c, 9 14 9 c, 18 2 9c, and 18 7 9d have a long in the place of the 10. and the 11. mora together and hence they violate the scheme 6 + 4 + 5. The alternative scheme of 4 + 4 + 4 + 3 is satisfied by all the *Pādas*. This *Ghattā* is also found in RC. 26., 98., MP. 32., 88. and Nāy. 5 1 9 1 a, *b* and 18 12 9 end in a trochee.

3) Ṣaṭpadis.

The rhyme scheme in the *Ṣaṭpadī* is: *a* rhyming with *b*, *d* with *e*, *c* with *f*.

(15) Scheme. 6 + 6 + 12)theoretically 7 + 7 + 13).

Occurrence. 3. Sandhi.

The opening stanza of the 3. Sandhi is found in a corrupt form at SC. VIII 17 as an illustration of *Chaddanā* V. Its definition given by SC. VIII 16" is not clear, because of the corrupt and confused character of the text. The rhyme-scheme shows it to be a *Ṣaṭpadī*, while the stanza appears to refer to four *Pādas* only. The 3. and the 6. *Pādas* also are of unequal length. Hence the reference is of little value for us.

Again SC. V 5 cites in a corrupt form the *Ghattā* of the 3. *Kaṭavaka* of the same Sandhi as an illustration of the fourth variety of the *Ṣaṭpada-jāti* *Dhruvaka*, whose measure is to be

(1) tihuanaguru tam gaa guru, mellavi jhinakasāum/
gau samtataviraham tau, purima tāṇu sampāṇau//

(2) padhama-pae, vidia-pae, laia-pae, a' tehim thiā/
ekkakkau, cha-gaṇu kau, verṇim saala turie samthiā/

in a long except once (10 9b). The end is either two shorts or long.

This Ghattā is also found in RC. 43.

Irregularities: 1 4 9d. Two moras too many. Perhaps *sire* is superfluous.

(10). Scheme. 13 + 15.

Occurrence. 8., 11., 19. (21., 50., 79.) Sandhis.

In 212 cases out of 232, the Pādas end in *uu*, which shows a strong tendency to be preceded by a long, especially in the odd Pādas. These are identical in structure with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. 1 a, c, 1 9 c, 2 9c, 5 11 a, c in the 8. Sandhi (and 12 9 a b in the 21. Sandhi) have a trochaic end.

The even Pādas are identical in structure with a Pāraṇaka pāda (SC. VII 59, Rāj., 170; Ch. VI 29) divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 3. The alternative scheme 6 + 4 + 5 is violated by 11 5 9d, 19 1 16d, 19 7 11 b, d, 19 8 10 b, d. Jagana is rare in the 1. and 3. Gaṇa. The end is — u, in 11 1 b, d, 11 1 9 b, d. RC. 24., 67. have this Ghattā. The Ghattās of MP. 49 have the scheme 13 + 15 but there the even Pādas are different. They end in — u.

Irregularities: 11 4 9 d. One mora too few. Emendation. Read *sayāim* for *sayaiṇ*. 19 3 10 c. Two moras too many. *jaya-* in the opening appears to be redundant.

(11). Scheme. 13 + 16.

Occurrence. 6. (28., 51., 57., 76., 86.) Sandhi.

6 15 9 b, d (28 2 9 b, d, 28 4 9 b, d, 28 8 9 b, d, 28 8 11 b, d) end in a long and hence they cannot yield more than 16 moras. 6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d, 28 9 11 b, d) have actually 15 moras and so even after counting the short end syllable as long, they cannot be made to contain more than 16 moras.

The odd Pādas are built up like the odd Pādas of the Dohā and have the same structure as the 13-moraic Pāda in Nos. 9 and 10. The even Pādas have the scheme 6 + 4 + 4 + 2. Jagana is permitted in the 2. Gaṇa, eschewed in the 3. Gaṇa which as a rule ends in a long. The last Gaṇa is mostly *uu*, casually —. Thus the Pādas are identical in structure with a Vadanaka-pāda (SC. IV 29, Rāj. 16; Ch. V 23) or a Sāṃkulaka-pāda (SC. VI 160, Rāj. 172; Ch. V 28 Com.). The Ghattās of RC. 14., 19., 29., 32., 35., 39., 41., 43., 58., 79.; MP. 13., 17., 20., 22., 26., and of Nāy. 9. are composed in this metre.

In 6 4 9 b, d, 6 6 9 b, d, 6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d, 28 9 11 b, d) the end syllables should be regarded as long.

(12). Scheme. 14 + 13.

Occurrence. 13. (44., 49., 56., 61., 67., 83., 84., 90.) Sandhis.

The odd Pādas have the same structure as the 14-moraic Pādas in No. 7, i.e., 14 moras, divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 2, Jagana permissible in the 2. Gaṇa, but eschewed in the 1. and the 4., the last Gaṇa having generally the form *uu*, which is mostly preceded by a long. The even Pādas have the structure of the odd Pādas of the Dohā. 1 10 b, d, 12 10 b, d end in — u instead of the usual *uu*. RC. 9., 15., 42., 47., 49., 69., 72., 84., 91 have this Ghattā.

If the measure is taken to be theoretically as 15 + 14 the metre would be Anaṅgalalitā (SC. VI 136; Rāj. 148; Ch. VI 20

(1) The text is a bit corrupt.

109). The illustration in Ch. is similar in structure to our stanzas. Irregularities. In 13 6 10 *a* one mora is too many, while in 13 8 10 *c* one mora is too few.

(13). Scheme. 14 + 12.

Occurrence. 10. Sandhi.

The odd Pādas have the same structure as the 15-moraic Pāda in No. 10. It is not different from a Pāranakapāda. The Gaṇa scheme is 4 + 4 + 4 + 3. Jagana is absent in the 1. Gaṇa, rare in the 3., permitted in the 2. The end is generally *uuu*, once (5 5 8c) — *u*.

The even Pādas are constructed on the scheme 6 + 4 + 2 i.e. the scheme of the odd Pādas of the Dohā less by the final short. The end is always *uu*. The form *uu* — is preferred in the 2. Gaṇa.

If the end syllables are regarded as long, the scheme would be 16 + 13, which is called Rāahamśa or Rājahamśa (SC. VI 131; Rāj. 143; Ch. VI 20, 107). This is one of the favourite Ghattās of Mp. It occurs in 6., 16., 18., 23., 28., 30., 35., 37., 38., 41., 43., 46., 54., 70., 73., 90., 92., 100. and 102. Sandhis.

Irregularities.

10 4 9 *d* one mora too many. Emendation *vayanu* should be emended as *vaṇu* which also improves the sense.

2) Sarvasamā Catuṣpadiś.

The usual rhyme scheme in the Sarvasamā is: *a* rhyming with *b*, *c* with *d*.

(14). Scheme. 15 moras per Pāda.

Occurrence. 9. 18. (27., 48., 74.) Sandhis.

This is Pāranaka treated at SC. VI 159; Rāj. 170; Ch. VI 29. The illustrative stanza in Ch. shows that the end syllables need not be counted as long. This is the same as the third principal metre employed to build up the main body of the Kaḍavaka. For its detailed treatment see below. 9 3 9a, 9 5 8d, 9 13 9c, 9 14 9 c, 18 2 9c, and 18 7 9d have a long in the place of the 10. and the 11. mora together and hence they violate the scheme 6 + 4 + 5. The alternative scheme of 4 + 4 + 4 + 3 is satisfied by all the Pādas. This Ghattā is also found in RC. 26., 98., MP. 32., 88. and Nāy. 5 1 9 1 *a*, *b* and 18 12 9 end in a trochee.

3) Ṣaṭpadiś.

The rhyme scheme in the Ṣaṭpadiś is: *a* rhyming with *b*, *d* with *c*, *c* with *f*.

(15) Scheme. 6 + 6 + 12) theoretically 7 + 7 + 13).

Occurrence. 3. Sandhi.

The opening stanza of the 3. Sandhi is found in a corrupt form at SC. VIII 17 as an illustration of Chaddaniā V. Its definition given by SC. VIII 16^a is not clear, because of the corrupt and confused character of the text. The rhyme-scheme shows it to be a Ṣaṭpadiś, while the stanza appears to refer to four Pādas only. The 3. and the 6. Pādas also are of unequal length. Hence the reference is of little value for us.

Again SC. V 5 cites in a corrupt form the Ghattā of the 3. Kaḍavaka of the same Sandhi as an illustration of the fourth variety of the Ṣaṭpada-jāti Dhruvaka, whose measure is to be

- (1) tihuaṇaguru taṁ gaa guru, mellavi jhinakasāaṁ/
gau samtataviraham tau, purima tāṇu sampāiaṁ//
(2) padhama-pae, vidia-pae, taia-pae, a tehim thia/
ekkakkau, cha-gaṇu kau, vennim saala turie samthia/

and the Ghattās of the same Sandhi are composed in the same $7 + 7 + 13$. Now normally the commencing stanza of a Sandhi metre and if we examine these in the case of the 3. Sandhi, we find the same thing. Still according to SC. we have to understand that the metre of the opening stanza of the 3. Sandhi is Chandamā V, while the metre of the Ghattā of the 3. Kaṣavaka (and hence possibly of all the Ghattās) of the same Sandhi is the fourth variety of the Ṣaṭpada-jāti. The reason for such difference in nomenclatures is not clear.

Actually the 1., 2., 4. and 5. Pādas in the Ghattās of the 3. Sandhi contain 6 moras. But from the treatment of the Ap. prosody by Svayambhū and others, we gather that in the case of the Dvīpādīs, Catuṣpādīs and Ṣaṭpādīs, the shortest Pāda cannot contain less than 7 moras. Hence we have to take the short end syllables of all the Pādas of the Ghattās in the 3. Sandhi as long.

All the Pādas actually end in uu . The form $u-u$ is not found for the first four moras of the six-moraic Pādas. The 3. and the 6 Pādas have the scheme $6 + 4 + uu$. Jagana is not used in the four-moraic Gaṇa. The 1. Gaṇa does not show preference for any particular form.

This Ṣaṭpadi occurs also in the Ghattās of MP. 5., 32., Jas. 2.

(16). Scheme. $8 + 8 + 14$ (theoretically $9 + 9 + 15$).

Occurrence. 14. Sandhi.

SC. V 9 cites in a somewhat corrupt form the Ghattā of the 7. Kaṣavaka of this Sandhi as an illustration of the sixth variety of the Ṣaṭpada Avajāti, having the scheme $9 + 9 + 15$. The Avajātis are required by definition to contain nine moras in their 1., 2., 4. and 5. Pādas. Hence in the present Ghattās the short end syllables are to be regarded as long. But in the case of 14 2 c, d, e, f this arrangement does not work, since all these Pādas end in u long and have 14, 8, 8 and 14 moras respectively. Here we have to suppose that either their final long $-i$'s have resulted from original $-iya$'s through modernization of the text or that in this one Ghattā an allied metre—5th variety of Ṣaṭpada Avajāti is employed.

The 8-moraic Pādas are divisible as $4 + 4$ except in 6 9b which has the form $-u-u-u-u$. Jagana is not used in these four-moraic Gaṇas. The form of the second Gaṇa is $-(or)uuuu$. The 14-moraic Pādas have the scheme $4 + 4 + 4 + uu$. Only the 2. Gaṇa can be Jagana. The 3. Gaṇa prefers the form $uu-u$.

Irregularities. 7 9 d one mora too many. Emendation. SC. V 9 reads *vegge* for *veggeṇa* (P.S.) or *vegeṇa* (A). If *vegge* is adopted the metre is rectified.

(17.), (18). Scheme.

$8 + 6 + 12$ (theoretically $9 + 7 + 13$)

$8 + 8 + 12$ (theoretically $9 + 9 + 13$)

(for Kaṣavakas 2, 3 and 4 only)

Occurrence. 15. Sandhi.

Svayambhū and Hemacandra while describing the Ṣaṭpadi Ghattā treat only their three types, viz. Jāti, Upajāti and Avajāti with the respective schemes $7 + 7 + 10$ to 17 , $8 + 8 + 10$ to 17 and $9 + 9 + 10$ to 17 . But as Hemacandra makes it clear, many

- (1) padhama-cauttthae, pañcama-viae, jai nava mattau honti/
sese pāae, tam-cia lakkhaṇam, Avajāti tam bhaṇanti// SC V 8.
mattāo and Avajāti of the printed text have been emended.
- (2) evam ca saptādi-saptadaśānta-kalaṅgbebhyaḥ tribhiḥ tribhiḥ tulyaiḥ tulyā-
tulyaiḥ tulyaiḥ vā ardhe pādāḥ yatra bhavanti sā vidagdha-gosthī-gari-
sthā ṣaṭpadi dhruvā/Ch. 28b/8-9.

other varieties of the *Ṣaṭpadi Dhruvā* having all equal, partly equal or all unequal *Pādas* containing from seven to seventeen moras were employed. The commentary of the *Kavidarpaṇa* too echoes these words. The *Kavidarpaṇa* specially mentions the varieties $10 + 8 + 13$, $12 + 8 + 13$, $8 + 8 + 11$, $10 + 8 + 11$, $12 + 8 + 11$ and $12 + 8 + 12$. *Svayambhū* also gives $10 + 8 + 13$ as the measure of the *Chaddanā* VII and gives $12 + 8 + 13$ and $12 + 8 + 11$ as its variations.

In most of the *Ghattās* of the 15. *Sandhi* the *Ṣaṭpadi* that is employed has actually the scheme $8 + 8 + 12$, but as the theory does not recognize a *Pāda* of less than seven moras, the scheme is to be regarded as being $9 + 7 + 13$, by counting the short end syllables as long. Such a *Ṣaṭpadi* is to be considered like those mentioned above.

The *Ghattās* of the 1., 2. and 3. *Kaḍavakas* have the scheme $8 + 8 + 12$, theoretically $9 + 9 + 13$. This is fourth variety of the *Ṣaṭpada Avajāti* (SC. V 8).

The 8-moraic *Pāda* has the scheme $4 + -$ (or uu) uu . The form $-uu$ is preferred in the first *Gaṇa*. The 6-moraic *Pāda* shows preference for the form $uu - uu$. The end is always uu . The 12-moraic *Pāda* is divisible as $6 + 4 + uu$, wherein in the 2. *Gaṇa* is never $u - u$ RC. 70 has $8 + 6 + 12$ for its *Ghattās*.

Irregularities. 2 9e. Two moras too few in the opening. If the scheme is $8 + 6 + 12$ then 2 9b is to be regarded as having two moras too many and the irregularity can be removed by dropping *taṇ*. 6 8b and 11 9b have two moras too many. Dropping so sets the metre right.

(19). Scheme. $9 + 7 + 12$.
Occurrence. 12. *Sandhi*.

If the short end syllables are regarded as long the scheme would be $10 + 8 + 13$. But No. 20 below with the actual scheme $10 + 8 + 13$ is regarded so by *Svayambhū* himself, and the difference between the structures of No. 19. and 20. is patent. 5 14d with the opening $-u - u$ would not allow us to constitute the 1. *Gaṇa* with four moras. Therefore the scheme of the *Ghattās* of the 12. *Sandhi* should be $9 + 7 + 12$. Hence the scheme of the 9-moraic *Pāda* is $6 + uu$. Only once, in 6 9d, the end is $-u$. The 7-moraic *Pāda* is divisible as $4 + uu$. The 1. *Gaṇa* avoids the form $u - u$. It has a tendency to end in a long. 6 9e exceptionally has $-u$ for the end. The 12-moraic *Pāda* has the grouping $6 + 4 uu$. The 2. *Gaṇa* avoids $u - u$. $uu -$ is its usual form. This *Ghattā* occurs also in MP. 25., 52., 55. and in *Nāy*. 2.

Irregularities. 2 9e. One mora too many. Emen-
dation. -*jhaḍa* should be read as -*jhaḍa*.

(20). Scheme. $10 + 8 + 13$.
Occurrence. 17., 20. (31., 37., 40., 52., 53.) *Sandhis*.
This is *Chaddanā* VII defined at SC. VIII 20 as
dasa-kala-pari-vaddhahe, aṭṭha-nivaddhahe, teraha-kala
padhama-vidiā-paa kara(u), taia(u) pupu viṇṇu,
chaddanā chappāiahe ||

(1) Velankar, 1935-1936, p. 39, on V 29-31.

(2) Ibid, V 29-31.

(3) SC. VIII 20-23. cf. the metres treated in the *Prākṛtapāṇḍita* at I, 97, 99, 102, 131, 144, 156, 179, 189, 194, 196, 202, 205, 208 and in the *Chandaḥkośa* at I, 25, 26.

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All the Pādas actually end in *uu*. The form *u-u* is not found for the first four moras of the six-moraic Pādas. The 3. and the 6. Pādas have the scheme 6 + 4 + *uu*. Jagana is not used in the four-moraic Gaṇa. The 1. Gaṇa does not show preference for any particular form.

This Ṣaṭpadī occurs also in the Ghattās of MP. 5., 32., Jas. 2. (16). Scheme. 8 + 8 + 14 (theoretically 9 + 9 + 15). Occurrence. 14. Sandhi.

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Occurrence. 15. Sandhi.

Svayambhū and Hemacandra while describing the Ṣaṭpadī Ghattā treat only their three types, viz. Jāti, Upajāti and Avajāti with the respective schemes 7 + 7 + 10 to 17, 8 + 8 + 10 to 17 and 9 + 9 + 10 to 17. But as Hemacandra makes it clear, many

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tulyaiḥ tulyaiḥ vā ardhe pādāḥ yatra bhavanti sā vidagdha-gaṣṭhi-gari-
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other varieties of the *Ṣaṭpadi Dhruvā* having all equal, partly equal or all unequal *Pādas* containing from seven to seventeen moras were employed. The commentary of the *Kavidarpaṇa* too echoes these words. The *Kavidarpaṇa* specially mentions the varieties $10 + 8 + 13$, $12 + 8 + 13$, $8 + 8 + 11$, $10 + 8 + 11$, $12 + 8 + 11$ and $12 + 8 + 12$. *Svayambhū* also gives $10 + 8 + 13$ as the measure of the *Chaddaniā VII* and gives $12 + 8 + 13$ and $12 + 8 + 11$ as its variations.

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Irregularities. 2 9e. Two moras too few in the opening. If the scheme is $8 + 6 + 12$, then 2 9b is to be regarded as having two moras too many and the irregularity can be removed by dropping *taṃ*. 6 8b and 11 9b have two moras too many. Dropping so sets the metre right.

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Occurrence. 12. *Sandhi*.

If the short end syllables are regarded as long the scheme would be $10 + 8 + 13$. But No. 20 below with the actual scheme $10 + 8 + 13$ is regarded so by *Svayambhū* himself, and the difference between the structures of No. 19. and 20. is patent. 5 14d with the opening $-u - u$ would not allow us to constitute the 1. *Gaṇa* with four moras. Therefore the scheme of the *Ghattās* of the 12. *Sandhi* should be $9 + 7 + 12$. Hence the scheme of the 9-moraic *Pāda* is $6 + uu$. Only once, in 6 9d, the end is $-u$. The 7-moraic *Pāda* is divisible as $4 + uu$. The 1. *Gaṇa* avoids the form $u - u$. It has a tendency to end in a long. 6 9e exceptionally has $-u$ for the end. The 12-moraic *Pāda* has the grouping $6 + 4 uu$. The 2. *Gaṇa* avoids $u - u$. $uu -$ is its usual form. This *Ghattā* occurs also in MP. 25., 52., 55. and in Nāy. 2.

Irregularities. 2 9e. One mora too many. Emendation. *-jjhāda* should be read as *-jhāda*.
(20). Scheme. $10 + 8 + 13$.

Occurrence 17., 20. (31., 37., 40., 52., 58.) *Sandhis*.
This is *Chaddaniā VII* defined at SC. VIII 20 as
dasa-kala-pari-vaddhahe, atṭha-nivaddhahe, teraha-kala

padhama-vidiā-paa kara(u), taia(u) pūpu viṇṇu,
chaddaniā chappāiahe ||

(1) Velankar, 1935-1936, p. 39, on V 29-31.

(2) Ibid, V 29-31.

(3) SC. VIII 20-23, cf. the metres treated in the *Prākṛtapāṇigala* at I, 97, 99, 102, 131, 144, 156, 179, 189, 194, 196, 202, 205, 208 and in the *Chandahkośa* at I, 25, 26.

To illustrate this, SC. VIII 21 cites the opening stanza of the 31. Sandhi of PC. Thus in the present case the theory also does not require to count the short end syllables as long.

This particular variety of the Śaṭpadi seems to have become very popular. Poems in Late Apabhraṃśa have this Śaṭpadi as their standard Ghattā metre and hence it is understandable why it has received the designation *Ghattā* (the Ghattā metre *par excellence*) in some late works on Ap. prosody¹. The *Kavidarpaṇa* mentions² this first among the six Śaṭpadis treated. Compare also the Dvipadi called Chaddanikā (incorrect for Chaddanikā) treated at Ch. VII 17 having 31 moras per Pāda with caesura after the 10 and the 18. mora.

The Gaṇa schemes of these Pādas are 4+4+00 or 6+0000 (=10), 4+-(oruu)uu(=8), 6+4+uuu(=13). In general the same remarks apply to the structures of these Pādas as have been made regarding equivalent Pādas in Nos. 6, 17 and 18. In 17 1 10d, e, 17 5 10d, e, 17 14 9a, b, 17 16 9a, b, d, e, 20 7 9a, b, d, e, 20 9 9a, b, d, e, 20 11 9a, the end syllable is actually long. Jagana casually appears in the 2. Gaṇa of the 13-moraic Pāda, which four times (17 10 10 c, f, 20 8 9 c, f) ends in -u. This Ghattā appears also in RC. 30., 52., 53., 74., 89., MP. 40., 44., 71., 78.; Jas. 1, 4; Nāy. 8. (21). Scheme. 12+8+12.

Occurrence. 4. Sandhi.

In 2 9 d, e, 3 9 a, b, d, e, 4 9 c, f, 5 9 a, b, 8 9 d, e, 9 9 d, e, 11 9 d, e the end syllable is long. This would present a strong obstacle against taking the scheme to be 13+3+13 in theory.

This Śaṭpadi appears to be a variation of the Chaddanikā VII. Though SC. does not know of any Śaṭpadi with the measure 12+8+12, we can infer it from the other two variations of the Chaddanikā VII, viz. 12+8+13 and 12+8+11, given at SC. VIII 22.

23. *Kavidarpaṇa* II 30 includes the present variety. The 1., 3., 4. and 6. Pādas have the same structure and the remarks made in connection with the 12-moraic Pāda in Nos. 15, 17, 18 and 19 are equally applicable here. Similarly for the structure of the 8-moraic Pāda refer to its description in Nos. 17, 18 and 20. This Ghattā is also met with in RC. 3, 33, 50, 71; MP. 1.

C. Metres employed in the main body of the Kaṭavaka

They fall in two main divisions: (1) The Principal or Standard Metres employed throughout the epic, and (2) variation metres, employed in individual Kaṭavakas or some time throughout a Sandhi to break the monotony.

1) The Standard Metres.

Jacobi³ and Alsdorf⁴ on the strength of a statement in Ch. hold that only four metres were recognised by Ap. prosodists as the principal metres of the Apabhraṃśa epic and accordingly Alsdorf attempts to support this view from the actual practice in Ap. literature.

(1) See the *Chandaḥkośa* (Velankar, 1923), 43, and *Prākṛta-pāṇigraha*, I 99.
 (2) Velankar, 1935-1936, II 29-30.
 (3) Jacobi, 1918, *44.
 (4) Alsdorf, 1936, 184-185.

Let us examine Hemacandra's remarks in question. Having dealt with the Apabhramśa metres in general in the fifth Chapter of his *Chandonuśāna*, Hemacandra devotes the next two chapters to the treatment of the various metres used in constructing the Ap. epic. The opening Sūtra of the fifth chapter defines the Dhruvā or Ghattā. That Sūtra with its commentary reads thus:

Sandhyādaṁ Kaḍavakānte ca dhruvaṁ syād iti Dhruvā
Dhruvakam Ghattā vā.

Com. Kaḍavaka-samūhātmakam Sandhis tasyādaṁ, caturbhiḥ Paddhaḍikādyais chandobhiḥ Kaḍavakam, tasyānte dhruvaṁ niścitaṁ syād iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam, Ghattā veti samjñāntaram.

Here in the commentary first the term *Sandhi* is defined. It is followed by the definition of the term *Kaḍavaka*. In this the word *caturbhiḥ* can be taken as applying to *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ*, or alternatively *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ* and *caturbhiḥ* both can be taken as qualifying *chandobhiḥ*. Jacobi and Alsdorf have understood the definition in the first sense and hence they take it to mean that a *Kaḍavaka* is composed in any one of those four metres, one of which is the *Paddhaḍikā*. In other words according to these eminent scholars the above-quoted definition of the *Kaḍavaka* lays down that only four (*Paddhaḍikā* and some other three) metres are to be employed in composing a *Kaḍavaka*. Thus the purpose of the statement *caturbhiḥ* etc. is, they think, to prescribe which metres are to be used in a *Kaḍavaka*. This interpretation of the sentence in question makes Alsdorf, in spite of some difficulties, to set up the *Paddhaḍikā*, *Adillā*, *Paḍākulaka* and a *Pāraṇaka*-like metre as the four principal metres of the Ap. epic.

There are, however, several *prima facie* considerations which go against such an interpretation of the words in Ch. In explaining the other terms *Sandhi* and *Dhruvā*, Hemacandra has given particulars that are peculiar from the point of view of structure or position and there is no reference to metrical form. Thus *Sandhi* is defined as made up of a group of *Kaḍavakas*, and *Dhruvā* as that which appears without fail at the end of a *Kaḍavaka*. Accordingly it would lead us to expect that the explanation of *Kaḍavaka* also would concern itself with pointing out something that is peculiar to its structure or position and not to its metrical form. Moreover it would be rather strange that in such an important point Hemacandra considered the cryptic mention *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ* sufficient. The ground of familiarity can hardly account for such brevity, because the other terms *Sandhi* and *Kaḍavaka* were far more familiar and yet they have been expressly defined.

It is from two other works on Ap. prosody that these first considerations get a decisive support in favour of the alternative interpretation, suggested above, according to which the expressions *caturbhiḥ* and *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ* both qualify *Chandobhiḥ* and the whole definition means that a *Kaḍavaka* is made up of four stanzas of the *Paddhaḍikā* or other such metres. The *Svayāmbhūcchandas*, which, as we have already seen, served as a source for Ch. has the following lines on the structure of the Ap. epic.

Paddhaḍiā punu je-i karenti, te soḍa(la)ha-mattau Pau dharenti |
vihi Paahim jamau te nimmaanti, Kaḍavaa(u) aṭṭahim
jamaahim raanti/

āhīm puṇu Ghatta samāmapanti, Jamaāvasāpa(ṭ) Chaddaṇi
bhananti |
saṅkhā-pivaddha-kaḍavehīm Sandhi, iha vivaha-pārahi tuhu,
vi vandhi/SC. VIII 30-31.

"Those that compose in the Paddhaḍikā, bring forth a Pada (i.e. Pāda) of sixteen moras. They construct a Yamaka with two Padas (i.e. Pādas) and a Kaḍavaka with eight Yamakas. For the beginning they lay down Ghattā and say Chaddaṇi at the end of the Yamakas. A Sandhi is (composed) with a limited number of Kaḍavakas. So you compose it in a variety of modes'. Here a Kaḍavaka is said to consist of eight Yamakas, i.e. sixteen Pādas, equivalent to four four-lined stanzas.

The *Kavidarpaṇa* says the same thing in words that would remind us of Hemacandra's definition. It observes:

Pajjhaḍiyāi-caukkaṁ Kaḍavaṁ, tāpaṁ Gaṇo Sandhi.
Com. Pajjhaḍikādi-chandānsi catvāri Kaḍavaṁ. Ādi sabdād Vada-
nādi-parigrahaḥ. Teṣāṁ Kaḍavakānāṁ gaṇaḥ Sandhi-samjñāḥ.

Here *Pajjhaḍiyāi-caukkaṁ* is predicted of *Kaḍavaṁ* and this leaves no doubt as to the meaning. Here as also in Hemacandra's definition *chandas* means 'a stanza', 'a unit of four lines' and not 'a metre'. In the first chapter of Ch. while dealing with terminology, Hemacandra has used this term in this technical sense.

turyāṁśaḥ pādo 'viśeṣe/
Com. Chandasaś caturtho bhāgaḥ pāda-samjñāḥ, avīśeṣe sāmānyā-
bhidhāne.

Chandas here clearly means 'a stanza' of four lines.

And this definition of the Kaḍavaka is born out by the practice of early Ap. epic poets like Svayambhū in whose works the normal length of a Kaḍavaka does not exceed eight couplets. But after Svayambhū this convention has become slack and in the compositions of Puṣpadanta and other poets, the Kaḍavaka tends to become longer than 16 lines.

Thus Hemacandra does not say anything as to how many metres are permitted to be used in the body of the Kaḍavaka.

There are three metres which principally appear in the Kaḍavakas of PC. I-XX, viz., Paddhaḍikā, Vadanaka and Pāraṇaka. The first two are 16-moraic, the last one 15-moraic.

(22). Paddhaḍikā.

The Tīppaṇa on the word *Sayambhū* in *Mahāpurāṇa* I 9 5 describes him as *Pāṁthāḍi* (corrupt for *Pāddhaḍi*—*Paddhaḍi*)-*baḍ-dha-Rāmāyaṇa-kartā*, *Apalisaṅghiyāḥ*. Thus *Svayambhū's Rāmāyaṇa* or *Paūmacariu* was known as a poem composed in the *Paddh-*

(1) Velankar, 1935-1936, 49, 51.

(2) The *Chandaḥkandali* quoted by the Com. of the *Kavidarpaṇa* (p. 39) has the following: *Paddhaḍiyāhīm cauḥim puṇu kaḍavaṁ*.

(3) The difference in the definitions of the Kaḍavaka as given by Svayambhū on one hand and Hemacandra and others on the other is significant. The former takes a rhyming distich as a unit and hence gives eight distichs as the measure of the Kaḍavaka, while the latter take a stanza of four lines as the unit and accordingly lay down four stanzas as the standard length of the Kaḍavaka. But the rhyme scheme in the Kaḍavaka bears out Svayambhū's view. Only in some late Ap. works, wherein all restrictions as to the length of the Kaḍavaka appear to have been given up, it is divided in four lined stanzas. But even then the rhyming being confined to two successive lines, no organic connection obtains between the pairs constituting a stanza. Only when fresh material comes to light the difference can be explained.

d m c 10. Śa. ambhu himself says in the beginning of his *Ritthanemicariu* that Caturmukha gave him the Paddhadiā 'studded' with the Chaddani, Duvaa and Dhuvaa. Thus Paddhadiā appears to be the outstanding metre in Svayambhū's epics.

Not only that, for the Ap. epic in general too the Paddhadiā has an importance second to none and comparable to that of the Anuṣṭubh in the Sk. epics. Nevertheless, not a single Ap. metrician has described it in any systematic or thorough manner on the other hand there prevails considerable confusion regarding the meaning, structure and function of Paddhadiā. All that we gather from what is said on this point by Svayambhū, the earliest authority, directly or as *obiter dicta* is collected below:

In the eight chapter of SC. dealing mainly with the form and structure of the Ap. Sandhibandha and Rāsābandha, first we are informed¹ that there are seven types of the Chaddaniā, three types of the Ghattā, many types of the Paddhadiā and different types of the Giti. From this it is clear that here the term *Paddhadiā* stands not for one particular metre, but a class of metres. In the succeeding portion of the same chapter of SC. these varieties of the Chaddaniā etc. are described. SC. VIII 30-34 are devoted to the description of the Paddhadiā. But the information we gather from that passage rather gives an idea of the structure of a Kaḍavaka. It does little to enlighten us on the *anekavidhatva* of the Paddhadiā. It states: if one undertakes to compose in the Paddhadiā, he should construct a Kaḍavaka with eight Yamakas (rhyming distichs), each of which is made up of two Pādas of 16 moras each. There should be the Ghattā and the Chaddaniā in the beginning and end respectively of the group of the Yamakas. A Sandhi is to consist of a limited number of such Kaḍavakas. Various other Ghattās, Chaddanis, Vidārikās and Dhavalas also can be employed. This gives us an idea of where and how the Paddhadiā is employed. It also suggests that a Paddhadiā-pāda is 16-moraic. But nothing is said regarding the structure of these 16 moras or the different varieties of the Paddhadiā. But we get some results by examining the structures of the lines in these definition stanzas (SC. VIII 30-33) which are also intended to illustrate the Paddhadiā, evidently in one of its varieties. The 16 moras are divisible into four groups of four moras each, the form of the last four-moraic Gaṇa being u without fail. This is supported by SC. VIII 41-44 given to illustrate the Paddhadiā which is said by SC. VIII 35 to appear along with some other metres in the beginning of a Sandhi. At another place in SC. VIII 42, the Paddhadiā is included among the metres that are preferentially employed in the Rāsābandha. Lastly *Paddhadiā* occurs at SC. VII 160 cd as the name of a Sarvasamā Catuspadi Dhruvā having 16 moras per Pāda which are divisible as 4+4+4+4. The lines containing this definition end in uu—.

From these pieces of information we can gather that like the terms *Chaddaniā*, *Ghattā*, *Dhruvaka*, *Vastuka*, the term *Paddhadiā* also had two applications. It was the name given to the group of

- (1) Chandania-Duvai-Dhuvaehim jaḍiya, Caumuheña samappiya Paddhadiya/RC. 1 1 10.
- (2) satta-vihā Chaddaniā, ti-vihā honti taha a Ghattāo/Paddhadiā 'pea-vihā, Gīlo honti vivihāo//SC. VIII 7.
- (3) The text of the stanza is defective. If the emendation *Paddhadiāhim* for *Paddhadiā* suggested by Velankar is accepted, this would be one more instance of the use of the term *Paddhadiā* in the plural.

metres containing 16 moras per Pāda and employed in the Ap. epic called in all probability the Sandhibandha¹. Besides it was the name of a particular metre having the form $4+4+4+ \dots$. It is likely that as in the case of the other terms mentioned above, the development of the application may have been from the general to the particular. In other words because the metre with the form $4+4+4+ \dots$ was fondly employed in the Sandhibandha that alone came to be called the Paddhādikā. From the remarks *ādī sabdād Vadanādi parigrahaḥ* of the com. of the *Kavidarpaṇa*², we know that over and above the Paddhādikā, Vadanaka and some other metre or metres were used for the main body of the Ap. epic and this finds support from the actual practice as evidenced by the works of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana, Puṣpadanta and others.

Occurrence 1 (4-11, 13., 15.-16. Kaṭavakas), 3. (13. Kaṭavaka) 4., 7., 10., 13., 16., 18. Sandhis.

Seven out of the twenty Sandhis or, on a different count, 91 out of a total of 285 Kaṭavakas are composed in this metre. Its normal form is $+4+4+4 \dots$, Jagana being permitted in the 1, 3. For a systematic treatment of this metre see Alsdorf, 1926 73; 1936, 190; Jacobi, 1918,* 48; Bhayani, 1945, 56-57. The 1. Gaṇa enjoys great freedom of form, though \dots finds a preference (about 60 p.c.). As contrasted with this the 3. Gaṇa has the form \dots in about 70 p.c. of the cases. Accordingly in the case of the Paddhādiās of PC., Alsdorf's results that the Paddhādiā is a metre of anapaestic basic character and that its 3. Gaṇa is built up similarly to the first shall have to be modified. In the 2. Gaṇa the form \dots is the least preferred (about 12 p.c.), while \dots has a relative majority. This presents a contrast with the 1. Gaṇa. The end is rarely \dots (about 5 p.c.)

(23). V a d a n a k a .

Occurrence. 1. (2., 12., 14. Kaṭavakas), 2., 3. (2., 12. Kaṭavakas) 5. (1-5., 7-16. Kaṭavakas) 8., 11., 14., 17. (1., 7., 9., 11., 13., 15., 18. Kaṭavakas), 20. Sandhis.

This metre is found in eight whole Sandhis out of a total of twenty, or in 112 Kaṭavakas out of 285 in all. It is defined by most of the Pk. metricians³. For its discussion, see Jacobi 1918, *47 Alsdorf, 1928, 76; 1936, 191; Shahidullah, 1928, 63; Bhayani 1945, 50.

Though Hemacandra has expressly given the designation Vadanaka, and though Adila is the name given to a special form of the Vadanaka, yet Jacobi and Alsdorf, following perhaps the 'Bardic group' of metricians accept the name Adila for our metre. But from SC. IV 32 and the *Kavidarpaṇa* II 21 it is quite clear that the metre should be named Vadanaka, it being called Adila only when it has got Yamakas.

$6+4+4+2$ is the general scheme of the Vadanaka. A sample analysis indicates that in the 1. Gaṇa forms \dots and \dots occur more frequently, and generally the forms with two shorts in the middle are preferred. \dots and \dots have the smallest frequency. In the 2. Gaṇa one third of the total number of cases

- (1) cf. the term *Rāsābandha* at SC. VIII 49 and the description of the Sk. Mahā-kāvya as *Sargabandha*.
- (2) Velankar, 1935-1936, 49, 51.
- (3) SC. IV 29, Rāj. 16, Ch. V 28, *Kavidarpaṇa* II 21; compare also *Vṛttajñāna-muccaya* IV 33-34, *Chandahkośa* 41-42, *Prākṛtapāṇigala* I 127.

The form $uuuu$ enjoys the preference (about 42 p.c.).
 uuu is the least preferred form. The commonest form of the
 3. Gāna is $uu-$ (about 69 p.c.). Next comes $--$ (about 25 p.c.).
 $uuuu$ occurs rarely. The 4. Gāna is usually uu ; only about 18
 p.c. cases are $--$.

These results are in agreement with those obtained in the case
 of the *Samdeśārāsaka* stanzas, while they are at divergence with
 Alsdorf's findings concerning the Vadanaka stanzas in the *Hari-*
vamśapurāṇa, wherein $uuu-u$ is frequent in the 1. Gāna. The
Samkūlaka described as a Samacatuspadī (scheme $6 + 4 + 4 + 2$)
 at SC., VI 160; Rāj. 172; Ch. V. 28 Com. It seems to be the same as
 the Vadanaka, except that it ends in $--$, not in uu . The famous Hindi
 epic *Rāmacaritamānasa* of Tulsidās is composed in this metre; the
 last two shorts of our metre appear there contracted as a rule into
 a long. It has come to be known as *Copāi* or *Caupāi* in the early
 vernacular literature.

(24). Pāraṇaka.

Occurrence. 1. (1., 3. Kaṭavakas), 5. (6. Kaṭavaka), 6., 9.
 (1., 11., 13.-14. Kaṭavakas), 12., 15., 19. Sandhis.

It is employed in five whole out of twenty Sandhis, or in 77
 out of 285 Kaṭavakas. It is a 15-moraic metre. Its structure is
 identical with that of the Paddhadikā except that the last Gāna has
 the form uu instead of uuu . In other words omitting the first
 short and preferring uu for the middle of the last Gāna of the
 Paddhadikā gives the Pāraṇaka. Everything else said in connec-
 tion with the structure of the Paddhadikā applies in principle to
 the Pāraṇaka. The form $--u$ in the last Gāna is very rare.

The Pāraṇaka is described among the Samacatuspadī Dhruvās
 along with the Pādākūlaka, Samkūlaka and Paddhadikā by SC. VI
 159 (Araṇaka is a blunder for Pāraṇaka); Rāj. 170, Ch. VI 29.
 Though it is described here as a Catuspadī, like the Paddhadikā it
 is used as a Dvīpadī in the Kaṭavaka. Svayambhū gives two
 Gāna-schemes for the Pāraṇaka: $4 + 4 + 4 + 3$ or $6 + 4 + 5$.
 The latter is not applicable to our lines.

The use of a 15-moraic metre in constructing the Kaṭavakas
 may appear as going against the above-quoted general statement
 of Svayambhū (SC. VIII 30) that a 16-moraic metre is to be em-
 ployed for building up the Kaṭavaka. But difference between the
 Paddhadikā and the Pāraṇaka is slight and the latter can be well
 looked upon as a modified form or variation of the former. It is
 characteristic of the Apabhraṃśa prosodists that such an important
 metre is not described independently. It is noticed along with a
 host of other metres among the Samacatuspadī Dhruvās.

2. The Variation Metres.

For the sake of variation, a Kaṭavaka here and there is com-
 posed in a non-Paddhadikā type of metre, or occasionally through-

- (1) *savve pappāraha-matīā, ta(i)ca-tāra-samjuttā'havā/
 cha-ca-pā-ganehip sambaddhā, [P]āraṇaassa ime pāā//*
- (2) In old Gujarati verse literature a 15-moraic metre is very popularly used for
 building up the frame of the narrative. But it is devised from the Vadanaka
 by omitting its last mora, and hence is different from the Pāraṇaka. It is
 known as *copāi* and is described by the *Chandaḥśloka* (4); cf. also 20 under
 the name *Laghu-copāi*.

out a whole Sandhi different fancy metres are used to break the monotony of the narrative frame. Many Varnavṛttas of the Sk prosody—especially those characterized by a recurrent structural unit—are employed for this purpose. The language of all such passages in the Varnavṛttas is more or less Prakritized. This practice of the Ap. epic poets is obviously based upon the similar practice found in Sk. Mahākāvya.

Four such variation metres are found in PC. I-XX.

(25). Madanāvātāra.

Scheme. $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 (= 20)$.

Occurrence. III 1, IX 12.

Technically it is a Samacatuspadī. Of course in the Kaṭavaka it appears in couplets. The last Gaṇa always ends in a long. All the Gaṇas show a pronounced amphimacer (-x-) tendency. This means that the forms $x x x x x x$ and $x x x$ are normally avoided. SC. VIII (3) treats this metre in a general way and illustrates it by citing PC. 24 2 1-2.

For other metrical authorities see Bhayani, 1945, 58-59.

The Madanāvātāra is several times used in MP. and appears to be a favourite of the post-tenth century Ap. poets. It is found in Devacandrasūri's *Sulasakkhāṇu* (2. Kaṭavaka), Jayadevamuni's *Bhāvanāsandhi* (2., 4., 6. Kaṭavaka), *Nemināthadvātriṃśika* (almost throughout) etc.

(26). Scheme. a. $4 + v - (or vv) v (= 8)$.

b. $4 + 4 + 4 + v - (or vv) v (= 16)$.

Occurrence. XVII 8.

Technically the metre is of the Antarasamā Catuspadī type. But a rhymed distich being the unit of the Kaṭavaka it appears in a two lined form with the rhyme scheme a/b that is usual in the Kaṭavaka.

The first Gaṇa of the 8-moraic Pāda avoids $v - v$. Hence the odd Pāda corresponds with the Pādas of the Dvipadi Candralekhā¹ ($4 + v - (or vv) v$) described by Hemacandra.

The even Pāda is that of the Paddhādī. It can be easily seen that the odd Pāda is identical in structure with the last eight moras of the Paddhādī-pāda. Looked at in this way the metre in question is just a combination of a truncated and a full Paddhādī-pāda. The metre of MP. 13 10 is just the reverse of ours. There a is equivalent to our b and vice versa.

(27) Vilāsini.

Scheme. $3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + v - (= 16)$.

Occurrence. XVII 12 (XLVI 2).

All the lines satisfy the schemes of Vilāsini² and Bhūṣaṇa Galitaka³ ($5 + 5 + 3 + v -$). So the structure cannot tell us which of the two is the metre employed in the present case. But in RC. 71 2 it is called Vilāsini-chanda and Vilāsini belongs to that group

(1) ca-la-da-lāḥ Candralekhā/ Ch. VII 65.

(2) tau cah tau Vilāsini/ Ch. IV 80.

(3) pau tau Bhūṣaṇa/ Ch. IV 37.

of Ap. metres including the Helā, Āvalī, Mañjarī, Dvipadī, Racitā etc. which is treated together at Ch. IV 57-66. This decides in favour of the Vilāsini.

A caesura is definitely felt after the 8. mora. This fact as also the general swing of the metre makes it closely allied to that metre which is used in the famous *Gopikā-Gita* of the *Bhāgavata-purāṇa* and which is known as *Lalita* in the Gujarati prosody. The general pattern of our metre is $-u-u-/-u-u-$, wherein all the heavy syllables except the last one are replaceable by two light syllables. This metre is similarly used in RC. 71. 2; MP. 28 27, 34 10, 40 12, 42 12, 45 9, 48 1, 86 8, 88 11. Alsdorf fails to identify it and hence thinks' it to be *Pāṇtikā* (Ch. II 108).

(28) Pramāṇi.

Scheme. $u- \times 4$.

Occurrence. XVII 16.

This is a quite familiar metre of the Sk. prosody. It is defined at *Chandaśśāstra* V 7, *Jayadevacchandas* V 4, *Vṛttaratnākara* III 18, *Chandonuśāsana* II 82 etc. Here it is used in the two-lined form. It is found several times in MP.

CONSPECTUS OF THE METRES OF PC. I-XX.

I. Metres employed in the Kāvavaka-commencing stanza.

Name.	Measure.	Place of occurrence (Sandhi)
(1) Gandhodakadhāra.	$(6 + 4 + 3 =)$ 13×4 (a/b, c/d)	III
(2) Dvipadī	$(6 + u - (or uu) u + 4$ $+ 4 + 4 + u - (or uu) u$ $+ - =) 28 \times 2$	XIII
(3) Helā-dvipadī	$(6 + u - (or uu) u + 4 +$ $u - (or uu) u + - - =)$ 22×2	XVII
(4) Mañjarī	$-(or uu) u + - (or uu) u$ $+ 4 + 4 + 4 + 1 -)$ 21×2	XIX

II. Metres employed in the Ghattā.

Measure.	Place of occurrence (Sandhi).
(5) $9 + 13$.	VII
(6) $10 + 13$.	XVI
(7) $11 + 14$.	II
(8) $11 (or 12) + 12$.	V
(9) $13 + 10$.	I
(10) $13 + 15$.	VIII, XI, XIX
(11) $13 + 16$.	VI
(12) $14 + 13$.	XIII
(13) $15 + 12$.	X
(14) 15 .	IX, XVIII
(15) $6 + 6 + 12$.	III
(16) $8 + 8 + 14$.	XIV
(17) $8 + 6 + 12$.	XV
(18) $8 + 8 + 12$.	

- (19) 9 + 7 + 12.
 (20) 10 + 8 + 13.
 (21) 12 + 8 + 12.

XII
 XVII, XX
 IV

III. Metres employed in the main body of the Kaḍavaka.

Name.	Measure.	Place of occurrence (Sandhi).
(22) Paddhaḍā.	(4 + 4 + 4 + u — u —) 16.	I (4-11., 13., 15. 16. Kaḍavakas), III (13. Kaḍavaka), IV, VII, X, XIII, XVI, XVIII.
(23) Vadanaka.	(6 + 4 + 4 + uv —) 16.	I (2., 12., 14. Kaḍa- vakas), II, III, (2- 12. Kaḍavakas), VIII, XI, XIV, XVII, (1., 7. 9. 11., 13.-15., 17.-18. Ka- davakas), XX.
(24) Pāraṇaka.	(4 + 4 + 4 + uvu —) 15.	I (1., 3. Kaḍavakas), V (6. Kaḍavaka), VI, IX (1.-11., 13., 14. Kaḍavakas) XII, XV, XIX.
(25) Maḍanāva- tāra.	(5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =) 20.	III (1. Kaḍavaka). IX (12. Kaḍavaka).
(26) ?	a. (4 + u — (or u u) u =) 8. b. (4 + 4 + 4 + u — (or uu) u —) 16.	XVII (8. Kaḍavaka).
(27) Vilāsinī.	(3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + u — =) 16.	XVII (12. Kaḍavaka).
(28) Pramāṇī.	u — four times.	XVII (16. Kaḍavaka).

8. SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTENTS.

I Sandhi.

Introduction: the birth of Ṛṣabha.

Homage to the twenty-four Tirthaṅkaras (1). Metaphorical description of the Rāma story as a river—Tradition through which it was handed down—The poet introduces himself—His resolve to recount the sacred theme of the Rāma story (2). Following the convention, the poet modestly declares his ignorance regarding various branches of learning and literature (3). The Magadha country described (4). Its capital Rājagṛha described (5). Śreṇika, the king of Magadha described (6). Mahāvira's audience-hall on mount Vipula—A messenger informed the king of Mahāvira's arrival (7). Going through the prescribed ceremony of homage, Śreṇika set out to the audience-hall—The twelve compartments of the audience-hall with their respective occupants, various types of gods, men and beasts described (8). Śreṇika prayed to Mahāvira (9). Śreṇika wanted to know the Rāma story as known to the Jain faith. He pointed out various inconsistencies in that story as narrated in the traditions of other faiths (10). Accordingly Apostle Gautama began to narrate the Rāma story.

Situation of the Bharata country in the cosmography—Successive births of the fourteen Kulakaras (11). Their names—Marudevi, the consort of the last Kulakara Nābhi, described (12-13). The six goddesses Kīrti, Buddhi, Śrī, Hri, Dhṛti, and Lakṣmī approached Marudevi in human form and rendered services to her—Marudevi saw a series of fourteen dreams—riches were showered from heavens for thirty fortnights (14). The fourteen dreams described—Marudevi conveyed these to her husband (15). He interpreted them as prognosticating the birth of a son destined to be a Tirthankara. In due course Ṛṣabhadeva was born (16).

II Sandhi.

Ṛṣabha's life-story—upto practising penances.

The birth of the Jina was solemnised by the four classes of gods—Indra's throne shook and hence he started forth on the Airāvata elephant (1). Kubera decorated the city of Śāketa—Indra's queen with the help of the sleep-inducing charm substituted a magic child for Ṛṣabha, who was made over to Indra (2). He took the child to Mount Mandara beyond the regions of constellations and seated him on a throne placed on a white slab (3). At the commencement of the ablution ceremony various gods honoured Ṛṣabha by displaying their skill in music, dance, drama, etc. (4). Various gods emptied water-jars over Ṛṣabha's head and his ceremonial bath was completed (5). Indra then adorned him with a variety of ornaments. A devotional hymn followed (6). Indra injected nectar in Ṛṣabha's left thumb. The child was taken back to Ayodhyā. He was named Ṛṣabha.

He grew up rapidly (7). Once his subjects complained to him of being deprived of the means of subsistence because the Kalpavṛkṣas disappeared. Consequently he taught them various professions and arts. He got married to Nandā, Sunandā and others. He begot one hundred sons. Bharata and Bāhubali were chief among them (8). Seeing Ṛṣabha immersed in worldly pleasures, Indra, with a view to awaken love of renunciation which would be beneficial for the flourish and spread of Dharma sent Nīlāñjanā with her span of life nearing its end, to dance before Ṛṣabha. While dancing, she fell dead (9). Seeing Nīlāñjana become suddenly lifeless, Ṛṣabha was struck with the ephemeral nature of the mundane glory and he resolved to renounce the world. The Lokāntika gods also exhorted him to that end, since the rebirth of religious beliefs and practices that had fallen into abeyance was eagerly awaited (10). Bharata was installed on the throne and Ṛṣabha went to Prayāga, where together with four thousand kings he took to the Order.

He practised all sorts of austerities (11). The other kings with him unable to endure the rigours of austerities violated their vows (12). The Heavenly Voice remonstrated with them for their unbecoming conduct. But lacking fortitude for practising mortifications, they gave up austerities and founded new faiths. At this juncture there arrived Nami and Vinami, sons of Kaccha and Mahākaccha (13). They asked from Ṛṣabha their share in the kingdom. Coming to know of this disturbance to Ṛṣabha, Dharapendra appeared there. He questioned Nami and Vinami (14). They said 'when we were abroad the kingdom was portioned off between all the sons of

Rṣabha, but we were kept out of consideration'. As they were bent upon receiving their due at Rṣabha's own hands, Indra assumed Rṣabha's form and gave them the rulership of the northern and southern slopes of the mount Vijayārdha together with some miraculous powers (15).

While wandering on earth with raised hands, rich presents were offered to Rṣabha but he did not accept them. In Hastināgara, king Śreyāṃsa invited him to end his fast (16). Bringing him to his residence, he worshipped him and offered sugarcane juice. As Rṣabha broke his fast, gods showered gold and jewels. On account of the exhaustless gifts then bestowed on Śreyāṃsa, the day became known as Akṣayaṭṭiyā (17).

III Sandhi.

Rṣabha's life-story—upto his
attaining Kevala.

Leaving Hastināgapura, Rṣabha arrived at Purimatāla. There he came to the Śakātamukha garden rich in all sorts of flower plants and trees. In their midst stood a huge banyan tree (1). There Rṣabha practised all the vows and austerities—these recounted in the numerical order of one to eighteen—and eventually he attained Kevala (2). He came to possess thirty-four Atisayas and eight Prātihāryas and became the supreme deity of all the three worlds (3).

Gods constructed a golden audience-hall for the Jina. The seats of various Indras shook. The lord of gods called upon all to go and pay homage to the Jina. All classes of gods with their most diverse vehicles started, as did Īśānendra mounting upon the Airāvaṇa elephant in enviable pomp and glory (4-5-6). Hordes of various gods and demons arrived to the audience-hall and humbly presented themselves to the Jina (7). Indra with his retinue recited a hymn to the Jina (8). Observing the gods coming down in their aerial cars, Rṣabhasena, the ruler of Purimatāla made inquiries. He was told that Bharata's father had attained Kevala. On learning this the king went to the audience-hall and paid homage to the Jina (9). He was so much moved by the scene that he and eighty-four thousand from the rank and file, together with eighty-four born aristocrats too took to monkhood, while lacs of others made up the laity. Even gods were purified and animals forgot their inborn mutual enmity (10).

Then the Jina preached all the basic principles and tenets of the Jaina faith. Nothing in the three worlds could be unknown to him (11). The sermon had a pacifying effect on all. Before dispersing many of them committed themselves to practising various vows and austerities. The Jina left that place and went to Gaṅgā-sāgara (12). Here Bharata became the paramount lord of the whole earth and attained all-round prosperity. As his father attained Kevala, he, by the strength of his arm established his sovereignty over the whole earth (13).

IV Sandhi.

Combat between Bharata and Bāhubali—
attainment of Nirvāṇa by Bāhubali
and Rṣabha.

After completion of the round of world-conquest, when Bharata returned to his capital, the victorious discus (*Cakraratna*) did not

enter the city, whereupon Bharata asked his ministers whether any king still remained unconquered (1). The ministers submitted: 'All are subdued except your younger brother Bāhubali, king of Potanapura, who is mighty enough to overthrow you and your army single-handed' (2). Learning this Bharata ordered his ministers: 'So arrange that either Bāhubali accepts my sovereignty or offers a battle'. The ministers went to Bāhubali and told him to serve Bharata as a feudatory. Bāhubali denounced them saying: 'As our father gave each of us his due share of territory, I am in no way indebted to Bharata. Why then should I go to him?' The ministers replied angrily: 'Even if your territory is given to you by your father, you cannot have even an inch without paying tributes to Bharata' (3-4). Bāhubali said haughtily: 'Being puffed up by world-conquest let him do his worst. As to the tributes, I will pay them tomorrow in the form of shafts, lances and javelins which would cure him of his arrogance'. Thereupon the ministers departed and told Bharata: 'Bāhubali cares a straw for you. He stands prepared for giving a fight' (5).

Bharata made enormous preparations for a march. As he started, spies informed Bāhubali, who also gave orders for a counter-march. The two armies confronted each other on the battle field (6-7). The field became a scene of reckless turmoil and destruction. Seeing this the ministers cried halt and said to Bharata and Bāhubali: 'What is the use of massacring the poor soldiers? Rather you two alone fight out, first a glance-duel, then a water-duel and lastly a bodily combat. He who is victorious in all the three duels, is to be the lord of the earth and treasures'.

The advice was accepted and Bharata and Bāhubali became engaged first in a glance-duel, in which Bharata was defeated (8-9). They started the water-duel. In this also Bharata got a defeat (10). Finally they set themselves to the bodily combat. While both were trying various moves and techniques Bāhubali lifted up Bharata and his army roared for triumph. Bharata, thus rebuffed, released his *cakraratna* on Bāhubali but the latter being a *carama-dehin* (i.e. destined to attain salvation during this life) it by-passed him (11). But this incident moved Bāhubali and he pondered: 'What is the use of a kingdom for the sake of which one has to kill one's brother, father or son. Better strive for salvation, which can earn eternal bliss for me'. He made over his territories to Bharata, accepted the Jina as the Master and having picked out five handfuls of hair stood with raised hands, immovable as a rock, for one year, during which creepers grew over him and he was turned into an abode of snakes and scorpions (12).

At this juncture Ṛṣabha halted on Kailāsa. Bharata went there to pay obeisance. He asked Ṛṣabha: 'Why Bāhubali does not still attain Kevala?' Ṛṣabha said: 'Even still he cherishes the *īrṣā-kaṣāya*, thinking, "even though I have made over the earth to Bharata, why am I placing my feet thereon." Hence he fails to attain Kevala' (13). Learning this Bharata went to Bāhubali and falling at his feet said: 'This earth is really yours. I am only your slave'. And immediately the four *Ghātikarmans* of Bāhubali were destroyed and he attained Kevala. Eight *Prātihāryas* appeared and the gods poured in saying: 'The son of the Tirthakara has become a Kevalin'. In the end he went to the abode of the Siddhas; so also did Ṛṣabha, and Bharata ruled as a sovereign in the invincible Ayodhyā (14).

V Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Demons (upto Devarakṣas): Account of Ajita (the second Tirthaṅkara) and Sagara (the second Cakravartin).

Gautama then told Śreṇika to listen to the origin of the lines of the Demons and Monkeys that he set out to narrate: Long after this there was born in Ayodhyā venerable Ajita as a son to Vijaya and Jitaśatru of the Ikṣvāku line. His birth, marriage etc. were celebrated exactly as in the case of Rṣabha. Once while going to the Nandana park he saw a lake fanned by the breezes and with blooming lotuses (1). Seeing the same lake in the evening with its lotuses faded and lustreless, sombre thoughts of the evanescent character of life and worldly glory and pleasures possessed him. That very moment the Lokāntika gods exhorted him and together with ten thousand other persons he renounced the world (2). He broke his fast at the house of Brahmadaṭṭa, moved preaching over the earth for fourteen years, practised Śukla Dhyāna and attained Kevala. He had nine apostles and one lakh monks.

His cousin brother Sagara was at that time the Universal Monarch. Once Sagara was led away by his restive horse into a great wilderness, where at dusk, while he was removing his fatigue in a bower on the shores of a beautiful lake he was seen by Tilakakeśa, daughter of Sulocana and sister of Sahasrākṣa. She at once fell in love with Sagara (3-4). Somebody informed Sahasrākṣa, who, delighted because the forecast of the soothsayers thus proved true, went personally to invite him, gave him his sister in marriage along with the gift of the Northern and Southern Ranges (of Mount Vijayārdha) (5). Along with Tilakakeśa, Sagara returned to Ayodhyā.

Here Sahasrākṣa in order to wreak revenge on Purnaghana who had killed his father, marched to the city of Rathanūpurucakravāla and destroyed him in battle. Purnaghana's son Toyadavāhana, escaping somehow, took shelter in the audience-hall of Jina Ajita (6). There he was comforted by Indra to whom he related his story. His enemy also pursuing him with the vow that he would kill Toyadavāhana, even if all the great gods offered him protection, entered the audience-hall. The Jina related to both of them the incidents of their previous births, whereupon they gave up their enmity.

Bhīma and Subhīma (the Demon chiefs who were present there) embraced Toyadavāhana (7) and Bhīma said: 'As you were my son in the previous birth, even now you are dear to me. Accept from me the aerial car Kāmuka, the Demoniac charm (rākṣasī vidyā), a necklace and the impregnable and sea-girded city of Laṅkā together with the Underground Laṅkā (Pātāla Laṅkā), six-yojana in extent and having only one door. Toyadavāhana accepting these gifts entered Laṅkā in the company of his ministers and feudatories and founded a new line of Demons (8). Long after this he again went to the audience-hall of Jina Ajita, who by way of reply to Sagara's question said: 'Only one Tirthaṅkara, Rṣabha and one Universal Monarch, Bharata had appeared previously, while twenty-two Tirthaṅkaras and ten Universal Monarchs as also nine Bala-devas, nine Vāsudevas, nine Prativāsudevas and eleven Haras will appear in future. Besides, there will be fifty-nine Purāṇas in the Jain religion'. Then Toyadavāhana, filled with religious fervour

renounced the world together with one hundred and ten Vidyādhars (9). Lāṅkā was given to his son Mahārakṣas. Ajita attained Nirvāṇa.

Once Sagara's sixty thousand sons went to Kailāsa and bowed down to the twenty-four Jina shrines there, constructed by Bharata with gold and jewels. On Bhagirathi's suggestion to dig out the Gāṅgā and encircle therewith the holy places as a protective measure, they employed the Daṇḍa-ratna to excavate the earth round the Kailāsa (10). This produced such an upheaval in the region of the serpents that their lord Dharanendra threw his venomous glance on Sagara's sons and all were reduced to ashes, except two Bhīma and Bhagirathi, who with heaving hearts and downcast looks returned to Sāketa city. The ministers advised them to break the sad news to the king in such a manner as would not shock him to death. At the time of holding the Darbar (assembly) Sagara was pained to see not a single son present out of the sixty thousand (11). Then entered Bhīma and Bhagirathi, and the king asked them the whereabouts of their brothers. The ministers in reply stressed the transitory nature of everything in the world (12). The king caught the hint and afterwards, choosing a fitting moment, Bhīma and Bhagirathi related all that happened, whereupon the king swooned. Recovering he lost all taste in kingship and thought of immediately renouncing (13). As Bhīma refused to occupy the throne, Bhagirathi was crowned king.

Hera, Mahārakṣas, who had got a son Devarakṣas, once went out for water-sports surrounded by his queens, when he chanced to see a dead bee in the interior of a lotus and he reflected: 'all who are given to passion meet a similar fate' (14). While he was in such a dejected mood, there arrived a company of monks, all of whom were shining with great asceticism, learning and character and destined to attain salvation in this life (15). Delighted at this, the king requested them to introduce him into the holy Order. The monks said: 'There remain only eight days for you to live, so do what you like.' Thereupon, the king spent those eight days in penance, worship, scriptural recitation and charity and attained salvation. His son Devarakṣas ruled over Lāṅkā (16).

VI Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Monkeys (upto Praticandra)—The account of Taḍitkeśa.

After a succession of sixty-four kings, the throne came to be occupied by Kirtidhavalā (the names of these kings are recounted in Sanskrit prose). Once Kirtidhavalā's brother-in-law Śrīkanṭha came to Lāṅkā with his wife and retinue. He received him with great honour. That very moment the news reached him that hostile forces had surrounded his city. Thereupon Śrīkanṭha took a vow to overpower the enemy (1). Śrīkanṭha's wife Kamalā explained to Kirtidhavalā: 'I am daughter of Puspottara, the king of Meghapura. Once I saw passing through the sky the aerial car of Śrīkanṭha who was returning after bowing to the Jina shrines at Meru and immediately I was smitten with love. There and then we married. There is now no meaning in fighting and destroying each other's armies. So you send envoys to my father'. Accordingly messengers were sent to Puspottara (2). They said, 'All

girls are for being given away in marriage and your daughter herself has made this choice, how then Śrīkaṇṭha is at fault?" Hearing these words Puṣpottara had no face to save. Saying: 'Girls, if not married away are a source of infamy' he returned. Thus Śrīkaṇṭha married Kamalāvati.

After many days, seeing Śrīkaṇṭha eager to leave, Kirtidhavalā with a view to avert separation from him, said: 'Why do you not stay near me? Choose for yourself any one of my numerous islands (3-4). (Kirtidhavalā's) minister advised Śrīkaṇṭha to select Monkey Island (Vānaradvīpa) which he describes. Śrīkaṇṭha made up his mind and started on the first day of Caitra (5). Śrīkaṇṭha's army entered Monkey Island, which is described (6). Sporting with monkeys and taking some with him, Śrīkaṇṭha went to the mountain Kisku, where he founded the city Kiṣkupura, which is described. Once seeing gods proceeding towards Nandīśvara Island, he also started in order to pay homage to the Jina (7). With his retinue he reached Mountain Manuśottara, but his further movement was checked. Resolving to practise severe austerities so that he can get qualified to enter Nandīśvara, he returned to his city, handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son, and became a recluse. Successively eight kings in his line took the same course.

Amaraprabha, the ninth king, flourished during the interval between the Jinas Vāsupūjya and Śreyāṃsa (8). On the occasion of his marriage with the princess of Lāṅkā, somebody executed drawings of monkeys in his courtyard, seeing which the bride swooned through fear. The angry king ordered to execute those who drew monkeys. The ministers pacified him by telling, 'Since Śrīkaṇṭha's time they are our family deities, cause of prosperity and the emblem for our Monkey Dynasty.' The remorseful king gave orders to mark the royal crown, the royal umbrella, banners etc., with the monkey insignia (9). Since then his line became famous as the Monkey Dynasty, which held overlordship of both the Ranges. Amaraprabha's son was Kapidhvaja, Kapidhvaja's Pratibala, Pratibala's Gaganānanda, Gaganānanda's Khacarānanda, Khacarānanda's Girinandana, Girinandana's Udadhirava.

Udadhirava's friend was Taḍitkeśa, the king of Lāṅkā, whose queen was once injured on breasts while they were bathing in the garden tank, whereupon he pierced the monkey with an arrow. The monkey went to a monk nearby. He heard the *namokkāra* from him, died, was reborn as an Udadhikumāra god and recalling his previous birth descended near Taḍitkeśa (10). As Taḍitkeśa was still revengefully killing monkeys whenever he came across one, the Udadhikumāra god created a magic army of innumerable monkeys, as huge as mountains, carrying trees fire and other weapons (11). Some of them challenged the king, who, in view of their human speech and arms, regarded them as unusual phenomena and trembling with freight humbly enquired: 'Who are you? Did I offend you? Why are you armed?' The god told him everything asking in the end either to meet the challenge or fall at his feet (12). The king bowed down to the god, who led him to the monk and showed him his dead body of the previous life. When that monk was requested to preach religion he took them to his Guru in a Jain shrine (13). On being requested to preach religion his Guru expounded the great merits of Dharma (14). Being asked by Taḍitkeśa, the Guru narrated, 'In your previous birth you were a monk

and this god, a hunter, who laughed at you. Thereupon as you bore ill-will towards him, you attained the Jyotiṣ heaven, instead of the Kāpiṣṭha. Thence you were reborn as the king of Lāṅkā, while that hunter wandering in the labyrinth of transmigrations, was reborn as a monkey, who being killed by you was again born as an Udalohikumāra god.' Thereupon Taḍitkeśa installed his son Sukeśa on the throne of Lāṅkā and renounced the world (15). The god also adopted the Jain faith. Now message was sent to Uda-dhirava that Taḍitkeśa took to practising austerities, whereupon he handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son Praticandra and entered the Order (16).

VII Sandhi.

Śrīmālā's Svayamvara: Lost Lāṅkā won back by Sukeśa's sons

On receiving the news that in Ādityanagara on the Southern Range was to be held the Svayamvara of Śrīmālā, the beautiful daughter of Vidyāmandara and Vegavatī, Praticandra's sons Kiṣkindha and Andhraka went there (1). Description of the Svayamvara hall (2). Śrīmālā entered mounted on a cow-elephant. In due course she came to Kiṣkindha (3). She placed the garland round his neck, when Vijayasimha flared up: 'Who permitted the Monkeys to seat in the midst of the Vidyādhara? Snatch away the bride from the bridegroom and kill him.' Thereupon Andhraka challenged Vijayasimha to a fight (4), and there ensued a battle between the two parties. Sukeśa, the king of Lāṅkā, also arrived on the scene. Vijayasimha was decapitated by Andhraka in the battle (5). The hostile forces being discomfited, Sukeśa told his ally to return to Kiṣkupura with Śrīmālā.

Somebody informed Aśanivega of his son's death. He surrounded Kiṣkupura and along with his son Vidyudvāhana challenged Kiṣkindha and Andhraka to a fight. A terrible battle ensued wherein Aśanivega with a sword struck Andhraka on the throat and the latter went the way of Vijayasimha (6-7). Here Kiṣkindha who had swooned owing to a javelin blow was brought back to his camp by Sukeśa. Recovering, he enquired about Andhraka and being informed of his death again swooned. On recovery, he lamented grievously for his brother but Sukeśa told him: 'There is no room for crying, with the sword hanging over the head' (8). On his advice he began to fly towards Pātālalāṅka. Aśanivega stopped Vidyudvāhana from pursuing the escaping foe, saying that it was against the code of honour and that they had avenged the death of Vijayasimha. Lāṅkā was placed in charge of one Nirghāta and other conquered cities also were entrusted to others (9). Thus usurping the cities of Kiṣkindha and Sukeśa and bringing all other Vidyādhara also under his control Aśanivega once recalled the grief of Vijayasimha's death. He gave the reins of his kingdom to Sahasrāra, and devoted himself to other-worldly activities.

After a big lapse of time, Kiṣkindha went for pilgrimage to Mount Meru. On his way back he saw the beautiful mountain Madhu. He called his subjects there and founded a city called Kiṣkindhapura (10). Madhu mountain also was renamed Kiṣkindha. Kiṣkindha got two sons: Iksurava and Sūryarava. Sukeśa's sons were Mālin, Sumālin and Mālyavat. They once proposed: 'Let us go to see king Kiṣkindha'. Their father said: 'All around

there is danger from the enemies. How can we leave Pātālalaṅkā Laṅkā which belonged to us since Toyadavāhana, was usurped from me.' Thereupon flaring up Mālin said: 'With our kingdom lost, how can we live even for a moment? (11). One should be satisfied only when whatever he has or does is of the highest order. I take a vow to triumphantly enter Laṅkā tomorrow' (12). The march was ordered in the morning. With a tumultuous uproar Laṅkā was besieged. Nirghāta, the governor of Laṅkā, confronted Mālin in the battle (13). In that formidable encounter Mālin killed Nirghāta with a sword. Sukeśa, Mālin, Sumālin and Mālyavat entered Laṅkā and paid their homage at the shrine of Sānti-Jina (14).

VIII Sandhi.

Mālin's battle with Indra: Mālin's fall

Mālin's sway spread over all the Vidyādhara states. At that time in the Rathanūpura city on the Southern Range, Indra, the son of Sahasrāra and Mānasasundarī established all his retinue and paraphernalia in a thorough imitation of the insignia of the celestial Indra, declaring himself to be the terrestrial Indra (1). As Mālin's feudatories left him and joined Indra, he ordered a march against the latter. Seeing ill-omens when they were setting out, Sumālin grasped Mālin's hand and drew his attention to them (2). Mālin replied that only one's fate and steadfastness were all-powerful and not the omens. And they started on their march (3). The kings on both the Ranges took refuge with Indra. Mālin's messengers asked Indra to pay tributes and avert the struggle with Mālin, the invincible, whereupon Indra said in rage: 'You are left alive because you are a messenger. Who is that king of Laṅkā and what is this talk of treaty? He among us who survives will become the sole lord of the earth' (4).

The messengers returned. All the generals and warriors on Indra's side got armed (5). Description of the battle (6). Fight between Mālin and Indra in which ultimately Mālin's head was severed by Indra with the discus (7-9). Thereupon seeing the Monkey and Demon forces fleeing in stampede, somebody suggested to Indra to pursue them, when Śaśin requested to entrust that task to him. Being permitted he ran shouting after the escaping enemies. But Mālyavat confronted him and ridiculing him as an empty braggart struck him with a javelin. Śaśin swooned and when he recovered, the enemies had cleared away (10-11). Indra entered Rathanūpura in great triumph and fell at the feet of Sahasrāra. He put Laṅkā in Dhanada's charge and Kiśku in that of Yama and honoured others also with the gift of territory (12).

IX Sandhi.

Birth of Rāvaṇa, Bhānukarṇa, Vibhīṣana:
They acquire Vidyās

Long after this Sumālin in Pātālalaṅkā got a son Ratnāśrava, who, when grown up, went to Puspavana for mastering Vidyās (magic charms). At this juncture there arrived Vyomabindu, who seeing Ratnāśrava there as was forecast by his Guru, told his daughter Kaikasī that that person was destined to be her husband. Stationing her there, he retired to his hermitage. Here Ratnāśrava

succeeded in mastering the Vidyās (1). Being asked by Ratnāśrava that charming damsel said: 'I am Vyomabindu's daughter Kaikasi, as yet unmarried. He has brought me here in accordance with his Guru's words. I am offered to you in marriage.' Thereupon Ratnāśrava founded there a city, called his relatives and married her.

Long after this she dreamt that a lion, after tearing open the temples of an elephant entered into her womb (2), and that the sun and the moon sat in her lap. Ratnāśrava interpreted these dreams: 'You will give birth to three sons, the eldest of whom will be a Universal Monarch of formidable prowess.' In due course were born Rāvaṇa, Bhānukarṇa, Candranakhi and Vibhiṣaṇa. Child Rāvaṇa was precociously adventurous (3). Once while playing he entered the treasure-house and got hold of the necklace, which was handed down in the family since Toyadavāhana, which had nine gems shaped after the nine planets and which was guarded by poisonous serpents against ordinary persons. As he put it on, there appeared nine reflections of his face in the nine gems. Thenceforth Rāvaṇa came to be known as Ten-headed (*Daśa-mukha*) (4). His parents as also Iksurava, Kiṣkindha, Sūryarava and others were overjoyed by this feat of Rāvaṇa and they saw in him the highest hope and promise of their lines.

Once Rāvaṇa hearing a roaring noise and seeing Vaiśravaṇa pass across the sky asked his mother about him (5). She replied with down-cast looks: 'He is your cousin-brother Vaiśravaṇa, the son of Viśvāvasu and my elder sister Kauśikī. He brought infamy to us by going over to our enemies and usurped our ancestral home Lāṅka. When shall we regain it from him?' Vibhiṣaṇa turning red with anger replied: 'What is this talk of Vaiśravaṇa's fortune? Within a few days you will see even these so-called gods Yama, Kubera, Varuṇa, Indra and others as our servants' (6).

Once being permitted by their father, the three brothers went to the terrible forest Bhimavana for mastering magic charms. The eight-syllable charm known as *Sarvakāmānnarūpā* ('yielding all desired foods') was mastered within two Praharaś. Then they concentrated upon the sixteen-syllable charm to be mastered after ten thousand crore repeated recitations. At that juncture, the three brothers were seen by a Yakṣa woman (7). Smitten with love, she offered herself to Rāvaṇa but getting no response, she struck him on the chest with the ear-lotus. Another lady said, 'Know that man to be fashioned from wood'. Failing in their intent, they informed Anāvṛtta Yakṣa that three men having cared a straw for him were engaged in mastering magic charms (8). Full of rage he went to them and asked as to which deity was the object of their meditation. Not receiving any reply, he created numberless disturbances like serpents, lions, ghosts, fire etc. but to no avail (9). Then with the help of his magic powers he produced such an illusion that Ratnāśrava, Kaikasi, Candranakhi and other relatives, being mercilessly lashed by Mlecchas, were crying piteously for rescue and making heart-rending appeals to their sense of filial duty (10). As even then none of the three brothers was disturbed in the least, the magic forms of Ratnāśrava, Kaikasi and Candranakhi were killed and before their very eyes served to jackals and hounds. As still they were unmoved, he threw a blood-stained magic head of Rāvaṇa in front of Bhānukarṇa and Vibhiṣaṇa. Thereupon the latter two were slightly perturbed. When their magic heads were

thrown in front of Rāvaṇa, he remained quite undisturbed. The gods cried bravo and Rāvaṇa got the mastery over one thousand magic charms (11). The names of some of the magic charms recounted (12). Bhānukarṇa was the master of five charms and Vibhiṣaṇa of four. Rāvaṇa founded a city called Svayamprabha and got constructed a shrine called Sahasraśikhara. Hearing the news of Rāvaṇa's prosperity, hoards of Monkeys and Demons poured in (13). Informed by the Avalokanī charm that the on-coming hoards consisted of his friends and relatives, Rāvaṇa, surrounded by his one thousand charms as also Bhānukarṇa and Vibhiṣaṇa went forth to receive them. Ratnāśrava with his kinsmen came to the royal palace and embraced his sons with love and joy (14).

X Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa's marriages: Laṅkā is won back.

Rāvaṇa came to possess the magic sword Candrahāsa through five-meal fasts. Once when he had been on a pilgrimage to Meru, Maya and Mārīca along with the beautiful princess Mandodari came to Rāvaṇa's palace and being informed, on inquiry, by Candranakhi that after mastering Candrahāsa he had gone to Meru, and that he was to return shortly, they waited, when towards the dusk the earth began to shake, darkness and light appeared to play or at once it would rain, thanks to the Vidyās of Rāvaṇa, who was approaching (1). Candranakhi explained these unusual phenomena as being due to Rāvaṇa's wondrous powers.

On arriving Rāvaṇa saw Maya's tent and he was informed that two Vidyādhara, Maya and Mārīca, were waiting for an interview with him. Then he performed worship at the shrine and of a sudden he and Mandodari happened to see each other. Seeing faultless beauty pervading every of her limbs, he felt unable to withdraw his glance from her (2-3). Divining Rāvaṇa's mind, Mārīca introduced himself and Maya as two brothers coming from their Devasaṅgita City on the Southern Range and requested to immediately accept Mandodari in marriage, it being the most auspicious moment. Rāvaṇa consenting, the marriage was celebrated and the bride and bridegroom entered the Svayamprabha city (4).

Once while he was passing by the Gandharva Tank on mount Meghadhara he was seen by the six thousand Gandharva princesses bathing there surrounded by guards. They declared their resolve not to accept as their husband any one else except Rāvaṇa (5). The guards informed Gandharva Surasundara, who together with Kamaka and Budha hastened in great rage to the scene. Seeing the huge army, the princesses dispaired. But Rāvaṇa with a smile used the sleep-inducing charm and fettered them with serpent bonds (6). Thus marrying the six thousand girls, he returned. Long after this Mandodari gave birth to two sons, Indrajit and Ghanavāhana.

In Kumbhapura Bhanukarṇa also was married. Day and night he would make trespasses in the Laṅkā territory. As the subjects complained, messenger Vacanālankāra was sent to warn Sumālin. He threatened: 'In spite of your hundreds of faults Vaiśravaṇa keeps calm. But if you will not check your grandson's mischief you shall have to reenter Pātālalaṅkā. You remember Mālin's fate and the same course of events appears to be repeating. So better hand over your grandson to us as a prisoner' (7). Full of rage at this Rāvaṇa

drew his Candrahāsa sword to finish the messenger on the spot, when Vibhīṣana checked him saying it was unbecoming (8). The messenger escaped with his life. Rāvaṇa and others became equipped and marched. Here on the report of the messenger the Yakṣa also made preparation and flew to Mount Guṇja. The Demon forces arrived and the opposite armies closed in battle (9). Description of the battle: Vaiśravaṇa challenged Rāvaṇa (10). Their battle described. Ultimately Rāvaṇa struck Vaiśravaṇa who, as he swooned, was removed by his lieutenants. The Demons declared victory but Kumbhakarna wanted to pursue the enemy (11). Vibhīṣana dissuaded him. Vaiśravaṇa's aerial car Puṣpavimāna was captured. Recalcitrant elements were punished. Rāvaṇa established himself as the overlord of hundreds of states (12).

XI Sandhi.

Acquisition of a wonder elephant: defeat of Yama.

From the Puṣpavimāna Rāvaṇa saw the white Jina shrines, which, Sumālin told him, were erected by Hariṣeṇa (1). Sumālin related the episode of Hariṣeṇa—how for eight successive days Hariṣeṇa performed great exploits till in the end he came to possess the whole earth with its precious treasures (2). When Rāvaṇa halted on Mount Sammeta, a terrific noise was heard. They were roars of a marvellous elephant, which is described (3-4). Rāvaṇa undertook to tame that gigantic elephant, as to him the task was a child's play (5). With wonderful skill, strength and knowledge of the elephant lore, the elephant was tamed. One and all of Rāvaṇa's kinsmen danced for joy (6-7).

He was full with the talk of the elephant, which was named Tribhuvanālaṅkāra, when a wounded warrior arriving there gave him the news of the crushing defeat of Kiṣkindha's sons in a battle with Yama. Immediately Rāvaṇa marched to Yama's city (8). There he saw numerous inhuman instruments of torture and their wretched victims. Rāvaṇa released the convicts, threw Yama's guards in their place and destroyed the instruments of torture. The news reached Yama (9), who, veritably the death incarnate, came forth with his terror-striking and most destructive weapons (10). Fight between Yama and Rāvaṇa. Yama was worsted in the battle. He ran to Indra and declared his decision to resign his post (11-12). Thereupon Indra wanted to march on Rāvaṇa, but his minister advised him first to dispatch a messenger to him and give Surasaṅgita city to Yama. Rāvaṇa gave Yamapuri to Ikṣurava and Kiṣkindhapuri to Sūryarava and started towards Laṅkā (13). Rāvaṇa reached Laṅkā where his installation ceremony was performed (14).

XII Sandhi.

Abduction of Candranakhī by Khara and Dāsaṇa: Rāvaṇa's reversal at Vāli's hand: Vāli renounces the world.

On enquiry from Rāvaṇa as to which of the kings were hostile to him, some one told him of the mighty Vāli, the son of Sūryarava, who excelled in strength and speed all the persons in the

three worlds (1), who had accepted *Samyaktva* and had vowed not to bend his head to anyone except the Jina. Hence his father *Sūryarava* fearing conflict with *Rāvaṇa* had renounced the world. Another person said: 'The Monkeys are friends with us since *Śrīkaṇṭha*'s days. Moreover, all are heroes only so long as they have not experienced onslaught of *Rāvaṇa*'s arms' (2).

Once when *Rāvaṇa* had gone to marry *Tanūdari*, *Khara* and *Dūṣaṇa* abducted *Candranakhi* and killing *Candrodara* occupied *Pātālalankā*. The pursuing Demon forces, not finding the entrance to *Pātālalankā* returned. When *Rāvaṇa* returned, he found his household wrapped in gloom (3). On receiving the news, as he was setting out to punish *Khara* and *Dūṣaṇa*, *Mandodri* dissuaded him and *Maya* and *Mārica* were sent to celebrate *Candranakhi*'s marriage. *Khara* was crowned. *Candrodara*'s queen *Anurādhā* gave birth to a son *Virādhita* in the forest (4).

Rāvaṇa sent a messenger to *Vāli*. He recounted to *Vāli* the history of their family friendship and advised him to go to *Rāvaṇa* to pay regards (5). But *Vāli* turned away his face and did not even listen to the messenger's words. The latter thus rebuffed rudely said: 'Either you come and salute *Rāvaṇa* or offer battle.' Thereupon *Vāli*'s minister gave the messenger an idea of *Vāli*'s strength (6). Returning, the messenger gave report to *Rāvaṇa*, who taking a vow to cure *Vāli* of his arrogance, marched against him (7). *Vāli* also came out. The armies were on the verge of closing in battle, when minister *Vipulamati* advised them to stop the vast scale destruction that was imminent and decide the issue by a personal combat. Both consenting, the combat began (8-9). Eventually *Vāli* with his right hand lifted up *Rāvaṇa* along with his aerial car. The Monkeys roared with victory. Thus curing *Rāvaṇa* of his pride, crowning *Sugriva* and advising him to serve *Rāvaṇa*, *Vāli* went to *Muni Gaganacandra*, practised austerities and acquired divine powers. Later on he went to Mount *Aṣṭāpada* and continued his austerities there (10-11). *Sugriva* married his sister *Śrīprabhā* to *Rāvaṇa*. *Nala* and *Nila*, sons of *Iksurava* were sent to *Kiṣkupura*. One half of *Sugriva*'s kingdom was given to *Śaśikiraṇa*, the son of *Dhruvā* and *Vāli*. To *Sugriva* was married *Sutārā*, daughter of *Jvalanaśikha*, the king of the Northern Range, because though her hand was sued by *Sahasragati*, *Jvalanaśikha*'s Guru was against that match. *Sahasragati* consumed by the fire of separation went to a forest to acquire a magic charm. *Sugriva* got two sons *Aṅga* and *Aṅgada* (12).

XIII Sandhi.

Lifting of Kailāsa: *Rāvaṇa* marches against *Indra*.

Having married *Ratnāvali*, while *Rāvaṇa* was returning his aerial car stopped mid-way. Though urged on, the car did not proceed owing to venerable *Vāli*'s presence down there (1). Angrily *Rāvaṇa* descended, as *Mārica* informed him that below on *Kailāsa* was a sage practising austerities and that his ascetic power was the cause of stopping the car (2). He descended on *Kailāsa*, whose description follows. Seeing *Vāli* there, *Rāvaṇa* burned with jealous anger and to take revenge of his past defeat prepared to throw *Vāli* together with *Kailāsa* into the ocean (3). With the help of the excavating charm, he raised the mountain from its roots, starting

cataclysmic changes all around (4-5). Thereupon Dharanendra's seat in the nether world shook and he appeared before Vāli. As he bowed to the sage, Kailāsa was pressed downwards upon Rāvaṇa. His body was contorted like that of a tortoise. He began to vomit blood (6). He ejaculated a terrible scream. Hearing that his queens burst into cries and Mandodari begged Vāli for her husband's life. Thereupon Dharanendra raised the mountain (7). Maimed and crippled Rāvaṇa came out, paid obeisance to Vāli, denounced his own thoughtlessness and praised Vāli's piety (8). Thence he went to worship the Jina shrines erected by Bharata. Description of the worship. Rāvaṇa sang (9). Pleased by Rāvaṇa's exquisite song Dharanendra presented him with a weapon called Amoghavijayā. After a month Rāvaṇa returned to his city. Vāli attained Kevala and eventually Nirvāṇa.

Thoughts of wreaking revenge on Indra rankled in Rāvaṇa's heart (10). He set out with his army. Coming to Pātālalaṅkā he was reminded of his past enmity and wanted to punish Khara and Dūṣaṇa. But being dissuaded by Maya, sent Indrajit with presents to call them (11). On their arriving, all went to Kiṣkindha city. Reinforcing the forces, they marched on. As they reached the intervening region between the Narmadā and the Vindhya, the sun set. Description of the sun-set (12).

XIV Sandhi.

Description of the spring season: Sahasrakirāṇa's water-sports: Description of nature in the month of Phālguna.

Spring set in (1). Description of the advent of spring season represented as a king. The Narmadā is invested with charm (2). The Narmadā described as a lady, youthful and adorned, going to meet her lover. Her beauty attracted the attention of Rāvaṇa and of Sahasrakirāṇa, the king of Māheśvara (3). The latter's heart was fascinated by the irresistible charms of spring, and he went with his harem to the Narmadā for water-sports, the river-stream being dammed up by mechanical contrivances (4). Description of their water-sports (5). Description of the water rendered multi-coloured and variegated (6). Description of the bathing queens (7). Seeing these water-sports even gods in heaven praised the blessedness of Sahasrakirāṇa (8).

Rāvaṇa also enjoying water-sports, worshipped the idol of the Jina on the bank and as he was singing chants, the blocked up waters of the Narmadā that were now released rushed forth washing away everything on the banks. Rāvaṇa catching hold of the idol came out in great flurry and forthwith ordered his men to find out the perpetrator of such wickedness (9). Description of the Narmadā after the waters were released (10). The searching party returned full of praises for Sahasrakirāṇa's water-sports (11). Somebody talked only of the great beauty of his harem (12). Another one was much impressed by the various mechanical contrivances employed by Sahasrakirāṇa to block the river-stream and explained that this water released from their check washed away Rāvaṇa's worship. Hearing all this Rāvaṇa drew his sword (13).

XV Sandhi.

Defeat of Sahasrakirāṇa and Nalakūbara

He marched against Sahasrakirāṇa. As Sahasrakirāṇa was coming out from water, guards informed him of the onset of some hostile king. He took his bow and stood ready to face the army (1). He comforted his highly frightened queens by telling them to fully trust the strength of his thousand arms (2). Seeing the whole army of Demons fighting from the sky with magic weapons on one side and Sahasrakirāṇa alone fighting from the earth on the other, gods denounced it as immoral. Thus shamed, the Demons came down to earth and forsook the use of magic weapons. Sahasrakirāṇa fought bravely (3). Hearing that Sahasrakirāṇa, though single-handed had kept the whole army at bay, Rāvaṇa went forth mounted upon his elephant and destroyed Sahasrakirāṇa's chariot (4). Sahasrakirāṇa mounting on an elephant destroyed Rāvaṇa's armour and laughed at him as a novice in archery. Enraged thereby, Rāvaṇa struck him with a lance and with a jump captured him (5). Rāvaṇa brought him as a captive to his residence.

Some Jaṅghācārāṇa sages informed Śatakara, Sahasrakirāṇa's father, who was a recluse. He came to Rāvaṇa (6). He asked Rāvaṇa to release Sahasrakirāṇa, as he was a *caramdehin* (destined to get salvation during the current existence). Rāvaṇa obeyed and offered Sahasrakirāṇa his kingdom back. But the latter said: 'After enjoying such water-sports and such a fight with you, I find kingship tasteless. I prefer to strive for emancipation' (7). He installed his son in his place and renounced the world. As these news were communicated to Anarāṇya, the king of Ayodhyā, he too with his son Anantaratha renounced the world, putting the reins of the kingdom in Daśaratha's charge.

Rāvaṇa proceeded onwards and destroying the sacrifice (of King Marutta) marched towards Magadha (8). Comforting Nārada, subduing Marut and marrying his daughter he stayed there for nine years and thence went to Magadha. He married his daughter to Madhu, the King of Mathurā, to whom Camareन्द्रa had presented Śulāyudha. Thence he went to Kailāsa. Paying obeisance to the shrines of the Jinās, Rāvaṇa showed to his people places where Bharata and Bāhubali had attained Nirvāṇa and where being pressed down by Vālin's foot, his body was contorted (9).

Hearing the news that Rāvaṇa was nearby Nalakūbara, the governor of Durlaṅghya City of Surendra, on the advice of his minister, planted machines for defence and put the Āśālī charm round the City, which was thus rendered impregnable. Rāvaṇa's forces besieged the city (10). But they informed Rāvaṇa that such machines were planted that nobody moving within one Yojana of their range would escape alive. Rāvaṇa was very much worried by this. Here Nalakūbara's wife Uparambhā fell in love with Rāvaṇa and unable to bear separation, told her friend that only in meeting Rāvaṇa lay the fulfilment of her youth and life (11). Her friend Vicitrāmālā undertook to arrange the meeting. Uparambhā told her: 'In case he shows unwillingness to accept me, tempt him with the offer of the secret of the Āśālī charm and promise the Sudarśana Cakra.' Vicitrāmālā went to Rāvaṇa and

told him that through his separation, Uparambhā was on the verge of death (12). If he accepted Uparambhā he would be the master of Āśālī, Sudarśana Cakra and Nalakūbara. At this Rāvaṇa looked at Vibhiṣaṇa. The messenger went to take her bath. Vibhiṣaṇa observed, 'This is the occasion for employing strategem (13). If you are bent on success, somehow acquire Āśālī and you can still manage not to touch Uparambhā.' Agreeing with this, Rāvaṇa presented garments and ornaments to the messenger and then asking for the Āśālī charm got it (14). Now the two hostile armies fell upon each other. Vibhiṣaṇa soon captured Nalakūbara. The city as well as the Sudarśana were also captured. Uparambhā was not accepted by Rāvaṇa. Nalakūbara was thus subdued, and the kingdom was given back to him (15).

XVI Sandhi.

Indra's consultation with his ministers:
Failure of the negotiations:

Rāvaṇa and Indra prepare for war.

Indra's spies gave him an idea of Rāvaṇa's policy and the strength of his army (1), of how he spent his day and night according to a fixed schedule, which made provision for doing justice to all the state and private duties (2-3). As Indra did not avail any of the previous opportunities of extirpating the enemy, who had grown from strength to strength, now he had become very mighty. But Indra said: 'To have killed a boy was below my dignity' (4). Indra then proceeding to the consultation hall, where extreme secrecy was maintained, asked his ministers: 'As the enemy now appears almost invincible, what course of policy is to be followed?' Bharadvāja said: 'You act according to your best lights without consulting the counsellors.' Thereupon Viśalacakṣu said: 'Even in chess the king does not move without the help of the minister' (5). Parāśara, Piśuna, Kautilya, Manu and others stressed the necessity of an increasingly greater number of ministers for the successful running of the state. Eventually all expressed their opinion in favour of maintaining friendly relations with Rāvaṇa (6). So long as the expedients of conciliation, dissension or gift worked why should anybody resort to war? They pointed out various malcontents among Rāvaṇa's feudatories who provided a fruitful soil for sowing dissension. They advised, 'With this end in view the messenger Citrāṅga should be sent to Rāvaṇa's court' (7). Accordingly Citrāṅga was called and while Indra was giving him instructions, Nārada informed Rāvaṇa of the impending arrival of extremely clever Citrāṅga, and of the political design underlying it. He strongly advised him to reject the offer of friendship as at that moment Indra was weaker of the two. This good turn was done to him by Nārada remembering Rāvaṇa's help at the time of Marutta's sacrifice (8). Nārada left and Rāvaṇa gave instructions to his commander-in-chief to guard the forces against spies.

Citrāṅga came to Mārīca's palace and thence was brought to Rāvaṇa, who, after due ceremony inquired about the strength of Indra's forces. Citrāṅga said, 'Indra is all powerful' (9). Rāvaṇa praised him as a very clever messenger and asked the purpose of

his visit. Citrāṅga said, 'Let friendly relations be established between Indra and you. He offers to you his daughter Rūpavati (10). Rāvaṇa replied, 'You hand over to me all the cities on the Vijayārdha and we are friends, or prepare tomorrow for war. Thereupon Citrāṅga gave him an idea of the strength of the various constituents and divisions of Indra's army and of his fortifications. Rāvaṇa said, 'If I fail to vanquish him in battle, I would throw myself in blazing fire' (11-12). These words were echoed by Indrajit. Citrāṅga while leaving invited them all to the feast of battle (13). Indra was informed. He made preparations for war and came forth on Airāvata (14). Strategic arrangement of Indra's forces (15).

XVII Sandhi.

War between Rāvaṇa and Indira: Indra's defeat

On Rāvaṇa's arrival both the armies fell upon each other (1). Description of the battle (2). Seeing his army retreat under pressure from the enemies Mahendra's son Prasannakirti rushed through the ranks of Indra's forces (3). As he was engulfed in a volley of arrows from the Gods, Śrīmālin first confronted Candra, who retreated. Yama took his place. He also beat a retreat and Kubera too after him met the same fate. Nobody could give him a stand (4). Then Kesarin, Kanaka and Agni together confronted him. But they also turned their back. When Indra's sons faced him he severed their heads. Thereupon as Indra himself was moving, Jayanta offered to go (5). Jayanta challenged Śrīmālin, who forthwith broke Jayanta's bow and destroyed his chariot. Jayanta, saved by a hair's breadth swooned, but coming to himself destroyed Śrīmālin's chariot. Śrīmālin fell unconscious but recovering fell upon Jayanta who struck him on the chest with a bolt. Śrīmālin fell dead (6-7).

Now Indrajit rushed forth with a challenge and in the duel destroyed Jayanta's armour. Before he can jump and catch hold of him Indra intervened (8). Several stalwarts gathered and surrounded lonely Indrajit. But he displayed the highest heroism. On being informed of this Rāvaṇa rushed forth in his chariot (9). At Rāvaṇa's order, the charioteer brought him near Indra and the battle raged at its climax (10). Every one sought out his match and got engaged with him in a deadly struggle (11). Description of the fighting warriors (12). Description of the battle-ground (13). Description of the fight between Rāvaṇa and Indra. Rāvaṇa mounted his elephant and again fell upon Indra (14-15). Rāvaṇa's agility put aged Indra at a considerable disadvantage. Rāvaṇa took a jump and bound his opponent with a garment. The Demons declared victory and all the generals of Rāvaṇa's army captured their opponents. Thus taking with him hundreds of captives Rāvaṇa returned to Lankā (17). Sahasrāra, Indra's father begged for his son's life. Rāvaṇa released Indra along with his vassals on their agreeing to perform the menial services allotted to each. But Indra gave up his kingdom and renounced the world (18).

XVIII Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa takes vow not to commit rape:
Marriage of Pavanañjaya and Añjanā:
Repudiation and re-acceptance of Añjanā

After Indra's defeat, while Rāvaṇa was returning from a pilgrimage to the summits of Mandara, he heard a great hubbub which was explained by Mārica as being due to gods proceeding to pay homage to Anantaratha, who had attained Kevala. Rāvaṇa went to the Kevalin and saw there all people taking some one or other of the religious vows (1). Sage Dharmaratha urged Rāvaṇa to take a vow. Rāvaṇa replied, 'I can accomplish all the feats of physical strength considered impossible, but cannot observe a vow' (2). Still thinking hard he took a vow, not to accept any woman against her wish. After this, he returned to Laṅkā.

Mahendra, the king of Mahendra city, seeing her daughter Añjanā coming of age, went to seek for a suitable husband for her to Mount Aṣṭāpada where hundreds of Vidyādharas were assembling on the Aṣṭāhikā festival (3). There he became friends with Prahlāda, the king of Ravipura, to whose son, Pavanañjaya, Añjanā was betrothed and the marriage ceremony was fixed to take place after two days (4). In the meanwhile Pavanañjaya became so love-lorn that his friend Prahasita noticed his sudden emaciation and asked the cause (5). He said, 'If I do not see the face of my beloved today, I will die.' Thereupon both went at night to Añjanā's sleeping quarters and saw her from the window. Prahasita congratulated his friend for getting such a matchless beauty (6). Añjanā's friend Vasantamālā was congratulating her for getting a husband like Pavanañjaya. But another friend Mīśrakesī said, 'Before Vidyutprabha, Pavanañjaya counted for nothing.' Hearing these words Pavanañjaya raised his sword in indignation and was going to sever the heads of both the girls, when Prahasita checked him from doing anything rash. Grievous, he returned to his residence. Spending somehow that endless night, he started with his retinue in the morning. When other kings with great difficulty persuaded him, he decided that having accepted her hand, he would desert her for twelve years (7-8).

Through this long unbearable grief Añjanā became completely worn out. In the meanwhile as his messenger returned without collecting tributes from Varuṇa, Rāvaṇa had declared war on him (9). In the battle that ensued Varuṇa's son Rājīva and Puṇḍarīka took Khara and Duṣaṇa captive and they retired with Varuṇa to their watery castle. Lest his brothers-in-law be killed Rāvaṇa removed the siege and sent directives to the Vidyādharas of all islands. One such came to Pavanañjaya and he started forthwith with his army, when crying Añjanā came out to give him a send-off. But he spurned her. She said, 'With your going away life too will depart from me, since it was sustained by your presence only' (10). Though struck with these words, Pavanañjaya went away disregarding her.

Encamping on the banks of Mānasa lake, Pavanañjaya saw there the female Cakravāka pathetically bewailing for her dear companion from whom she was separated because of the night-time. This sight moved Pavanañjaya to imagine the plight of poor Añjanā for all these years and he resolved to shower his love on

her immediately. Thereupon Prahasita and Pavanañjaya flew across the sky (11). In a moment they arrived at Añjanā's quarters. Pavana hid himself and Prahasita informed her of Pavana's arrival. Vasantamālā did not believe it, but Pavana himself appeared and smothered Añjanā in a passionate embrace (12).

XIX Sandhi.

Añjanā accused of unchastity and abandoned: Birth of Hanumat: Pavana's Search-Their Reunion

In the last part of the night Pavana prepared to leave when Añjanā asked for some token for convincing others in case she conceived. Pavana gave his armlet and left. In course of time seeing Añjanā big with child her mother-in-law accused her of unchastity; Vasantamālā showed Pavana's armlet and girdle as evidences of his visit and offered to pass any other ordeal (1). But Ketumatī was unconvinced. She got them lashed and on her orders a fierce soldier drove them away from the city and left there (2). They spent a frightful night in that wilderness. Then she went to her father's city and as the news of her arrival reached him he gave orders to decorate the city and arrange for her reception (3). But coming to know that Añjanā was pregnant and had come crying with Vasantamālā alone, without any escort or paraphernalia, the king suspected some blot on her character and ordered to drive her out forthwith from the city. His minister advised him to make enquiries before taking any steps, for discord between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law was proverbial. But the king was firm in his conviction and so Añjanā and Vasantamālā were driven out of the city.

They entered a frightful forest, crying bitterly and blaming Fate for its cruelty (4-5). Añjanā's lament. Completely exhausted, they arrived near the Paryāṅka cave where sage Aruṅtagati practised austerities. Añjanā paying obeisance to the sage asked about the wicked deeds committed by her in her previous lives on account of which she had been suffering (6). Vasantamālā attributed her sufferings to the unlucky child in her womb. But the sage said: 'That child is destined to become a hero and get emancipation during this very existence. But Añjanā in her previous existence threw away the Jina idol worshipped by her co-wife out of ill-will, hence her present suffering. Henceforth she will enjoy all blessings.' With these words, the sage left.

At this juncture a terrible lion appeared before them. Añjanā fell unconscious and Vasantamālā flew up in the sky and began to scream and lamentingly appeal for rescue. Hearing this Manicūda, a benevolent Gandharva-chief, assumed the form of Aṣṭāpada and chased the lion. Vasantamālā came down to Añjanā (7-8). The Gandharva sang a charming song. They became conscious of some benevolent being residing there, who gave them protection and comfort. While they stayed there in the Paryāṅka cave, Añjanā gave birth to a son bearing all auspicious marks.

Pratisūrya passing across the sky saw them and coming down enquired about them (9). Vasantamālā introduced Añjanā and related their tale of woe. With tears in his eyes, the Vidyādhara introduced himself as Añjanā's maternal uncle and king of Hanuruha. Shedding tears of joy they embraced each other (10). Pra-

tisūrya comforted them, took them in his car and started. The mischievous child fell out of the flying car down on the earth. The Vidyādhara brought him back to Añjanā. Coming to the city Pratisūrya celebrated the child's birth. He was named Sundara, being very beautiful, Śrīśaila, because by his fall he pounded the mountain to dust, and Hanumat, as he was reared up in the Hanuruha Island (11).

Here securing the release of Khara and Dūṣaṇa and successfully negotiating friendly treaty between Varuṇa and Rāvaṇa, Pavana returned. Seeing the apartments of his wife empty, he made inquiries and coming to know what happened went with his friend to his father-in-law. Not finding Añjanā there, he went away somewhere, sending back his friends with the message to his mother that Pavana was consumed up by the fire of separation (12). His grievous friends returned. Pavana entered a wild wood and enquired the animals and birds there about his beloved. While thus roving, he saw a huge banyan (13). There he begged his elephant Kālamegha to excuse him for his past ill-treatment and took before him the vow of becoming a recluse in case no tidings of his beloved reached him. Thenceforth he observed complete silence. The elephant guarded him.

Prahasita informed Pavana's mother (14). She broke down with grief and lament. Prahlāda comforted her and made inquiries with the Vidyādhara of both the Ranges. Messages were despatched to all (15) including Pratisūrya. Hearing the bad news, Añjanā swooned. Pratisūrya comforted her and assured her of finding out Pavana (16). He went to King Prahlāda and thence wandering in search of Pavana, they came to Bhutaravā forest. There Kālamegha elephant attacked the party. He was tamed with the help of cow-elephants. Then the searching party found out Pavana. The Vidyādhara surrounded him but he was reticent and motionless (17). Then he wrote a verse on the ground, 'If Añjanā is no more, I will put an end to my life. If she is living, I would open my mouth.' Thereupon Pratisūrya related everything upto the naming of Añjanā's son. Hearing these words Pavana got up. Pratisūrya brought him to his city. Pavana and Añjanā were reunited. They talked of their tales of joys and sorrows (18)..

XX Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa's war with Varuṇa: Varuṇa's Defeat

Hanumat came of age, when Rāvaṇa declared war on Varuṇa. Messengers were sent to his allies and feudatories. Hanumat urged his elders to send himself to assist Rāvaṇa (1). He submitted that though he was young, he was second to none in valour. Eventually permitted, he went with his forces to Laṅkā. Rāvaṇa saw Hanumat coming (2). He received him with due honour and at once he marched against Varuṇa and encamped on Mount Velandhara (3). Spies informed Varuṇa. He was advised to submit to mighty Rāvaṇa. Wrathfully Varuṇa told them, 'What could Rāvaṇa do at the time of the captivity of Khara and Dūṣaṇa?' (4). Varuṇa armed himself. His numerous sons appeared on the battle front. The two armies fell upon each other (5). Description of the battle: Rāvaṇa was subdued by Varuṇa's son (6) Here Varuṇa was subdued by

Ravana's sons and generals. Ravana's chariot and armour were destroyed. But Hanumat went to his succour and dispersed the siege (7). He was on the point of binding all the enemy forces with his magic tail, when Varuṇa challenged him. While they were fighting, Rāvaṇa intervened and threatened Varuṇa to send the way of Yama, Indra and others (8). Varuṇa retorted and both fell upon each other. At this juncture Hanumat bound Varuṇa's sons. Receiving these sad news, Varuṇa lost heart and Rāvaṇa captured him. Bhānukarṇa brought there the whole of Varuṇa's harem crying piteously. Rāvaṇa denounced his action as unbecoming (11). Rāvaṇa married Varuṇa's daughter and returned to Laṅkā in great triumph. He honoured Hanumat. Sugriva and many others offered their daughters to Hanumat. Thus marrying eight thousand girls, he returned to his city. All other kings also were honoured.

Here, Śambukumāra went to a forest to acquire the Sūrya-hāsa sword (12).

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Introductory, colophon and praśasti stanzas,
from PC. and RC.

From the Paumacariu:

I. Stanzas found in the beginning Section' of Ms. S of the
Paumacariu:

1. चउमुह-मुहम्मि सहो दन्तीमहं (हे) च मणहरो अत्थो ।
विणिण वि सयम्भु-कब्बे कि कीरइ कइयणो सेसो ॥
2. चउमुहएवस्स सहो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।
भद्दासय-गोमहणं अज्ज वि कहणो ण पावन्ति ॥
3. जलकीलाएँ सयम्भु (म्भु) चउमुहएवं च गोमह-कहाए ।
भद्दं च मच्छवेहे अज्ज वि कहणो ण पावन्ति ॥
4. तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमइ अवब्भंस-मच्च (?त्त)-मायङ्गो ।
जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण-अङ्कुसो [तच्छिरे?] पडइ ॥
5. सच्छन्द (इ)-वियड-दाडो छन्द (न्दो) लङ्कार-णहर-दुप्पिच्छो ॥
वायरण-केसरइहो सयम्भु-पञ्चाणणो जयउ ॥

II. One stanza given in the opening of the constituted text of the
Paumacariu:

6. दीहर-समास-गालं सह-दलं अत्थ-केसरधवियं ।
बुह-महुयर-पीय-रसं सयम्भु-कव्वुण्णलं जयउ ॥

III. Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the *Paumacariu*:

Colophon of the 1. Sandhi:

7. इय एत्थ पउमवरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'जिण-जम्भुप्पत्ति' इम पढमं चिय साहियं पब्बं ॥

Colophon of the 2. Sandhi:

8. Same as 7, except जिणवर-णिक्खमणं and वीयं.

Colophon of the 13. Sandhi:

9. इय इत्थ पउमवरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'कइलासुद्धरण'मिणं तेरसमं साहियं पब्बं ॥
प्रथमं पव ॥

(1) See critical notes on p. 1 of the constituted text.
(2) This stanza is found again at the end of 14 Sandhi of PC in all the three Mss. *bhaddam* and *atthavohe* are variants respectively for *bhaddam* and *macchavhe* in 2. line.

Colophon of the 17. Sandhi:

10. इय चारुपउमचरिए, वणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
जाणह 'रावणविजय' सत्तारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 18. Sandhi:

11. इय रामएवचरिए, वणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'पवणञ्जणाविवाहो' अट्ठारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 20. Sandhi:

12. इय 'विज्जाहरकण्ड' बीसहिं आसासएहि मे निट्ठं ।
एण्ह 'उज्झाकण्ड' साहिज्जन्तं णिसामेह ॥
13. धुअरायधोव तइलुअ पणत्ति णत्ती सुवाणु पाढेण (?) ।
णासेण साअमिअवा सयम्भु-वरिणी महासत्ता ॥
14. तीए लिहावियमिणं बीसहिं आसासएहिं पडिबद्धं ।
'सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्ड' कण्डं पिव कामएवस्स ॥

Colophon of the 42. Sandhi:

15. अज्झा-कण्डं समत्तं ।
आइच्चुएवि-पडिमोवमाएँ आइच्चम्वि (य णा) माए ।
बीअमउज्झा-कण्डं सयम्भु-वरिणीणं लेहवियं ॥

Colophon of the 56. Sandhi:

16. सुन्दर-कण्डं समत्तं ।

Colophon of the 77. Sandhi:

17. जुज्झकण्डं समाप्तं ॥ उत्तरकाण्डं आरभ्यते ॥
सिरि-मुणि सुववय-तित्थं णमामि ॥ जुज्झकण्डं णिसामेह ॥

Colophon of the 78. Sandhi:

18. जुज्झकण्डं समत्तं ॥ ज्येष्ठ वदि १ सोमे ॥

Colophon of the 83. Sandhi:

19. इय पउमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइयं सप्पाणियं सीय-दीव-पव्वमिणं ॥
20. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-कह-कहिय-पोमचरियस्स ।
सेसे भुवण-पगासे तेआसीमो इमो सग्गो ॥
21. कइरायस्स विजय-सेसियस्स वित्थारिओ जप्पो भुवणे ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा पोमचरिय-सेसेण णिस्सेसो ॥

Colophon of the 84. Sandhi:

22. इय पउमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-रइए स-परियण-हलीस-अव-कहणं ॥
23. इय रामएव-चरिए वन्दइ-आसिय-सयम्भु-सुअ-रइए ।
बुह्यण-मण-सुह-जणणी चउरासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 85. Sandhi:

24. इय पोमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भु-रइय कह वि उव्वरिण ॥
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-रइय सीया-सण्णास-पव्वमिणं ॥
25. वन्दइआसिय-महकइ-सयम्भु-रहु-अङ्गजाय-विणिवद्धो ॥
मिरि-पोमचरिय-सेसे पञ्चासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 86. Sandhi:

26. Same as 17.
27. Same as 19, except d मारुइ-णिव्वाण-पव्वमिणं ।
28. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-परिरइय-रामचरियस्स ।
सेसम्मि जय-पणिद्धे छायासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 87. Sandhi:

29. Same as 19, except d हरि-मरणं नाम पव्वमिणं ।
30. वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-तणय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-णिम्मविय-
पोमचरियस्स सेसे सत्तासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Beginning of the 88. Sandhi:

31. तिहुअण-सयम्भु णवरं एक्को कइराय-चविकणुप्पण्णो ।
पउमचरियम्म चूलामणि व्व सेसं कयं जेण ॥

Colophon of the 88. Sandhi:

32. Same as 19, except d राहव-णिक्कमण-पव्वमिणं ॥
33. वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-चक्कवइ-लहुअ-जाय-वज्जरिण ।
रामायणस्स सेसे अट्ठासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Beginning of the 89. Sandhi:

34. वायरण-दह-वत्थो आगम-अङ्गो पमाण-वियड-पओ ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-चक्को जिण-तित्थे वहड कव्व-भरं ॥

Colophon of the 89. Sandhi:

35. Same as 19 except d वल-णाणुप्पत्ति-पव्वमिणं ।
36. इय एत्थ मत्ताकव्वे वन्दइआसिय-सयम्भु-तणय-कए ।
रामायणस्स सेसे एत्तो सग्गो णवासीमो ॥

Beginning of the 90. Sandhi:

37. तिहुअण-सयम्भु-अवलस्स को गुणो वणिण्ठं जए तरइ ।
जोलीण (वालेण) वि जेण सयम्भु-कव्व-भारो समुव्वहो ॥

Colophon of the 90. Sandhi:

38. Same as 19, except d राहव-णिव्वाण-पव्वमिणं ॥
39. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-परिविरइयम्मि महकव्वे ।
पोमचरियस्स सेसे संपुण्णो णवइमो सग्गो ॥

IV. Colophon at the end of the *Paumacariu*:

40. सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्डे सन्धीओ होन्ति वीस-परिमाणा ।
उज्झा-कण्डम्मि तहा वावीस मुण्ह गणणाए ॥
41. चउदह सुन्दरकण्डे एकगहिय-वीस जुज्झ-कण्डे य ।
उत्तर-कण्डे तेरह सन्धीओ णवइ सव्वाउ ॥
42. Same as 28.
43. Same as 34, with trifling variants.
44. Same as 31, with trifling variants.
45. चउमुह-सयम्भुएवाण वाणियत्थं अत्तक्खमाणेण ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-रइयं पञ्चमिचरियं महच्छरियं ॥
46. सव्वे वि सुआ पञ्जर-सुअ व्व पढियक्खराद्धं सिक्खन्ति ।
कइरायस्स सुओ पुण सुय व्व मुइ-गढभ-संभूओ ॥
47. जइ ण हुउ छन्दचूडामणिस्स तिहुअण-सयम्भु लहुत्तणओ ॥
तो पढडिया-कव्वं सिरि-पञ्चमि को समारेउ ॥
48. सव्वो-वि जणो गेण्हइ गिय-ताय-विदत्त-दव्व-सन्ताणं ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा पुणु गहियं सुकइत्त-सन्ताणं ॥
49. तिहुअण-सयम्भुमेक्कं मोत्तूण सयम्भु-कव्व-मयरहो ।
को तरइ गन्तुमन्तं मज्झे णिस्सेस-सीसाणं ॥
50. इय चारु पोमचरियं सयम्भुएवेण रइयं समत्तं ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा तं समारणियं परिसमत्तमिणं ॥
51. चेष्टितमयनं चरितं करणं चारित्रमित्थमी यच्छब्दाः ।
पर्याया रामायणमित्युक्तं तेन चेष्टितं रामस्य ॥
52. वाचयति श्रुणोति जनस्तस्यायुरवृद्धिमीयते पुण्यं च ।
आकृष्ट-खड्ग-हस्तो रिपुरपि न करोति वैरमुपश (म)मान् ॥
53. माउर-सुअ-सिरिकइराय-तणय-कय-पोमचरिय-अवसेमं ।
संपुण्णं संपुण्णं वन्दइओ लहइ संपुण्णं ॥
54. गोइन्द-मयण-सुअणन्त (? त) -विरइयं वन्दइ-पढस-तणयस्स ।
वच्छल्लदाएँ तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा रइयं (?) महप्पयं ॥
55. वन्दइय-णाम-सिरिपाल-महुइ-भव्वयण-गण-समूहस्स ।
आरोगत्त-समिद्धी-सन्ति-सुहं होउ सव्वस्स ॥
56. सत्त-महा-सगइयी ति-रयण-भूसा सु-रामकह-कण्णा ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-जणिया परिणउ वन्दइय-मण-तणयं ॥
इति रामायणपुराणं समाप्तम् ॥

From the *Ritthanemicariu*.I. The opening *Kāvaka* of the *Ritthanemicariu*.

57. मिरि-रग्गम-पाहु सयल-कला-कोमल-दलु ।
 करहु विहसण कण्ठे जायव-कुरुव-कुलुप्पलु ॥
 चित्तवड सयम्भु काणं करम्मि हरिवस-महण्णउ के तरम्मि ॥ २
 मुरु-वयण-तरण्डउ लडु णवि जम्महो वि ण जोइउ को वि कवि ॥ ३
 णउ णउउ वाहत्तरि कलाउ एककु वि ण गन्धु परिमोकलाउ ॥ ४
 तहि अवमरे ससस धीरवड करि कव्वु दिण्ण मइ विमल मइ ॥ ५
 उन्देण समण्डि वायरण रसु भरहे वासे वित्थरणु ॥ ६
 पिण्णकेण छन्द-पय-पत्थारु भम्मह-इण्डिणे हि अलङ्कारु ॥ ७
 बाणंण ममण्डि वणवणउ तं अक्खर-इम्बरु अप्पणउ ॥ ८
 मिरि-हरिमे णिव-णिउणत्तणउ अवरेहि मि कइहि कइत्तणउ ॥ ९
 छड्इणिय-दुवड-धुवणेहि जडिय चउमहे ण समि पय पड्डिया ॥ १०
 जण-णयणाणन्द-जणेरिये आसीसए सव्वहे केरियए ॥ ११
 पारम्भिय पुणु हरिवस-कहा स-समय-पर-समय-वियार-सहा ॥ १२
 ॥ वत्ता ॥
 पुच्छइ मागह-पाहु भव-जर-मरण-वियारा ।
 पिउ जिण-सासणे केम कहि हरिवसु भडारा ॥ १३

II. Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the *Ritthanemicariu*.
 Colophon of the 1. Sandhi:

58. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
 पढमो समुद्धिजयाहितेय-णामो इमो सगो ॥

Colophon of the 92. Sandhi:

59. तेरह जाइवकण्डे कुरुकण्डेकूणवीस सन्धीओ ।
 तह सट्ठि जुज्जकण्डे एवं वाणउदि सन्धीओ ॥
 60. सोममुयस्स य वारे तइया-दियहम्मि फण्णुणे रिक्खे ।
 सिउ-णामेण य जोए समाणियं जुज्ज-कण्ड व(?) ॥
 61. छव्वरिसाणं निमासा एयारस वासरा सयम्भुस्स ।
 वाणवड-गन्धि-करणे बोलीणो इत्तिओ कालो ॥
 62. दियहाहिक्खे वारे दस ति-दियहम्मि मूलणक्खत्ते ।
 एयारसम्मि चन्दे उत्तरकण्ड समाहत्तं ॥
 63. वरं तेजस्विनो मृत्युर्न मात-परिखण्डनं ।
 मृत्युस्तत्क्षणं दुःखं मान-भङ्गो दिने दिने ॥

Colophon of the 99. Sandhi:

64. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भु-कए
 कविराज-धवल-विनिमिते श्री समवसरणकयत्तं
 ताम निन्याणवो सन्धिः ॥

Beginning of the 100. Sandhi:

65. काऊण धोमचरियं मुद्धयचरियं च गुण-गणत्थवियं ।
 हरिवस-मोह-हरणे सरस्सई सुद्धिय-देह व्व ॥

(1) These passages are taken from Premi, 'Mahākavi Svayambhū aur Tribhuvana Svayambhū', 1942, 392-395, excepting 66, which is taken from the Poona Ms. of the *Ritthanemicariu*.

ophon of the 100. Sandhi:

इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-महाकइ-समाणिए समवसरणं णाम सउमो सग्गो ॥

ophon of the 102. Sandhi:

इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भु-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-महाकइ-समाणिए कण्ह-महिल-भवगहणमिणं ॥
तिहुवणो जइ वि ण होन्तु णन्दणो सिरि-सयम्भुएवस्स ।
कव्वं कुलं कवित्तं तो पच्छा को समुदरइ ॥

Sandhi, 16 (last) Kaḍavaka, Ghattā and Colophon

इउ जाणिवि जिण-मउ मणि धरहं. जिम जसकित्ति पवित्थरहो ।
संसार महण्णवु अइ-विसम्, सईभुएण हेलइ तरउ (हो) ॥

इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए सयम्भुएव-कए दारावइदाह-पव्वमिणं ॥ संधि १०५

Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā and Colophon:

ते धण्णा सउण्णा के-वि णरा पालिय-संजम फेडिय-दुम्मइ ।
इह भवें जसुकित्ति पवित्थरिवि हुन्ति सयम्भुवणाहिवइ ॥

इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए-सयम्भु विरइए णारायणमरण-यव्वमिणं ॥

Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, 2. line before the Ghattā.

जसुकित्ति अणुसरइ मणु कहि-मि ण धरइ ॥

Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā.

सइम्भुयएण विडत्तु धणु, जिम विलसिज्जइ सन्त ।
तेम सुहासुह-कम्मडा भुज्जिज्जहि णि भन्त ॥

Sandhi, Colophon:

इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए समाणियं सोय-वलहई ॥

Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā and colophon.

पिय-मायरिहि विराइय महि विक्खाइय भुसिय णिय जस कित्ति जणि ।
जिण-दिक्खहं कारणे दुक्ख-णिवारणं देउ सयम्भुय धो वि मणि ।

इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए हलहर-दिक्खासमं कहियं ॥

जरकुमर-लम्भो पण्डवधरवास-मोहरिचायं ।

सय-अट्ठाहिय-सन्धी समाणियं एत्थ वर-कइणा ॥

Sandhi, Colophon.

इय रिट्ठणेमि-पुराण-संगहे धवलइयासिय-कइ-सयम्भुएव उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए समाणियं पण्डसुयहो भवं । णवाहिय-सयं संधी ॥

इह जसकित्ति-कएणं पव्व-समुदरण-राय-एकमणं ।
कइरायस्सुव्वरियं पयडत्थं अक्खियं जइणा ॥

ते जीवन्ति य भुवणे सज्जण-गुण-गणहरा य भावत्था ।

पर-कव्व-कुलं वित्तं विहडियं पि जे समुदरहि ॥

110. Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā and colophon.

82. गज्ज गज्ज गज्ज जिण-वत्तिउ, भव्व-सहः रि कि-पि ण रक्खिउ ।
गिय-जमु-विजि जिणो पयासिउ जिह सयम्भु-जिणे चिर आहासिउ ॥

83. इय रिदुठणेमिचरिए भव्व-उपासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
विहवण-सयम्भु-उपासा समाणियं दहसयं समं ॥

84. पयसो सयम्भु-विजयो तहो पुत्तो नाम विहवण-सयम्भु ।
को विहवणं सयम्भो पिउ-भर-णिव्वहण-एकमणो ॥

111. Sandhi, last Kadavaka, Ghattā & colophon.

85. तेतीस-सहस-वन्निगे अरणां विण्हन्ति माणसे सुच्छं ।
तेनिय पयसदयासं जसत्तित्ति-विहसिय-सरीरे ॥

86. इय रिदुठणेमिचरिए भव्व-उपासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
विहवण-सयम्भु-उपासा पेसिणिव्वाणं पण्डसुयत्तिणं ॥

112. Sandhi, last Kadavaka, and the colophon of the work.

87. उह भारह-पुराण सुपण्डित उ नेमिचरिय-हरिवंसाइउ ॥ १
वीर-जिणेमे भवियहो अस्मिउ पच्छइं गोयमसामिण रक्खिउ ॥ २
सोहम्मं पुणु जम्भुसामे विण्हकुमारं दिराय-नायें ॥ ३
णदिमिस्त-अवर-उज्जयणाहं गोवज्जणेण सु-भदह (?) वाहें ॥ ४
एम परमागदं (?) अणलमगउ आयरियह मुहाउ आवग्गउ ॥ ५
गुणि संसेव-सुत्त अवसारिउ विउ-ने सयम्भे महि-वित्थारिउ ॥ ६
पदविद्या-उत्तं सु-मणोहुर भवियण-जण-मण-सवण-मुहक्कर ॥ ७
जस-परिसेमि-वचिहिं जं सुणउ तं विहवण-सयम्भु-किउ पुण्णउ ॥ ८
तामु पुत्तं पिउ-भर णिव्वाहिउ पिय-जमु पिय-जसु भुवणे पसाहिउ ॥ ९
गय विहवण-सयम्भु मुग्ग-डाणहो जं उव्वरिउ कि-पि सुणियाणहो ॥ १०
तं जस-किउ-सुणिहि उदरियउ णिणं वि मुत्तु हरिवंसच्छरियउ ॥ ११
गिय-गु-सिरि-गुणकिउ-पसाणं किउ परिपुण्ण मणहो अणुराणं ॥ १२
सहसंसेव (?) -वाडि-आणं कुमर-णयरि आविउ स-विसेसे ॥ १३
गोवागिरिहं समीयं विसालं पणियारहं जिणवर-वेयालणं ॥ १४
सावय-अणहो पुरउ वक्खमाणिउ दिह मिच्छत्तु मोहु अवमाणिउ ॥ १५
जं अ-मुणहो इह मदं साहिउ तं सुयदेवि खमउ अवराहउ ॥ १६
णन्दउ सासणु सम्मद-णाहो णन्दउ भवियण कय-उच्छाहो ॥ १७
णन्दण (उ) णरवइ पय पालन्तो णन्दउ इय-वम्भु वि अरहत्तो ॥ १८
कालम्बि (णि) य णिच्च परिमक्कउ कामु वि धणु कणु दित्तु ण यक्कउ ॥ १९
भद्व-भामि विभासिय-भवकलि हुउ परिपुण्ण चउदसि णिम्मलि ॥ २०

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चउविह-सउवहं विहवणिय-विग्गहं णिण्णासिय-भव-जर-मरणु ॥ २१
जसकिउ-पयासाणु अवलिय-सासणु पयउउ सन्ति सयम्भु जिणु ॥ २२

88. इय रिदुठणेमिचरिए भव्व-उपासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
विहवण-सयम्भु उपासा समाणियं कण्ह-किउ-हरिवंसं ॥
गुरु-पव्व-वास भयं सुय-णाणाणुक्कं जहा-जायं ।
सयमिक्क-हुदह-अहियं संधीओ परिसमत्ताओ ॥ संखि ११२ ॥

89. इति हरिवंशपुराणं समाप्तं ।

APPENDIX II.

ations in SC. identified from Svayam
Epics

Said to be Caumuhassa:

हउ अज्जुणु तुम्हए उरणु । SC. IV 3a.
कुरु पञ्चारिउ अज्जुणे ण, ते तुम्हई सो हउ एउ रणु ।
रखहो सीसु जयदहहो, लइ वरहु सव्व मई एक्कु खणु ॥ RC. 67 11

गअबिन्वइ, जसु सिद्धई. परसमाणु जसु अण्णओ ॥
पहु एक्कहो तइलोककहो, सोज्ज देव परमण्णओ ॥ SC. V 5.
इय चिन्धई जसु सिद्धई पर-समाणु जसु अण्णउ ।
गह-वक्कहो तइलोककहो सो जे देउ परमण्णउ ॥ PC. 3 3 11

कहवि सरुहिरई, णहरइ, थणसिहरोपरि सुपउत्ताई ॥
वेगे वलगहो, मअणतुरंगहो, णं पइ छुइछइदु वताई ॥ SC. V 9.
कहू वि स-रुहिरई दिट्ठई णहरइ थण-सिहरोवरि सु-पहुत्ताई ।
वेगे ण वलगहो मयण-तुरङ्गहो णं पायई छुइछुइ खत्ताई ॥ PC

णवफणुणे, गिरिसिहरोवरि फुल्लपलासु ॥
को डइदु मे, को ण डइदु जोअइ व हुआसु ॥ SC. VI 24.
कत्थइ अङ्गारय-संकासउ रेहइ तम्बिर फुल्ल-पलासउ ॥
ण दावाणलु आउ गवेसउ को मई दइदु ण दइदु पएसउ ॥ PC. 71
फणुणे फुल्लपलासु जिह, लविखज्जइ गिरिवरे । PC. 80 11 Ghattā b

थ(ह)णुमंत रणे परिवेदिज्जइ णिसियरहि ॥
णं गअणे बालादिवाअरु जलहरहि ॥ SC. VI 42.
हणुवन्तु रणे परिवेदिज्जइ णिसियरे हि ।
णं गयणयले बाल-दिवायरु जलह हि ॥ PC. 65 1.

भाइविओअए जिह जिह करइ विहीसणु सोओ
तिह तिह दुक्खे ण रुअइ सह विवइ वाणर-लोओ ॥ SC. VI 71.
भाइ-विओए जिह जिह करइ विहीसणु सोउ ।
तिह तिह दुक्खे ण रुअइ स-हरि-वल-वाणर-लोउ ॥ PC. 71 1.

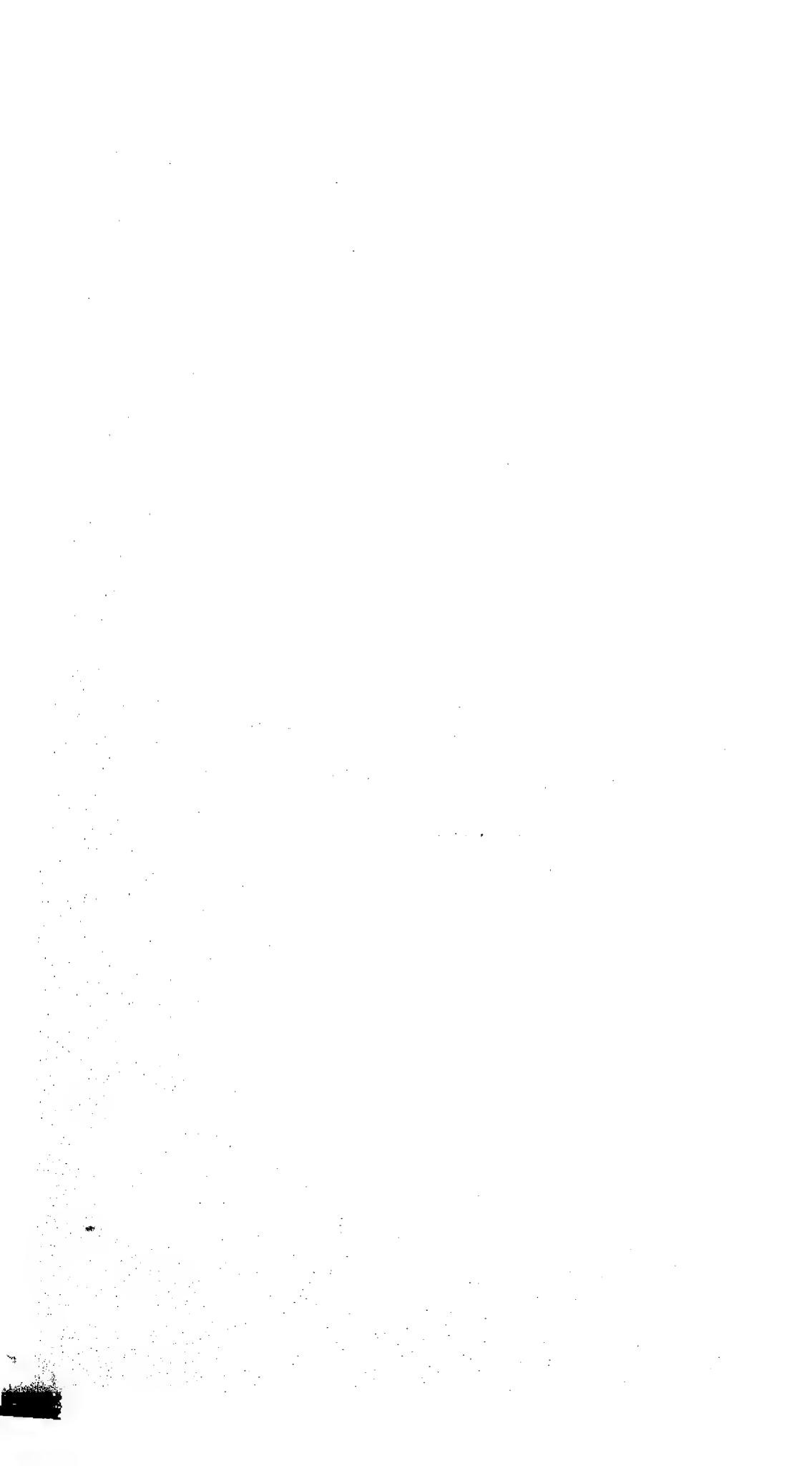
सुरवरत्तासअरु, रावण दइदु जासु जग कपइ ॥
अणुकाहि मग्गइ चुक्कइ पवणो इसिहि जंपइ ॥ SC. VI 74.
सुरवर-डामरु, रावणु दइदु जासु जगु कम्पइ ।
'अणु काहि मह, चुक्कइ' एव णाई सिहि जम्पइ ॥ PC. 77 13 13.

वाआला फरसा विन्धणा गुणेहि विमुक्का पाणहरा ॥
जिह दुज्जणु सज्जणउवरि, तिह पसइ ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC. VI 50.
दुम्मुह सलोह वणुज्जला, विन्धण-सीला पाणहरा ।
गुण-मुक्का धम्म-विवज्जिय, तो वि मोक्ख पावन्ति सरा ॥ RC. 64 11 Gh

9. ताव पडुपडहपडिपहअपहपङ्गाणे ।
गाई सुरदुन्दुही दिण्ण गयणङ्गाणे ॥
रसिअ सअसंख गाअन्ति वरमङ्गलं ।
तिवलि ल्हदन्त घुम्मन्तवरसहलम् ॥ SC. VIII 4.
ताम पडु पडह पडिपहय पडु-पङ्गाणे,
गाई सुर-दुन्दुही दिण्ण गयणङ्गाणे ॥
रसिय सय सङ्ख जायं महा-गोन्दलं,
टिविल-एण्टत्त-घुम्मन्त-वर-मन्दलं ॥ PC. 24 2 1-2.
10. वारणहोमज्झ उम्मगिम करेवि ॥
सीहकिसोर ठिउ, वणे पइसरेंवि ॥ SC. VIII 6.
वारन्तहो मज्झु, उम्मगिम करेवि ।
रिसि-सीह-किसोर(व), थिय वणे पइसरेंवि ॥ PC. 33 3 9.
11. तिहुअणगुरु तं गअ गुरु मेल्लवि खीणकसाअउं ।
गउ संततविरहं तउ, पुरिम ताणु संपाइअउ ॥ SC. VIII 17.
तिहुअण-गुरु, तं गअउर, मेल्लेवि खीण-कसाइउ ॥
गय-सन्तउ, विहरन्तउ, पुरिमतालु संपाइउ ॥ PC. 3 1.
12. धणधण्णुसमिद्धहो, पुह्विसिद्धहो जणमणणअणाणन्दणहो ॥
रणवासहो एत्तहि, रामाणन्तेहि किउ उम्माह पट्ठणहो ॥ SC. VIII 21.
धण-धण्ण-समिद्धहो पुह्वि-पसिद्धहो जण-मण-गयणाणन्दणहो ।
वण-वासहो जन्तेहि रामाणन्तेहि किउ उम्माहउ पट्ठणहो ॥ PC. 31 1 1.
13. खरदूसण लिलेवि । रणेवि ते तिण जाइआ ॥
णं खअकाले इह । रावणहो पडवी धाइआ ॥ SC. VIII 25.
खर-दूसण गिलेवि चन्दणहिहे तित्ति ण जाइय ।
णं खय-काल-छुह रावणहो पडवी धाइय ॥ PC. 41 1.
14. अक्खइ गउत्तमसामि । तिहुअणे लद्धपसंसहो ॥
सुण सेणिअ उप्पत्ति । रक्खसवाणरवंसहो ॥ SC. VIII 27.
अक्खइ गोत्तम-सामि, तिहुअण-लद्ध-पसंसहो ।
सुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति, रक्खस-वाणर-वंसहो ॥ PC. 5 1.



APPENDIX III
Parallel Passages
of the
Paumacariu (I-XX), Ravisena's *Padmacarita*
and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*
(pp. 1-32)



APPENDIX III

Parallel Passages of the *Paumacariu* (I-XX), Ravisena's
Padmacarita and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*.

PC.

RP.¹ (and/or VP.)

- 1 (a) वद्धमाग-मुह-कुहर-विणिगाय,
रामकहा-णह एह कमागय ॥ 1 2 1.
(b) एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती,
गणहर-देवदिं दिट्ठ वहन्ती ॥
एच्छह इन्दभूह-आयरिणं,
पुणु धम्मण गुणालइरिणं ॥
पुणु एहवें संसाराराणं,
कित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाणं ॥
पुणु रक्सिणायरिय-पसाणं
बुद्धिणं अवगाहिय कइराण ॥ 1 2 6-9.
- 2 जहिं फाडिम-वयणहं दाडिमाहं,
णज्जन्ति ताहं णं कइ-मुहाहं ॥ 1 4 6.
- 3 जहिं दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति,
पुणु पन्थिय रस-सलिलहं पियन्ति ॥ 1 4 8.
- 4 तहिं तं पट्ठणु रायगिहु,
x x x
णं विहिंविणं णव-जोक्खणं
सिरं सेदरु आइव्वउ ॥ 1 4 9.
- 5 छुम्मइ व गण्हिं मय-मिम्मलेहिं ।
उड्डइ व तुरमहिं चळलेहिं ॥ etc.
1 5 4-8.
- 6 तहिं ओसण्णिणि-कालें गणं,
कप्पयरुच्छण्णा ॥
चउदह रमण-विसेस जिह,
कुलयर उण्णणा ॥ 1 11 9.
- 7 चन्दहो रोहिणि व । 1 13 4a.
- 8 1 13 5-9.
- (a) आहरण-रिदि पर आर-मेत्त । 1 13 5b.
- 1 वर्धमान-जिनेन्द्रोक्तः सोऽयमर्थो गणेश्वरम् ।
इन्द्रमूर्ति परिपातः सुवर्म धारिणी-मयम् ॥
प्रमवं कमतः कीर्ति ततोऽनुत्तरवाग्मिनम् ।
लिखितं तस्य संप्राप्य रवेर्यत्नोऽयमुद्धतः ॥
1 41-42.
- 2 तथा शास्त्राभ्युपगमनैः ।
संदिग्ध-कुसुमैर्युक्तः प्रथुभिर्दाडिमीवनैः ॥
2 16.
- 3 फलखाद-पयःपान-सुखसंसुप्त-मार्गगाः ।
वनदेवी-प्रपाकारा द्राक्षाणां यत्र मण्डपाः ॥
2 18.
- 4 तत्रास्ति सर्वतः कान्तं नाम्ना राजगृहं पुरम् ।
कुसुमामोद-सुभगं भुवनस्यैव यौवनम् ॥
2 33.
- 5 (a) इसद्वित्रिव शृङ्गानां पङ्कजानां कदम्बकैः ।
etc. 2 21b-22.
(b) नमतीव सदा या(श्वा)त-धूर्णितादर-
पादपैः ॥ etc. 2 104-106a.
- 6 अथ कालान्तरोत्पत्त्या हानिं यातेष्वनुक्रमात्-
कल्पपादप-खण्डेषु श्रुणु कौलकरी स्थितिम् ॥
3 74.
- 7 रोहिणीव कलावतः । 1 3 91.
- 8 3 100-110.
- (a) असितोत्पल-वामानि केवलं भारमात्रकम् ।
3 100b.

1. The passages in the right hand column are taken from RP. unless in-
dicated otherwise.

- (b) तहें गिय-लायणु जें दिण-सोडु,
मलु केवलु पर कुकुम-रसोडु ॥ 1 13 6.
- (c) पासेय-फुलिजावलि जें चारु,
पर गरुड मोत्तिय-हारु भारु ॥ 1 13 7.
- (d) लोचण जि सहावें दल-विसाल,
आडम्बर पर कन्दोद-माल ॥ 1 13 8.
- (e) कमलासाणें भमन्तणें, अलिचलणें मन्दें ।
मुहलीहूयड कम-जुयलु किं जेठर-सहें ॥
1 13 9.
- 9 1 14 4-8.
- (a) का-वि × × गायड वायड ॥ 1 14 4.
- (b) का-वि वेह तस्वोलु सहस्यें । 1 14 5a.
- (c) सव्वाहरणु का-वि सहूँ वत्यें । 1 14 5b.
- (d) पाडड का-वि चमरु । 1 14 6a.
- (e) उक्खय-लग्ग का-वि पडिरक्खड 1 14 7a.
- (f) का-वि जक्खकड्मेण पलाडड । 1 14 8a.
- 10 वर-पल्लहें पसुत्तियणें सुविणावलि दिट्ठी ।
1 14 9a.
- 11 एम बुनु, तड होसड तिहुअण-तिलड पुनु ।
1 16 1b.
- 12 (a) जिण-सूरु समुट्ठिड । 1 16 8a.
- (b) उड्ड × × × दिवारु । 1 16 9b.
- 13 वोहन्नु भन्व-जण-कमल-सण्ड । 1 16 8b
- 14 केवल-किरणायर । 1 16 9a
- 15 मोहन्धार-विणासयर । 1 16 9a.
- 16 लहु सक्केय-णयरि किय जक्खें
परियच्चिय ति-वार सहसक्खें ॥ 2 2 5.
- 17 अगाणें माया-वालु थवेप्पणु । 2 2 7b.
- (b) निर्गुणः कौकुमः पद्मे
लावण्यस्य कलङ्कजम् । 3 106b.
- (c) मण्डनं खेत(१२)विन्दवः ।
कुचयोः हार-भारस्तु वृथैव परिकल्पितः ॥
3 108.
- (d) मण्डनं मुण्डमालाया(१) यस्याश्चक्षुरभूद्वरम्
असितोत्पल-दामानि केवलं भारमात्रकम् 3 100
- (e) भूषणं भ्रमरा एव निलीनाः कमलाशया ।
पादयोरैन्द्रनीले च नूपुरे निष्प्रयोजने ॥ 3 110
- 9 3 114-120.
- (a) काचित् × × उपगायन्ति वीणया । 3 114
- (b) ताम्बूलदायिनी काचित् । 3 116a.
- (c) आनेत्री वाससां काचिद्
भूषणानां ततः परा । 3 118b.
- (d) चामरग्राहिणी काचित् । 3 118a.
- (e) मण्डलाप्रकरा काचित्
सततं पालनोद्यता । 3 116 b.
- (f) काचिद् मन्धानुलेपने । 3 119b.
- 10 (a) शयनीये स्वे सुप्ता साऽत्यन्त-कोमले ।
3 121b.
- (b) अद्राक्षीत् × × स्वप्नान् । 3 123b.
- 11 जगाद 'त्वयि संभूतञ्जलां क्यस्य गुरुः शुभे'
3 153b.
- 12 उदितस्त्वं दिवाकरः । 3 202b.
- 13 प्रबोधं यास्यतीदानीं भव्यसत्त्वकुमुदती ।
3 203b.
- VP. जिणिन्दभाणू वोहिन्तो भविय-कमलाहूँ
2 36b.
- 14 VP. केवल-किरण-दिवायर । 2 43b
- 15 अज्ञान-तमसाकृते । 3 202a.
- VP. मोहन्धार-तिसिरे । 2 43a.
- 16 (a) ततः साकेतनगरं धनदेन विनिर्मितम् ।
3 169a.
- (b) पुरं प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य त्रिः शक्रः । 3 172a.
- 17 मायाबालम् । 3 173a.
- VP. मायाबालं ठविय पासे । 3 76a.

- 18 अङ्गे चडाविउ तिहुअण-गाहउ । 2 3 1b. 18 तं अङ्गमारोप्य । 3 175a.
- 19 पण्डु-सिलोवरि सुरवर-सारउ,
लहु सिंहासणे ठविउ भडारउ ॥ 2 3 8. 19 पाण्डुकम्बलसंज्ञायां शिलायां सिंहविष्टरे ।
ततो जिनः सुरेशेन स्थापितः ॥ 3 177.
VP. ठविऊण पण्डुकम्बल-सिलाए सीहासणे ।
2 15a.
- 20 ण्हवणारम्भ-मेरि अण्फालिय । 2 4 1a. 20 ततः समाहि(?)ता मेर्यः । 3 178a.
- 21 2 4 1-8. 21. 3 166-168; 178-181.
VP. 3 87-91.
- 22 बहु-मङ्गल-कलसेहिँ जिणवर ।
णे णव-पाउस-कालेँ,
मेहेहिँ अहिसित्तु महीहर ॥ 2 5 9. 22 महीध्रमिव तं नार्थं बुभुक्षैर्जलधरैरिव ।
अभिषिच्य । 3 187.
- 23 गेण्हेवि वज्र-सूह सहसक्खे ।
कण्ण-जुअलु जग-गाहहोँ विज्झइ,
कुण्डल-जुअलु झत्ति आइज्झइ ॥ 2 6 2-3. 23 कर्णयोः कुण्डले कृते ।
तत्क्षणं सुरनाथेन वज्रसूची-विभिन्नयोः ॥
3 188.
- 24 तिहुअण-तिलयहोँ तिलउ थयन्तेँ,
मणेँ आसङ्किउ दससयणेसेँ ॥ 2 6 5. 24 (a) तिलकेन ध्रुवोर्मध्यं $\times \times$ विभूषितं ।
तिलकत्वं त्रिलोकस्य विभ्रतः ॥ 3 200.
(b) त्रैलोक्य-मण्डनस्यास्य
कुतोऽन्यन्मण्डनं परम् । 3 196.
- 25 रुवालोयणेँ रुवासत्तहँ,
तित्ति ण जन्ति पुरन्दर-णेत्तहँ ॥ 2 7 2. 25 रूपं पश्यन् जिनस्यासौ सहस्रनयनोऽपि सन् ।
तृप्तिरिन्द्रो न संप्राप ॥ 3 174.
VP. पुलयन्तो य नं तिप्पइ
अच्छीण सहस्रमेतेणे । 3 77b.
- 26 वामकरहुट्टउ णिहारेँवि,
वालहोँ तेथु अमिउ संचारेँवि ॥ 2 7 4. 26 कराकुष्ठे ततो न्यस्तममृतं वज्रपाणिना ।
3 221.
VP. अहुद्वय-अमय-लेहण-वलेण । 3 107a.
- 27 जणणिएँ जं जि दिट्ठु अहिसित्तउ,
रिसहु अणेँवि पुणु रिसहु जेँ वुत्तउ ॥
2 7 8. 27 सुरेन्द्र-पूजया प्राप्तः प्रधानत्वं जिनो यतः ।
ततः तमृषभाभिरुषां निन्यतुः पितरौ मुतं ॥
3 219.
- 28 कालेँ गलन्तएँ णाहु,
णिय-देह-रिद्धि परियड्डइ । 2 7 9a. 28 कनीयसैव कालेन परां वृद्धिमवाप सः ॥
3 224a.
VP. (a) अणुदियहं परिवड्डइ । 3 107a.
(b) पत्तो सरीरविद्धि कालेण अप्पेण । 3 108a.
- 29 अमर-कुमारोँहिँ सहुँ कीलन्तहोँ । 2 8 1a. 29 कुमारकैर्युक्तो वयस्यैरिन्द्रनोदितेः(?)तैः) ।
चकारासौ क्रीडां ॥ 3 222.
VP. सुरदारयपरिकिण्णो $\times \times$ कीलन्तो । 3 107.
- 30 देवदेव मुअ भुक्खा-मारें । 2 8 2b. 30 छुवा-संतापितान् । 3 237b.
- 31 ते कप्पयह सव्व उच्छण्णा । 2 8 1a. 31 नाथ याताः समस्तास्ते
प्रक्षयं कल्पपादपाः । 3 237a.
- 32 धिद्धिगाथु संसारु असारउ । 2 10 2a. 32 एवं धिगस्तु संसारम् । 3 266a.

- 33 अण्णहो अण्णु करह भिच्चत्तणु,
तं जि हूउ वइरायहो कारणु ॥ 2 10 3b.
- 34 चारु देव जं सई उम्मोहिउ । 2 10 4b.
- 35 सिविथा-जाणें सुरवर-सारउ,
× × × चडिउ भडारउ ॥
देवैहिं खन्धु देवि उच्चाइउ ॥ 2 11 1-2.
- 36 'णमह परम-सिद्धाण' भणन्ते । 2 11 4a.
- 37 चामीयर-पडलोवें थचियउ ।
गेणहेंवि जण-मण-णयणाणन्दें,
घित्तउ खीर-समुहें सुरिन्दें ॥ 2 11 5b-6.
- 38 तेण समाणु सणेहें लइया,
रायहें चउ सहास पव्वइया ॥ 2 11 7.
- 39 भडु वरिसु थिउ काऊसाएं । 2 11 8b.
- 40 पवणुदुयउ जडाउ, रिसहहो रेहन्ति विसालउ,
सिहिहें वलन्तहो णाहें, धूमाउल-जालामालउ ॥
2 11 9.
- 41 अचलु । 2 12 1a.
- 42 दारुण-दुव्वाएं लइया । 2 12 2b.
- 43 केण-वि महियलें घत्तिउ अण्णउ । 2 12 6b.
- 44 को-वि फलहें तोडेप्पिणु भक्खइ । 2 12 8a.
- 45 'जाहुँ' भणेवि । 2 12 8b.
- 46 वइवी वाणी समुट्ठिय अम्बरे । 2 13 1b.
- 47 तहिं अवसरें णमि-विणमि पराहय ।
2 13 6b.
- 48 पुच्छिय धरणिधरेण, विण्णि वि × × × ।
थिय कज्जे कवणेण, उवखय-करवाल-विहत्था ॥
2 14 9.
- 49 (a) 2 16 2-5a.
(b) डोयहूँ । 2 16 5a.
- 33 (a) अत्र कश्चित् पराधीनो
लोके मृत्युत्वमागतः । 3 265a.
(b) इयं तस्य समुत्पन्ना
बुद्धिर्वैराग्यकारणम् । 3 268a.
- 34 (a) साधु नाथावबुद्धं ते । 3 269a.
(b) तस्य प्रबुद्धस्य स्वयमेव । 3 272a.
- 35 सुरनाथार्पितस्कन्धां × × ×
आरुह्य शिविकां नाथः ॥ 3 278.
- 36 नमः सिद्धेभ्य इत्युत्त्वा । 3 282a.
VP. सिद्धाण नमुक्कारं काऊण । 3 136a.
- 37 रत्नपटे केशान् प्रतिपद्य सुगन्धिपः
चिक्षेप × × क्षीरकूपारवारिणि ॥ 3 284.
VP. वजाउहो × × केसे मणिपडलयम्मि घेतूणं
× × खीरसमुद्धम्मि पक्खिवइ ॥ 3 137.
- 38 सहस्राणि च चत्वारि वृषाणां स्वामिभक्तिः ।
× × × × प्रतिपन्नानि नम्रतां ॥ 3 286.
VP. चउहि सहस्सेहि समं पत्ता जइणं
परमदिवस्सं । 3 136b.
- 39 वर्षार्धमात्रं स कायोत्सर्गण निश्चलः ।
3 287a.
- 40 वातोद्धृता जटास्तस्य रेजुराकुलमूर्तयः ।
धूमात्यः इव सञ्ज्ञानवह्निः (इव) तस्य कर्मणः ॥
3 288.
- 41 निश्चलः । 3 287a.
- 42 दुःखानिलसमाहृताः । 3 290a.
- 43 केचिन्निपतिता भूमौ । 3 290a.
- 44 गताः केचित् फलाशनं । 3 291a.
- 45 (a) उक्तं 'व्रजामः' । 3 302a.
(b) व्रजामः । 3 301a.
- 46 विचेरुर्गगने वाचो × × × सुधाभुजाम् ।
3 294b.
- VP. अम्बरतलम्मि बुद्धं । 3 142b.
- 47 VP. ताव य संपत्ता णमि-विणमि । 3 143a.
- 48 VP. अह भणइ नागराया भो भो तुम्हेत्थ
किं निमित्तेण असिलिट्ठिगहियइत्था × × ठिया
3 147.
- 49 (a) 4 8-9.
(b) दौकितवान् । 4 8b.

- 50 पद्येषु हृत्विण्यस्य संपत्तयः । 2 16 6b. 50 हास्तिनपुरं × × × स समागतः । 4 6a.
VP. गयपुरनगरं कमेण संपत्तो । 4 2a.
51 सयडामुह-उज्जाण-वणु । 3 1 1b. 51 VP. सयडामुहउज्जाणे । 4 16b.
52 वीयउ मन्दरु णाहँ समुट्टिउ । 3 6 2b. 52 कैलासमिव जङ्गमम् । 2 115a.
VP. हिमगिरिसिंहरस्स संकासं । 2 38b.
53 केण वि पञ्चाणुव्वय लहया ।
eto. 3 12 2-4. 53 अणुत्तानि संप्राप्ताः केचित् । etc.
2 196-197.
54 छण्णवद् सहास वग्गणाहँ ।
तहोँ व्ह-पञ्चासउ गन्दणाहँ ।
× × ×
चउरासी लक्खहँ गयवराहँ,
अट्टारह कोडिउ हयवराहँ ॥
कोडीउ तिण्णि वर-वेणुवाहँ,
वत्तीस सहास णराहिवाहँ ॥
वत्तीस सहासहँ मण्डलाहँ,
कम्मन्ते कोडि पवहइ हलाहँ ॥
णव णिहियउ रयणहँ सत्त सत्त ।
3 13 2-7a. VP.(a) भत्तवारणणं चउरासीहँ च सयसहस्साहँ
तावइया परिसंखा रहाण × × ॥ 4 59.
(b) पुत्ता य पच्चसया । 4 62b.
55 णवणवद् सहास सहागराहँ । 4 2 3a. 55 आकराणां सहस्राणि नवतिर्नवसंयुताः । 4 62.
56 किं वहिण्ण वराणं, भड-संघाणं,
दिट्ठि-जुज्झ वरि मण्डहोँ । 4 8 8b. 56 (a) किं वराकेन लोकेन निहतेनामुनावयोः ।
4 70b.
(b) दृष्टियुदे प्रवर्त्यताम् । 4 71b.
VP. किं वहेण लोयस्स । 4 48a.
57 वेट्टिउ × × ×, वेल्ली-जालेहँ
अहिविचिछय-वग्गीयहँ । 4 12 9a. 57 वाल्मीकि-विवरोवातै(?)रत्युग्रैः समहोरगैः
× × × वल्लीभिः वेष्टितः × × । 4 76.
58 (a) कइलासेँ परिट्टिउ रिसहणाहु ।
4 13 1a. 58 कैलासशिखरे प्राप निर्धृतिं नाभिनन्दनः ।
4 180b.
(b) भरहु वि णिव्वुइ पत्तउ । 4 14 9b.
59 उच्छण्णं णरवर-तरु-जालेँ ।
विमलेक्खुक्क-वसेँ उप्पण्णउ,
धरणीधरु सुरूव-संपण्णउ ॥ 5 1 2b-3.
60 दसहँ सहासहँ सहियउ । 5 2 9b. 60 सहस्राणि दशानेन समं । 5 69a.
61 थिउ छट्ठेववासैँ सुरसारउ,
वग्गयत्त-घेँ थक्कु भडारउ ॥
× × × पारणउ करेप्पिणु,
चउव्ह संवच्छर विहरेप्पिणु ॥ 5 3 1-2.
62. पुणु उप्पण्णु णाणु तहोँ केवळु । 5 3 3b. 62 ततोऽभवत् केवलज्ञानं । 5 71.
63. अट्ट वि पाडिहेर । 5 3 4a. 63 अष्टौ च प्रातिहार्याणि । 5 72b.

64 गणहर णवह लकल वर-साहुँ ॥ 5 3 5a.

65 (a) पेक्खेवि मागत्थम्भु जिनिन्दहों,
मच्छर माणु वि गलिउ णरिन्दहों

(b) सो वि गम्पि समसरणु पइहउ,
जिणु पणवेप्पिणु पुरउ णिविहउ ॥ 5 7 8-9.

66 विहि-मि × × वइरई परिहरियहँ ॥ 5 7 10b.

67 भीम-सुभीमेहँ । 5 7 11a.

68 (a) पुव्व-भवन्तर-णेहँ । 5 7 11b.

(b) तुहँ महु अण-भवन्तरेँ णन्दणु । 5 8 1b.

69 कामुकविमाणु । 5 8 3a.

70 लइ रक्खसिय विज सहुँ हारें । 5 8 3b.

71 दुप्पइसार । 5 8 4b.

72 तीस परम-जोयण-विधिणी,
लङ्काणयरी तुज्झु मई दिणी ॥ 5 8 5.

73 अणु-वि एक-वार लज्जोयण,
लइ पायाललङ्क षणवाहण ॥ 5 8 6.

74 विमलकित्ति-विमलामल-मन्तिहँ परिमिउ । 5 8 8.

75 लङ्काउरिहँ पइहु । 5 8 9a.

76 वहवे कालें × × ×,
अजियजिणहों गउ वन्दणहत्तिहँ ॥ 5 9 1.

77 (a) कइ होसन्ति भवन्तें कालें ।
तुम्हें जेहा । 5 9 3b-4a.

(b) कइ तिल्यर देव अइकन्ता । 5 9 4b.

78 मागहभासपें कइ भहारउ । 5 9 5b.

79 पई जेहउ छवखण्ड-पहाणउ,
भरह-गराहिउ एकु जि राणउ ॥
पई निणु दस होसन्ति णरेसर,
णव वलएव णव जि णारायण,
× × × × णव जि दसाणण ॥ 5 9 7-9.

80 दस-उत्तरेण सएण, भरहु जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥ 5 9 11.

81 सट्ठि सहास हूय वर-पुत्तहुँ । 5 10 4a.

64 नवति: × गणेशा: × साधूनां × लक्षं । 5 73.

65 प्रभामण्डलमेवासौ दृष्ट्वा दूरे जिनोद्भवं ।

सर्वं गर्वं परित्यज्य प्रणनाम × × ॥ 5 94.

VP पेच्छइ तमतिमिरहरं जिणस्स भामण्डलं
दिव्वं । मोत्तूण निययण्वं × × ॥

तत्थेव संनिविट्ठो नचासजे समोसरणे ॥ 5 79b-80.

66 मुक्तावरौ । 5 95a.

67 भीम-सुभीमौ । 5 149a.

68 जन्मान्तरमुत्तप्रीत्या । 5 162a.

69 विमानं कामर्गं नाम । 5 167a.

70 (a) राक्षसी वियां । 5 167a.

(b) ददावसै हारम् । 5 161a.

71 अत्यन्तदुष्प्रवेशः । 5 155b.

72 त्रिशद्भ्योजन-मानाधः सर्वतः × × ×

लङ्केति नगरी ॥ 5 158.

73 षड्भ्योजनीगतं × × × अलङ्कारोदयमित्यम् ॥

5 163a.-164.

VP. पायालङ्कारपुरं × × × से ।

दिनं लब्धोयणमवगाढं ॥ 5 132.

74 विमलामलकान्त्यायाः × × । वेष्टितोसौ ॥

5 169a; 170a

75 प्रविष्टो नगरीं लङ्काम् ॥ 5 177a.

76 वन्दनायान्यदा यातोऽजितं तोयदवाहनः ।

5 184a.

77 भवद्विधजिनेश्वराः × × भविष्यन्त्यपरे कति ।

कति वा समतिकान्ताः ॥ 5 186-187a.

78 भाषाऽर्धभागधी तस्य भाषमाणस्य 5 190a.

79 (a) एकस्वत्सदशोऽतीतश्चकचिद्विधयः पतिः ।

भवानेको × अजिण्यन्ति दशापरे ॥ 5 221.

(b) वायुदेवा भविष्यन्ति नव सार्धं प्रतीश्वरैः ।

चलदेवाश्च तावन्तः ॥ 5 225.

80 (a) प्रायजत् सः । 5 239b

(b) दशाधिकं शतं तेन साकं खेचरभोगिनां

× × × निष्कान्तं । 5 240.

81 पुत्राणां विभ्रतां शक्तिमुत्तमां

जाताः षष्टिसहस्राणां ॥ 5 248.

- 82 एक-दिवसे $\times \times \times$,
वन्दनहस्तिपुं गय कइलासहो ॥ 5 10 5.
- 83 भरह-कियहूँ । 5 10 6a.
- 84 करहूँ किम्पि जिण-भयणहोँ रखणु । 5 10 7b.
- 85 दण्डरयणु $\times \times$ भमाडिउ । 5 10 9a.
- 86 सयल वि छारहोँ पुजु पवत्तिय । 5 11 2b.
- 87 कहवि कहवि । 5 11 3a.
- 88 दुम्मण दीण-वयण $\times \times \times$
सकेय-गयरि संपत्ता । 5 11 4.
- 89 उडुत्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहोँ । 5 11 5b.
- 90 वण-वट्टियहूँ विजु-विफुरियहूँ,
सुविणय $\times \times \times \times$ ॥
जलवुवुव-तरङ्ग-सुर-चावहूँ । 5 12 8.
- 91 तं णिसुणेवि राउ मुच्छंगउ पडिउ । 5 13 4.
- 92 किं सोए किं खन्धावारें । 5 13 7.
- 93 णिवडिय तासु दिट्ठि $\times \times \times$,
जहिँ सुउ महुयरु कमलकमन्तरेँ ॥ 5 14 8.
- 94 जिह धुभगाउ, रस-लम्पडु अच्छन्तउ ।
तिह कामाउरु सवु, कामिणि-वयणासत्तउ ॥ 5 14 9.
- 95 सब्बउ कण्णउ पर-भायणउ । 6 3 2b.
- 96 6 4 5-9a. (Names of Islands)
- 97 माहव-मासहोँ पढम-दिणें,
तहिँ सिरिकण्ठें दिण्णु पयाणउ । 6 5 9b.
- 82 ते कदाचिदयो याताः कैलासं वन्दनार्थिनः ।
5 249a.
- 83 VP. कारियाइ भरहेणं । 5 171a.
- 84 VP. रक्खणत्थं किंचि उवायं लहुं कुणह ।
5 171b.
- 85 दण्डरत्नेन परिक्षेपं प्रचकिरे । 5 250b.
- 86 भस्मसाद् भावमायाताः सुतास्ते । 5 252b.
- 87 कथमपि । 5 253a.
- 88 (a) दुःखितौ । 5 254b.
(b) दीनवदनौ । 5 278b.
- VP. साएयपुरिं समणुपत्तो । 5 175b.
- 89 नायं प्राणास्त्याक्षीन् क्षणाद् । 5 255a.
- 90 फेनोमीन्द्रधनुःस्त्रप्रविद्युवज्जुदसंनिभः ।
5 270a.
- VP. इन्दधणु-फेण-सुविणय-विज्जलया-
कुसुम-बुवुय-सारिच्छा । 5 185.
- 91 VP. राया तं विय सोऊण $\times \times$
मुच्छावसवेम्भलो पडिओ । 5 192.
- 92 VP. किं मज्झ वसुमईए । 5 199a.
- 93 (a) राजीव-सम्पुटेऽपदयद्
द्विरकं स निपीडितम् । 5 305b.
(b) मृति मधुकरः प्राप्तः । 5 307b.
- VP. वेच्छइ भमरं पउम-मज्जे । 5 218b.
- 94 (a) मकरन्दरसासक्तः । 5 307a.
(b) यथाऽयमत्र संश(स)क्तः प्राप्तो मृत्युं मधुव्रतः ।
प्राप्त्याप्तो वयसयेवं सक्ताः क्षी-मुख-पङ्कजे ॥ 5 308.
- VP. जह पउमगन्धल्लुद्धो नट्ठो विय महुयरो
अविजाणो ।
तह जुवइ-वयण-कमले, आसतो चेव नट्ठो हूँ ॥
5 219.
- 95 स्वभाव एष कन्थानां यत्परागार-सेवनम् ।
6 44a.
- VP. होही पर-सोवत्था $\times \times$ वर-कम्मा । 6 20a.
- 96 6 67-69a.
- VP. 6 31-33.
- 97 चैत्रस्य दिवसे प्रथमे $\times \times$ बयौ $\times \times$
असौ द्वीपं वानर-लाञ्छितम् ॥ 6 86.
- VP. चैतस्स पढमदिवसे सिरिकण्ठो निगमओ ।
6 36a.

- 98 इहु तेण समणु खेहु करेंवि । 6 7 1a. 98 (a) ततसैर्महती रन्तुं प्रीतिरस्य समुत्थिता । 6 111a.
 (b) तैरसौ साकं रन्तुं प्रवृत्ते नृपः । 6 114a.
 Vp. कीलणहेउं नरिन्देण । 6 43b.
 99 अवरोहि मि धरावेंवि सई धरेंवि । 6 7 1b. 99 ग्राहयित्वा च तान् । 6 121a.
 VP. वेत्तुण ताण । 6 43a.
 100 गउ किक्कु-महीहर-गिरि-सिहरु,
 चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु णयर । 100 (a) किक्कुमारोहत् । 6 123.
 किउ सहसा सब्बु सुवण्णमउ,
 णामेण किक्कुपुर अण्णमउ ॥ 6 7 2-3. (b) पुरं तत्र × × ख्यातं किक्कुपुराख्यया ॥ 6 123a.
 (c) प्रमाणं योजनान्यस्य चतुर्दशसमन्ततः 6 124a.
 VP. किक्किन्धि पव्वओवरि सुवण्णपायारं ।
 चोहसजोयण-विउलं किक्किन्धिपुरं कयं तेण 6 49.
 101 जहिं चन्दकन्तमणि-चन्दिउ,
 ससि अणेंवि अ-दिअहें जें वन्दिउ । 6 7 4. 101 (a) शशाङ्क-सदृशाकारैर्मणिभिः × × × ×
 रजनीष्वपि कुर्वाणा सन्देहं रजनीकरे ॥ 6 129.
 (b) चन्द्रकान्तमणिच्छायाकल्पितोदारचन्द्रिका । 6 130a.
 102. 6 7 6-7. 102. 6 126-128.
 103 अवरोप्परु विहसन्ति व धरई । 6 7 7b. 103 हसन्य इव शेषाणां भवनानां सुवृत्ताम् । 6 128b.
 104 एक-दिवसे देवागमणु,
 णियवि जन्तु णन्दीसरदीवहों । 104 (a) कदाचिदथ × × व्रजन्तं वन्दनां (३ना)
 वन्दणहत्तिण् सो वि गउ ॥ 6 7 9. भक्त्या द्वीपं नन्दीश्वरश्रुतिम् ।
 पाकशासनमैक्षिष्ठ सत्रा देवैः ॥ 6 137-138b.
 105 स-पसाहणु सपरिवार सघउ,
 मणुसुत्तर महिहरु जाम गउ ॥ (b) अकरोद् गमने मतिम् । 6 142a.
 पडिक्कलिउ ताम गमणु णरहों । 105 (a) खेवरैश्च समं सर्वैः । 6 142b.
 (b) सदाङ्गनः मानुषोत्तरशैलेन
 निवारितगतिः कृतः । 6 143.
 6 8 1-2a.
 106 मई अण्ण-भवन्तरे काई किउ,
 जें सुर गय महु जि विमाणु थिउ ॥ 106. (a) अतिक्रान्तांस्ततो दृष्ट्वा × ×
 वरि धोर वीर-तउ हई करामि,
 णन्दीसरक्खु जें पहरमि ॥ गीर्वाणनिबद्धान × × परिदेवमयो चक्रे । 6 144-145a.
 गउ एम अणेंवि णिय-पट्टणहों,
 संताणु समण्येवि णन्दणहों ॥ (b) मनोरथाः कथं ते कर्मभिर्भ्रमा
 णीसहु जाउ णिविसन्तरेण,
 जिह वज्जकण्डु कालन्तरेण ॥ अशुभैः पूर्वसंचितैः ॥ 6 148.
 तिह इन्दाउहु तिह इन्दमइ,
 तिह मेरु स-मन्दर पवणगइ ॥ (c) तस्मात् करोमि कर्माणि तानि यैरन्यजन्मनि ।
 तिह रविपडु × × ॥ यातुं नन्दीश्वरं द्वीपं गतिमै न विहन्यते ॥
 णवमउ णामें अमरपडु, इति निश्चित्य मनसा न्यस्य राज्यभरं सुते ।
 अभूत् महामुनिर्धारस्य कसर्वपरिग्रहः ॥
 वज्रकण्ठस्ततः ॥ 6 151-153a.
 (d) इन्द्रायुधप्रभोषेवं × × ।
 तत इन्द्रमतो जातो मेरुस्तस्माच्च मन्दरः ।

वासुपुञ्ज-सेयंस-जिणिन्दहो ।

अन्तरे विहि मि परिद्वियउ ॥ 6 8 3-9.

107 तहो पङ्गणे केण वि कह लिहिय ।

दीहरलङ्गल ॥ 6 9 1b-2a.

108 एत्थन्तरे कुविउ णराहिवइ,

'ते मारहु लिहिया जेण कह' ॥ 6 9 4

109 कुल-देवयई ।

6 9 8b.

110 मउडे चिन्धे धए छत्ते लिहाविय । 6 9 9b.

111 विणिण वि सेदिउ वल्ले करेवि थिउ ।

6 10 1b.

112 उप्पणु कइदउ तासु सुउ । × × ×

पडिवल्लहो वि णयणाणन्दु पुणु,

पुणु खयराणन्दु निसालगुण ॥

पुणु निरिणन्दणु । 6 10 2-4a

113 एक्कहिं दिणे उववणु णीसरिउ । 6 10 6.

114 महएवि ताम तहो तक्खणैण,

थणसिहरहिं फाडिय मक्कडेण ॥ 6 10 7.

115 तेण-वि मारायहिं विहु कह । 6 10 8a.

116 उयहिकुमार देउ उप्पणणउ । 6 10 9a.

समीरणगतिः तस्मात्तस्यादपि रविप्रभः ॥

ततोऽमरप्रभो जातः । 6 161a-163a.

(e) श्रेयसो देवदेवस्य वासुपूज्यस्य चान्तरे ।

अमरप्रभसंज्ञेन ॥ 6 216.

VP. सेयंस-भअवओ जिणन्तरे तह य

वासुपुञ्जस्स अमरपहेण ॥ 6 90.

107. VP. तेहि तत्थ आलिहिए

× × × पवङ्गमे दीहणङ्गले । 6 70.

108 केण विवाहे मम चित्रिताः । कपयः × × ॥

× × × करोम्यस्य वधं स्वयम् ॥ 6 173.

VP. कुमारो रुद्रो जेणेए धरणीपिट्ठम्मि

लिहिमा बाणर-अहमा ॥ 6 74a.

तस्स फुडं निगहं काइं ॥ 6 72.

109 VP. देवभूया । 6 75.

110 मौलिकोटिषु ।

ध्वजेषु गुह्यशस्त्रेषु तोरणानां च मूर्धसु ।

शिरस्सु चातपत्राणामेतानां प्रयच्छत ॥

6 190b-191.

VP. छत्तेसु तोरणेषु य धएसु पासाय-सिहरे

मउडेसु ।

कारुण रयणधडिए ठावेह पवङ्गमे सिग्घं ॥ 6 80.

111 श्रेणिद्वयं विजित्वा(त्या?)ऽसौ × × ×

आस्थापयद् वशे राजा । 6 195.

112 (a) तस्य सुतो जातः कपिकेतुः । 6 199a.

(b) सुतः प्रतिबालस्यापि गगनानन्दसंज्ञितः ।

तस्यापि खेवरानन्दस्तस्यापि गिरिनन्दनः ॥ 6 206.

113 अन्यदाऽथ × × निष्क्रान्तो रन्तुमुद्यानं ।

6 228.

114 देव्यास्तस्य पयोधरौ × × कपिना

नखकोटिभिः विपाटितौ ॥ 6 237-238a.

VP. पवंगमो × × नहेहि फाडेइ थणकलसे ।

6 102.

115 निहतो बाणमाकूय तडिकेसेन वानरः ।

6 239b.

VP. राया वि हु तडिकेसो बाणेण पवंगमं हणइ ।

6 103.

116 महोदधिकुमारोऽमृत । 6 243b.

VP. समुप्पन्नो उयहिकुमारो । 6 109.

- 117 बुक्कार-घोर-घग्घर-सरहूँ । 6 11 5b. 117 कृन्मीषणनिःस्वनैः । 6 246b.
VP. (a) महाघोरे । 6 107b.
(b) बुक्कारवं करेन्ता । 6 108b.
- 118 जल्ले थल्ले आयासै ण माइयहूँ 6 11 6b. 118 VP. जलयलायासे । 6 107b.
- 119 अण्णहूँ उम्मूलिय-तरुवरहूँ,
अण्णहूँ संचालिय-महिहरहूँ ॥ 6 11 7. 119 उत्क्षिप्य पर्वतान् केचित्
केचिदुन्मूल्य पादपान् । 6 247a.
VP. के एत्थ सिलाहत्था अवरे
गिरि-विविह-स्वख-हत्था य ॥ 6 108a.
- 120 तिह पहरुपाउ जिह णिहउ कह । 6 12 1b. 120 निहस्य वानरं पाप तवाद्य शरणं कुतः ।
6 249b.
- 121 चिन्तेवि । 6 12 4a. 121 व्यचिन्तयत् । 6 251a.
- 122 के तुम्हहूँ । 6 12 5a. 122 के यूयं । 6 253a.
- 123 महएवि-कल्ले कह धाइयउ । 6 12 7b. 123 अपराधः स्वजायायां हतो योऽसौ प्लवगम् ।
6 255b.
- 124 रिसि-पञ्चणमोकारहूँ बल्लेण,
सुरवरु उप्पण्णु तेण फल्लेण ॥ 6 12 8. 124 साधुप्रसादेन संप्राप्तो देवतामिमां 6 256a.
VP. साहु-पभावेण उदहिकुमार। अहं जाओ ।
6 110b.
- 125 णिउ वि कुसेसु × × × तहूँ,
णिवसह महिरिसि × × × जहूँ 6 13 2. 125 तेन × × असौ गुर्वन्तिकमुपाहृतः । 6 260.
- 126 पुण पुच्छिउ महिरिसि 'धम्मू कहें' ।
6 13 7 a. 126 पप्रच्छतुर्मुनिं धर्मम् । 6 273a
VP. साहुं पुच्छन्ति जिणधम्मं । 6 112b
- 127 जाओ सि आसि कासीविसण्णै । 6 15 2b. 127 अभूत् × × विषये काशीनामनि । 6 318
VP. वाणारसीणै एक्को जाओ । 6 135a
- 128 भज्जेवि कावित्थ-सग्ग-गमणु,
पत्तो सि णवर जोइस-भवणु ॥
तत्थहूँ वि चवेप्पिणु सुखमह,
हूओ सि एत्थ लङ्काहिबह ॥
वाणुकिउ हिण्डेवि भव-गहणै,
उप्पण्णु पवङ्गमु पमय-वणै ॥
पह हउ समाहि-मरणेण सुउ,
पुणु गम्पिणु उवहिकुमारहुउ ॥ 6 15 5-7 128 कापिष्ठगमनं × × अस्य × × भस्मसुपाय-
तम् । ततोसौ × × ज्योतिःसुरोऽभवत् ।
ततः प्रच्युत्य जातस्त्वं विद्युत्केशो नभश्चरः ॥
व्याधोऽपि सुचिरं भ्रान्त्वा भवद्भूममहावने ।
लङ्कायां प्रमदोद्याने शाखामृगगतिं गतः ॥
ततोऽसौ निहतः छयर्थं त्वया बाणेन चापलात् ।
प्राप्य पञ्च-नमस्कारं जातोऽयं सागरामरः ॥
6 325-328
VP. जोइसवासिणणं पत्ते ।
तओ सुओ समाणो इहतडिकेसो तुमं समुप्पण्णो ।
वाहो वि परिभमिता संसारे वाणरो जाओ ॥
6 142b-143
- 129 रल्ले सुकेसु भवेवि । 6 15 9b. 129 सुकेश-संज्ञके पुत्रे संक्रम्य निजं पदम् ।
6 334a
- 130 अङ्गहूँ मोडन्ति बलन्ति हत्थ । 7 2 8b. 130 चक्रे देहस्य बलनं स्फुटतसन्विकृतस्वनम् ।
6 367a
- 131 (a) पुर उज्जोवन्तिय दीवि जेम, पच्छह
अन्धारु करन्ति तेम ॥ 7 3 8 131 ततोऽसौ चन्द्रलेखेव व्यतीयाय नभश्चरान् ।
पर्वता इव ते प्राप्ताः श्यामतां शोकवाहिनः ॥
(b) ससि-जोण्हणै विणु णं महिहरिन्द । 7 4 3b. 6 424

- गणियारिणं बाल, गिय किक्किन्धहों पासु 132 अभाषयदिमां बालां ततोऽन्यं व्योमचारिणम् ।
 किह । सरि-सलिल-रहल्लुणं कलहंसहों कल- धात्री सदःसरस्यब्जं हंसीमुत्कलिका यथा ॥ 6 415
 हसि जिह ॥ 7 3 10
- भजन्ति स्वम्भ विहडन्ति मञ्च ॥ 7 9 4a. 133 मञ्चस्य स्वम्भमादाय वभज्जांसे परः कपिः ।
 6 441a
- लङ्काहिउ पत्तु सुकेसु ताम । 7 5 6b. 134 सुकेशो राक्षसाधिपः x x x आयातः ।
 6 450a.
- किणं पाराउट्टणं बल-समुहं । 7 6 1b. VP. सुकेसिराया समणुपत्तो । 6 18 3b
- जें विजयसीहु हउ भुय विसालु, 135 तेनैकेन विना सैन्यमित्तश्चेतश्च तदगतम् ।
 सो गिउ कियन्त-दन्तन्तरालु ॥ 7 9 7 6 454a
- घण-पडलईं गिण्वि । 7 10 2a. 136 निहतश्च तव भ्राता येन पापेन वैरिणा
 सहसारकुमारहों देवि रज्जु । 7 10 3a. प्रापितोऽसौ महा निद्रा ॥ 6 498
- किक्किन्धाहिवो वि । 137 दृष्ट्वा शरदि तोयदम् । 6 503a.
- गउ वन्दणहत्तिणं मेरु सो-वि ॥ 7 10 4b. 138 सहस्रारं सुतं राज्ये स्थापयित्वा । 6 505a.
- जोवइ व पईहिय-छोयणेहिं, 139 गतो मेरं किक्किन्धो वन्दिदुं जिनम् । 6 508
- हसइ व कमलायर-आणणेहिं ॥ 6 518b.
- गायइ व भमर-महुअरि-सरेहिं, (b) अभ्युत्थानं करोतीव नमनं च नमत्तः ।
 पहाइ व गिम्मल-जल-गिउज्जरेहिं ॥ 6 515b.
- धीसमइ व ललिय-लयाहरेहिं,
 पणवइ व फुल्ल-फल-गुरुभरेहिं ॥
- 7 10 1-8
- महु महिदरो वि किक्किन्धु वुत्तु । 141 पूर्वतोऽपि स किक्किन्धः प्रख्यातः x x
 7 11 1a. पूर्व तु मधुरित्यासीत् ॥ 6 522
- पइट्ट लङ्क । 7 14 8b. 142 प्रविष्टास्ते ततो लङ्कां । 6 565a.
- छब्बीस वि सहसईं पेक्खणयहुं । 143 षड्विंशति सहस्राणि च योषिताम् । 7 25b
- 8 1 6a.
- अट्टायाल-सहस-बरजुवइहिं । 8 1 8b. 144 चत्वारिंशत्सहस्राणिः सहस्राणि च योषितां
 7 24b.
- तं मालि सुमालि करे भरइ । 8 2 9b. 145 अथ मालिनमित्यूचे सुमाली । 7 41a.
- मोक्कल-केस णारि । 8 3 1b. 146 वनिताः x x मुक्तकेदयः । 7 47b.
- विड्डु गिडालें मालि णाराणं । 8 9 1b. 147 मालिनो भालदेशेऽथ x शरं x निचखान ।
 7 85
- रुहिरायम्विरु । 8 9 3a. 148 रक्ताहणितदेहम् । 7 86a.
- वाम-पाणि धणें देवि अखन्तिणं, 149 संस्तम्भ्य वेदनां क्रोधान्मालिनाऽप्यमरोत्तमः
 निण्णु गिडालें सुराहिउ सत्तिणं ॥ 8 9 4 ललाटस्य तटे शक्या हतः ॥ 7 86
- सं गिसुणेंवि गउ चोइउ जौवेहिं, 150 तद् वधार्थं गतं शकं अनुमार्गेण गत्वरं ।
 ससहरपुरउ परिट्टिउ तौवेहिं ॥ 8 10 6. उवाच प्रणतः सोमः ॥ 7 91
- महु आदेसु देहि परमेसर । 8 10 7a. 151 खयं मे यच्छ शासनम् । 7 92b.
- इन्दीवरच्छि पङ्कथ-वयणि । 9 2 2b. 152 नीलोत्पलक्षणां पद्मववत्राम् । 7 150a.

- 153 कसु केरी $\times \times \times$ तुहुँ । 9 2 3a. 153 कस्याऽसि दुहिता बाळे । 7 159a.
 154 वोमविन्दु णिवह । 154 व्योमविन्दोरहुँ सुता । कैकसीति भवत्सेवां
 हुँ तामु धूय $\times \times \times$ कहकसि णामे $\times \times \times$ ॥ कर्तुं पित्रा निरुपिता ॥ 7 162
 गुरु-वयणेहिँ आणिय एउ वणु ।
 तउ दिण्णी ॥ 9 4b-6
 155 अट्ठण्णणिमित्तहिँ जाणण्ण, 155 ततोऽष्टाङ्गनिमित्तज्ञः $\times \times$ रत्नश्रवाः
 खुच्चइ रयणासव-राणण्ण ॥ $\times \times \times$ व्यङ्ग्योत् । 7 185
 156 होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णि । 9 3 3a. VP. अट्ठनिमित्तधरो $\times \times$ नेमिन्तिओ ॥ 7 80
 157 जो परिपालिज्जइ पण्णएहिँ । 9 4 3a. 156 उत्पत्त्यन्ते त्रयः पुत्राः । 7 186a.
 157 नागेन्द्रकृतरक्षेण । 7 219a.
 VP. नागसहस्सेणं विय जो सो रक्सिज्जइ । 7 95.
 158 दहसुहु दहसिरु जणेण किउ । 9 4 9b. 158 यातोऽसौ तद्वकाननसंज्ञताम् । 7 222b.
 VP. कयं दहसुहो नामं । 7 96.
 159 आणन्देँ कहि मि ण माइयहिँ । 9 5 2b. 159 VP. न मायइ नियगेसु अजेसु । 7 154.
 160 परिचिन्तिउ णउ सामण्णु णरु । 9 5 5a. 160 महानेष नरः कोऽपि भवितेति व्यचिन्तयत् ।
 7 218b.
 VP. चिन्तेइ तो मणेणं होहिइ एसो महापुरिसो । 7 94.
 161 णहेँ जन्तउ पेक्खेँवि वइसवणु, 161 (a) वैश्रवणं वीक्ष्यांचक्रे । 7 233b.
 पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणु' । 9 5 8b. (b) $\times \times$ पप्रच्छेति स मातरम् । 7 234.
 (c) अम्ब कोऽयम् ॥ 7 235a.
 162 (a) ते णिसुणेँवि $\times \times$ वज्जरिउ । 162 ततः साऽकथयत्तस्य मातृस्त्रीय एष ते ।
 $\times \times$ । 9 6 1 7 236a.
 (b) इहु माह तुहारउ वइसवणु । 9 6 3b.
 163 कमागय । 9 6 4b. 163 कुलकमायाताम् । 7 238a
 164 कह्यहुँ माणेसहुँ राय-सिय । 9 6 5b. 164 लक्ष्मीं कदा तु त्वं प्राप्स्यसि ॥ 7 241a.
 165 गय त्रिणि वि भीसणु भीम-वणु । 9 7 1b. 165 (a) प्राप्तं $\times \times$ भीमं नाम महावनम् ।
 7 257a.
 (b) सुभीषणम् । 7 259b.
 166 जहिँ णीसामन्तेहिँ अययरेँहिँ, 166 सुसाजगरनिःश्वासप्रेक्षितोदारपादपैः ।
 होलन्ति डाल सहुँ तरुवेँहिँ । 9 7 3a. 7 258a.
 167 जा अट्ठक्खेँहिँ पसिडि गय । 9 7 6a. 167 विद्यान्वाष्टाक्षरी । 7 264a.
 168 सच्च-कामण-रुय । 9 7 6b. 168 सर्वकामाजरा । 7 264b.
 VP. सच्चकामा । 7 107b.
 169 पुणु काहय सोलह-अक्खरिय, 169 ततो जपितुमारब्धाः सुचिताः षोडशाक्षरम् ।
 जय (?) कोडि-सहास-द्वोत्तरिय ॥ मन्त्र-कोटि-सहस्राणि यस्यावृत्तिर्दशोदिताः 7 266
 VP. अविक्रण समादत्ता विज्जा वि हुँ सोलसक्खर
 निबद्धा ।
 दह-कोडि-सहस्राहं जीसे मन्ताण परिवारो ॥ 7 108.

- 170 वञ्छत्यल्ले पवड सुकोमल्लेण,
कण्णावयंसणीलुप्पलेण ॥ 9 8 5
- 171 ऐहु णरु.....कट्टमड । 9 8 7
- 172 जक्खहो वज्जरिड भणद्धियहो । 9 8 8b.
- 173 कं झायहो कवणु देड धुण्हो । 9 9 4b.
- 174 डवसग्गु बोह पारम्भियड । 9 9 6a.
- 175 वडुरुवेहि । 9 9 6a.
- 176 आसीविस-विसहर अजयेरहि, सहूल-सीह-
कुजर वरेहि ॥
गय-भूय-पिसाएहि रक्खसेहि, गिरि-पवण
हुआसण-पाउसेहि ॥ 9 9 7-8
- 177 सयलु वि वन्धु-जणु कलुण्ड कन्दन्तु ।
9 10 2.
- 178 मेरुद्धि पिट्ठिज्जन्ताह । 9 10 8a.
- 179 सिर-कमलह ताह मि केराह,
रावणहो गम्पि दरिसावियह । 9 11 7-8a.
- 180 सिर अगगए घत्तिड $\times \times \times \times$ भाहहि ।
9 11 3a-4
- 181 ते झाणहो चलिय मणासणड 9 11 5a.
- 182 विज्हु सहासु उप्पण्णु । 9 11 9a.
- 183 PC. 9 12 1-8. RP. 7 324-332 and VP. 7 135 142 enumerate the Vidyās several names are common.
184. Similarly cf. PC. 9 13 1, RP. 7 333 and VP. 7 144 and PC. 9 13 3, RP. 7 334 VP. and VP. 7 145.
- 185 गामेण सयपडु णयरु किड । 9 13 6a
- 186 ते रिद्धि सुणेवि दसाणणहो,
आयह कइ-जाडहाण-वलह । 9 13 96 a.
- 187 साहेप्पिणु चन्वहासु,
गड अहिमुहु मेरु महीहरासु । 01 16
- 188 एत्तिए आवह चइसरहु ताम । 10 1 7a.
- 170 विशले हृदये चकुरवतंसेन ताडनम् ।
7 279b.
- 171 काष्ठमया इमे । 7 278a.
- 172 यक्षः $\times \times$ अनादृत इति ख्यातः । 7 267.
VP. जक्खो आणाडिओ नामं । 7 109.
- 173 आराधयत वा देवं कतरम् । 7 282b
VP. कयरं देवं विचिन्तेह । 7 115b.
- 174 VP. धोरुवसगं कुणह तेसि । 7 116b.
- 175 नानारूपधराः । 7 286b.
VP. विविहेहि रुवेहि । 7 117b.
- 176 RP. 7 287-289 mention सर्प, केशरिन्, वंश, हस्तिन्, मरुत्, दाव, स, मुद्र, and VP. 7 118-120 mention बैयाल, वाणमन्तर, गह, भूया विसहर, सीह.
- 177 अन्तःपुरं च कुर्वाणं विप्रलार्पं मनच्छिदम् ।
7 298a.
VP. अन्तेडरं विलावं कुणमाणं बन्धव
य । 7 123a.
- 178 ताड्यमाना च चाण्डालैः । 7 295a.
- 179 पुरो दशाननस्यापि मूर्धा भ्रात्रोर्निपातितः
7 308b.
- 180 तयोरपि पुरो मूर्धा दशग्रीवस्य पातितः ।
7 309a
- 181 येन तौ...प्राप्तावीषद् ध्यान-विकम्पनम् ।
- 182 VP. सहस्सं विजाणे $\times \times$ सिद्धं । 7 130
- 185 स्वयंप्रभसिति ख्यातं नगरं च निवेक्षितम् ।
7 337a.
- 186 ते रत्नश्रवजं श्रुत्वा विद्यालिङ्गितवक्षसम् ।
सर्वतो रक्षसां संघाः प्राप्ताः ॥ 7 347.
- 187 संसाध्य चन्द्रहासं शैलराजं गतो भ्राता,
वन्दितुं जिनपुङ्गवान् ॥ 4 36.
- 188 क्षणमात्रं ततोऽत्रैव स्थानं कुर्वन्तु सज्जनाः ।
8 38b.

- 189 दीसइ सुणासु $\times \times \times$ 189 नेत्र-कान्ति-नदी-सेतु-बन्ध-सन्निभ-नासिकाम् 8 62b.
 गं गयण-जलहों किउ सेउ-बन्धु ॥ 10 3 7
- 190 दहगीव-कुमारहों लहेंवि चित्तु। 10 4 1a. 190 cf. अभिप्राय-कौविदः। 8 78a.
 191 तं बहुवर $\times \times \times$ विसइ सयंपहु पट्टणु। 191 समं तथा ततो यातः स्वयंप्रभुपुरं कृती। 8 81a.
 10 4 9a.
- 192 जलहरवर गामें गिरि विसालु। 10 5 2a. VP. पत्तो सयंपहपुरं तीएँ समं दहमुहो। 8 22a.
 193 कुमारिहिँ छह सहास। 10 5 3a. 192 नाम्ना मेघवरं गिरिम्। 8 90a.
 194 रयणासव-गन्दणु $\times \times \times$ । VP. मेहवरं पव्वयं पत्तो। 8 29b.
 सइसत्ति दिहु परमेसरीहिँ ॥ 10 5 5a-5a. 193 षट् सद्वस्त्राणि कन्यानाम्। 8 95b.
 195 तउ अम्हई कारणे दुहु मरणु। 10 6 6a. 194 ता युगपद् दृष्ट्वा कन्या रत्नश्रवःसूतम्। 8 99a.
- 196 किर काई सियालहिँ बाहएहिँ 10 6 7a 196 cf. VP. गच्छस्स किं य कीरइ बहुएसु
 वि वायसेसु मिलिएसु। 8 45a.
- 197 बडा विसहर-पासेँहिँ। 10 6 8a. 197 नागपादौः $\times \times \times$ बद्ध्वा। 8 135b.
 VP. अह बन्धइ नागपासेहिँ। 8 51b.
- 198 आमेछेंवि पुजेंवि। 10 7 1 a. 198 मोचितास्ते ततस्ताभिः पूजां च परि-
 लम्बिताः। 8 136a.
- 199 पैत्तहे वि कुम्भपुरें कुम्भयणु। 10 7 4a. 199 (a) अथ कुम्भपुरे। 8 142a.
 (b) भास्करश्रवणः। 8 148a.
 VP. तस्यैव कुम्भनयरे। 8 57a.
- 200 बयणालङ्कार-दूउः। 10 7 6 a. 200 दूतो वाक्यालङ्कारसंज्ञितः। 8 165a.
 VP. वयणालङ्कारद्वयं। 8 67a.
- 201 पइदु गम्पि। तेहि मि किउ अब्भुथाणु किं पि। 10 7 7 उपचारं च संप्राप्तः कृतकं लोकमार्गतः। 8 164
- 202 पोसउ णिवारि इउ कुम्भयणु। 10 7 8 a. 202 तेऽयुक्तं $\times \times$ प्रसक्तचेतसं पौत्रं णिवारयितु-
 मात्मनः। 8 168b.
- 203 एयहों पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क, पइवेसउ पुणु-वि करेवि सइ ॥ 10 8 3 203 अलङ्कारोदयं $\times \times \times$ तदेव विवरं भूयः
 प्रवेष्टुमभिवाञ्छसि ॥ 8 176
 VP. पुणरवि धरिणीविवरं $\times \times$ किं पवि-
 सिउं मइसि ॥ 8 75b.
- 204 कहों तणउ धणउ कहों तणउ इन्दु। 10 8 7 a. 204 कोऽसौ वैश्रवणो नाम को वेन्द्रः परिभा-
 च्यते। 8 181a.
 VP. को वेसमणो नाम को वा वि हु
 मण्णइ इन्दो। 8 77a.
- 205 पई पठसु करेप्पिणु वलि-विहाणु। 10 8 9 a. 205 शिरस्तावत् पातयामि हवे बलिम्। 8 183b.

- 206 विणिवाण दूण एण ।
परिममइ अयसु परमण्डलैहँ ॥
10 8 10 α 11α.
- 207 जीसारिड दूड ।
10 9 1α.
- 208 गिरि-गुञ्जल्लै ।
10 9 8α.
- 209 सर-मण्डड किड तहिँ दससिरेण ।
10 11 1b.
- 210 धणु पाडिड × × ×,
दइमुद-रहु किड सय-मण्ड-मण्डु ।
10 11 6.
- 211 हड धणड सिण्डिवालेण उरसै ।
10 11 8α.
- 212 णिड णिध-सामन्तैहँ दइसवणु ।
10 11 9α.
- 213 धण-विन्दइ ।
11 1b.
- 214 जिणालाहँ ।
11 1b.
- 215 पुच्छिड पुणु सुमालि दइगीवै । 11 1 1b.
- 216 (a) कइइ सुमालि दसाणणहँ । 11 1 9α.
(b) जिणमवणइ × × ×
एयइ हरिसेणहँ केराइ । 11 1 9b.
- 217 एयइ तेण वि णिम्मियइ
× × × कुन्दुजलइ । 11 2 9α.
- 206 अकीर्तिरुद्रवत्युर्वी लोके क्षुद्रवधे कृते ।
8 189b.
- VP. दूण मारिण-वि सुहडाण जसो न
निष्पडइ ।
- 207 दूतः × × क्षिप्रं निष्कासितो । 8 192b.
- VP. दूओ × × निच्छुओ । 8 84b.
- 208 गुञ्जाल्लस्य × × × पर्वतस्य । 8 201α.
- VP. गुञ्ज(अ)-वरपव्वयं । 8 88b.
- 209 ततः वाणैर्दशाननः मण्डपं च वनं चक्रे ।
8 235b.
- VP. दइमुहो गयणे सरमण्डवं कुणइ ।
8 117b.
- 210 दशासस्याच्छिनत्तपार्प चक्रे चैतं रथच्युतम् ।
VP. चावं दुहा विणकं रहो य संचुण्णिओ ।
8 118b.
- 211 हृदये × × मिण्डिमालेन × × अघान
कैकसेयस्तम् । 8 239.
- VP. मिण्डिमालेण वच्छत्थलम्मि पइओ धणओ ।
8 120.
- 212 सृलैः × × × नीतो धनदः । 8 241b.
- VP. भिच्चेहि रणे वेसमणो गेण्डिऊण हव्वुत्तो ।
8 122.
- 213 सुमहान्तः पयोमुचः । 8 274b.
- VP. मेहा इव । 8 136b.
- 214 जिनालयाः । 8 276b.
- VP. जिणालया । 8 138b.
- 215 अथासावन्यदाऽपुच्छत् सुमालिनम् ।
8 272α
- VP. पुच्छइ दसाणणो × × य सुमालि ।
8 135b.
- 216 सुमाली तमयाऽगदत् । × × अम्मि × × ×
विराजन्ते जिणालयाः कारिता हरिपेणेन ॥
8 275-277α.
- VP. भणइ सुमाली दसाणणं । तेण इमे
× × जिणालया करिया ॥ 8 137
- 217 तेनामी कारिताः । 8 399α
- VP. तेण इमे × × कारिया धवल्लुत्ता ।
8 209α.

- 218 गड सुणन्तु हरिसेण-कहाणड,
सम्मेय-हरिहिं सुकु पयाणड । 11 3 1.
- 218 (a) हरिसेणस्य चरितं श्रुत्वा
× × × प्रस्थितः पुनः । 8 401.
(b) सम्मेदभूवरस्यान्ते × × ×
चकार शिबिरम् । 8 405
VP. (c) हरिसेण-कहं सौकण
× × × पथिओ सहसा । 8 211.
(b) अवहणो × × ×
सम्मेय-पव्वय नियम्बं । 8 212a.
- 219 इन्दु वि चडेंवि ण सकियड
खन्धासणें पयहें वारणहें । 11 3 9a.
- 219 (a) इन्द्रेणाप्युज्झितो धर्तुमसमर्थेन वारणः ।
8 412b.
(b) मन्ये पुरन्दरः स्यापि दुर्प्रदोऽयम् । 8 413a.
- 220 सव्वक्खिय-सुन्दर । 11 4 2a.
- 220 VP. सुपहद्विय-सव्वज्जं । 8 215b.
- 221 (a) सत्त समुत्तङ्गड णव वीहर ।
11 4 3a.
(b) महु-पिङ्गल-लोयणु । 11 4 4a.
(c) वट्ट° × × कुम्भत्थलु । 11 4 6a.
(d) गलिय-गण्डत्थलु । 11 4 6b.
- 221 (a) हस्तानां सप्तकं तुज्जं दशकं परिणाहतः ।
8 418a.
VP. सत्तुस्सेहं नव-हत्थं आययं । 8 215a.
(b) मधुपिङ्गललोचनः । 8 418b.
VP. महुपिङ्गललोयणं । 8 215b.
(c) वृत्तं 'महाकुम्भम्' । 8 420a.
(d) गलदूगण्ड° । 8 421a.
- 222 (a) विजुल-विलसित-करणें,
तावेहिं पच्छलें चडिड । 11 6 5-6.
(b) अप्फालिड । 11 6 6b.
- 222 (a) विद्युद्विलसितेन × × कर(र)णेन
ततो × × उत्पत्य × × ×
आरुक्षन् मतङ्गजम् । 8 339.
VP. विजुलविलसिएण × × चडिओ ।
8 176a.
(c) आरुफालनैः । 8 343a.
VP. अप्फालणेहिं । 8 177b.
- 223 मेळिड कुमुम-वासु सुर-विन्दें 11 7 6b.
- 223 सकुमुसा मुक्ताः साधुवादाः × × सुरैः ।
8 431a.
- 224 तिजगविहसणु णामु पगासिड 11 8 1a.
- 224 त्रिलोकमण्डनाभिख्यां प्रापायं दशवक्तः ।
8 432a.
VP. भुवणालङ्कारनामधेयं । 8 225.
- 225 थिडसहसा-करि-कह-अणुराइड,
तदिं अवसरें भडु पकु पराइड 11 8 2
- 225 स्थिते दशमुखे दन्तिकथया × × × सहसा
× × प्रातः पुरुषः । 8 436b-437a.
VP. गयकहासतो ताव य समागओ खेयरो ॥
8 226b-227a.
- 226 पहर-विहुर । 11 8 3a.
- 226 संप्रहारव्रणः × × दर्शयज्ज(ञ)र्जरां तनुं ।
8 438
VP. पहरणज्जजियतणु । 8 227b.
VP. गओ सिग्घं । 8 236b.
- 227 थिडिसें × × × पराइड । 11 9 1b.
- 228 विदंसिड असिपत्तवणु । 11 9
- 228 VP. विदंसिया य नरया । 8 237a.

- 229 एम भणवि नीसरिड ससाहणु 11 10 6b. 229 VP. निमगओ जमो ××
रहगयतुरजसहिओ । 8 238.
- 230 तं निमुणेंवि ×××
किर निगगइ सण्णहेंवि पुरन्दर,
भगएँ ताम मन्ति थिउ 11 13 1-2a. 230 इति श्रुत्वा सुराधीशः संप्रामाय कृतोद्यतिः
निरुद्धो मन्त्रिवर्गेण । 8 487.
- 231 सुरसंगीयणयरु जमरायहें । 11 13 6b. VP. एयं जमस्स वयणं सुणिऊण रणारम्भं
कुब्बन्तो ×× मन्तीहि निवारिओ । 8 252.
- 232 दहमुहो वि जमउरि उच्छुरयहें
किक्किन्धउरि देवि सुरयहें । 11 13 8. 231 प्राप्य वा सुरसंगीतपुरस्य पतितां यमः ।
8 494a.
- 232 नगरं सूर्यरजसे ददौ किक्किन्धसंज्ञकं
तथर्क्षरजसे किक्कुपुरम् । 8 497b-498a.
- VP. अह रावणो-वि पत्तो आइवरयस्स देइ
किक्किन्धी । रिक्खरयस्स वि दिन्नं रिक्खपुरं ।
8 255.
- 233 गड लङ्गहें सवडंमुहउ
णहें लग्ग विमाणें मणोहरउ । 11 13 9. 233 आरुह्य पुष्पकं चारुविमानम् । 8 502b.
- 234 भीषणं । 11 14 1a. 234 °भीषणम् । 8 509a.
- 235 किं तमालतरु-पन्तिउ । 11 14 3a. 235 तमालवनसंज्ञाशम् । 8 508b.
- 236 (a) इन्दणील । 11 14 3b. 236 नाना-रत्न-कर-व्रातम् । 8 509b.
- (b) मरगयं । 11 14 4b.
- (c) सूरकन्ति-मणिं । 11 14 5b.
- 237 °जल-कडोलउ । 11 14 6b. 237 °कर्मिसंहतिम् । 8 508b.
- 238 परिभमन्ति ×××जलयर । 11 14 7b. 238 महाप्राहसमाकुलम् । 8 508a.
- 239 जणु नीसरिड सवु परिओसें । 11 14 9a. 239 सर्वे पौराः समागल ××× आनर्तुः ।
8 521.
- VP. सव्वे वि नायर-जणो विणिग्गओ अहिसुहो ।
8 271b.
- 240 गन्द-वद्ध-जय-सह-पडत्तिहि 11 14 10a. 240 जय नन्द चिरंजीव वर्धस्वो देहि संततम् ।
इति मङ्गलवाक्यानि प्रयुज्जानाः । 8 505.
- 241 °अगवपत्तं । 11 14 10. 241 गृहीतार्थम् । 8 519.
- 242 (a) लङ्काहिबह पइहु पुँ । 11 14 11a. 242 (a) प्रविवेश निजामीशो लङ्काम् ।
8 518b.
- (b) जिह सुरवइ । 11 14 11b. VP. लङ्कापुरी पविट्ठो दहवयणो । 8 201b.
- (b) त्रिदशेश इव । 8 518b.
- 243 ता मेरुहें ममेंवि, जिणवरु णवेंवि,
तहिँ जें पडीवड आवइ । 12 1 9b. VP. इन्द-सम-विभवो । 8 201b.
- 244 गड एक-दिवसेँ सुर-सुन्दरिहें ॥
जा अवहरणेण तण्यरिहें ॥ 243 VP. जम्बुद्वीवं पयाहिणं काउं नमिऊण
जिणहराई ××× पुणो एइ । 9 3.
- 244 कन्यां नम्रा तनूदरी गतस्ते नयितुं यावद्
निप्रमिस्तावद् ×× चन्द्रनखां जहे ॥ 9 24-25.

- ता ××× चन्दणहि हरिय खर-दूसणैहि । 12 3 2-3. VP. जात्रच्चिय दहवयणो विवरोक्खो ××× तणुक्खु कारणत्थं ताव खरदूसणैणं ××× हरिया चन्दणही । 9 11-12.
- 245 जिह कण्ण तेव पर-भायणिय । 12 4 4. 245 कन्या नाम ×× देया परस्मायेव निश्चयात् । 9 32. VP. अन्नस्स होइ ××× कच्चा । 9 15.
- 246 चउदह सहास विजाहरहुँ । 12 4 5. 246 VP. विजाहराण ××× चोइस सहस्ता । 9 16.
- 247 वणै णिवसन्तिथेहँ ××× सुउ डप्पण्णु विराहिउ । 12 4 9. 247 असूत च सुतं ××× विपिनवासया । ×× विराधिताभिख्यां प्राप्तः । 9 42-44. VP. सा दारयं पत्न्या नामेण विराहियकुमारं । 9 21.
- 248 एत्थन्तेरै जम-जुरावणैण ××× रावणैण ॥ पट्टविउ महामइ दूउ तहिँ ××× वालि जहिँ ॥ 12 5 1-2. 248 (a) यमस्य परिमर्दकः । (b) दशास्येन ततो दूतः प्रेषितोऽसौ महामतिः । 9 51a. VP. अह रावणेण तइया वालि-नरिन्दस्स पेसिओ दूओ । 9 24.
- 249 ××× पुणु सररउ, जमु भजैवि तहौ पइसारु कउ । 12 5 12. 249 यमाराति समुद्वास्य ××× अर्करजाः स्थापितः । 9 54. VP. रिक्खरयाइच्चरया ××× लिय-रज्जे ठविया मए ×× जिणिळ्ळण जमं । 9 27.
- 250 आउ ××× णमहि तुहुँ । 12 5 14a. 250 एहि प्रणामं मे कुरु । 9 56. VP. (a) लहुं एहि । 9 26. (b) कुणह पणामं । 9 28.
- 251 बलैवि थिउ अण्णमणु । 12 6 1. 251 विमुखं ज्ञात्वा । 9 58.
- 252 सीहविलम्बिणैण । 12 6 6. 252 नाम्ना व्याघ्रविलम्बीति । 9 64. VP. वग्घविलम्बी । 9 31.
- 253 भरै वालि देउ किं पई ण सुउ ××× ॥ जो णिविसद्धेण पिहिवि कमइ, चत्तारि वि सायर परिभमइ ॥ 12 6 8. 253 चतुःसमुद्रपर्यन्तं जम्बूद्वीपं क्षणेन यः । त्रिः परीत्य ××× पुनरागमत् ॥ 9 6. VP. (a) रे दूय किं न-याणसि वालि । 9 32. (b) चउसागरपेरन्तं जम्बुद्वीवं पयाहिणं काउं । 9 3.
- 254 पणवेप्पिणु तिलोकाहिवइ, सामण्णहौ अण्णहौ णउ णवइ ॥ 12 11 2. 254 अन्वं न प्रणमामीति जिनपादाब्जयुग्मतः । 9 84. VP. मोत्तूण जिणवरिन्दं न पडइ चलणेसु अन्नस्स । 9 29.
- 255 गुरु गायणचन्दु णामेण जहिँ । 12 11 6. 255 गगनचन्द्रस्य गुरोः । 9 90. VP. मुणिगयणचन्दस्स । 9 46.
- 256 अत्तावण-सिलहँ । 12 11 9b. 256 VP. आयावन्तं सिलावहे । 9 61.

सिरिप्पह भइणि तहों,
सुग्गीवें दिण्ण दसाण्हों । 12 12 1

विजाहरु णामें जलणसिहु ।
तहों धीय सुतार-णाम जेरेंण,
मग्गिज्जइ दससयगइ-वरेंण ॥
गुरु-वयणें तासु ण पट्टविय,
सुग्गीवहों णवर परिट्टविय ॥
परिणैवि कण्ण णिय णियय-गुरु,
दससयगइहें वि विरहग्गि गुरु ॥
पज्जलइ ॥ 12 12 4b-8a.

विजाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि
णिच्चालोयपुरवरे ।
परिणैवि वलइ जाम ता धम्भिउ
पुप्फविमाणु अम्बरे ॥ 13 1 1.

णं कञ्जण-सेलें पवण-गमणु । 13 1 5.

णीसवउ हूयउ किङ्किणीउ । 13 1 6.
मारिच्चें लुच्चइ देव देव,
स-भुअङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेम ॥
लम्बिय-थिर-थोर-पलम्ब-वाहु,
अञ्जलइ कइलासहों उवरी साहु ॥
मेरु व अकम्पु ॥ 13 2 5-7a.

257 दशग्रीवाय सुग्रीवो वितीर्य श्रीप्रभाम् ।
9 100.

VP. सुग्गीवो वि हु कजं सिरिप्पभं
देइ रक्खसिन्दस्स । 9 50.

258 (a) हुताशनशिखस्यासीत् सुता × × × ।
सुतारेति गता ख्याति × × तां
साहसगतिर्नाम्ना × × दूतैरयाचत ॥
10 2-6.

(b) ततो मुनिगिरं ज्ञात्वा × × ×
सुग्रीवाय सुता दत्ता × × × ।
कृत्वा पाणिगृहीतां तां सुग्रीवः पुण्यसंचयः ।
इयाय ॥ 10 10-11.

(c) चक्राङ्कस्य शरीरजः × × ×
कामाग्निदग्धः ॥ 10 13-14.

VP. (a) जलणसिहु-खेयर-सुया
× × × तारा नामेण ।
साहसगई × × अहिलसइ परिणैउं ॥ 10 2-3.

(b) सुग्गीवस्स वरतणू दत्ता ।
परिणैऊण सुतारा सुग्गीवो ॥ 10 8-9.

259 (a) विद्याधरकुमार्यः । 9 101.

(b) निलालोकेऽथ नगरे
× × रम्भावलीं सुतां ।
उपयम्य पुरी यातो निजां
× × नभसा × × × ।
सहसा पुष्पकं सम्भमार ॥ 9 102-104

VP. निच्चालोए नयरे × ×
रयणावलि ति दुहिया × × × ।
तीए विवाहइउं पुप्फविमाणट्टियस्स गयणयले
वच्चन्तस्स निरुद्धं जाणं ॥ 9 52-53.

260 मेरोरिव तटं प्राप्य सुमहद् वायुमण्डलम् ।
9 104.

261 शब्दभग्ने घण्टादिजघ्ननि । 9 105.

262 (a) मारीचस्तत आचक्षौ × × × ।
'शृणु देवैष कैलाशे स्थितः प्रतिमया मुनिः ॥
9 107.

(b) आशकारिकराकारप्रलम्बितभुजद्वयं ।
पञ्चगाम्यामिवाश्लिष्टं महाचन्दनपादपम् ॥ 9 127.

(c) मुनिश्चलम् । 9 128

VP. (a) साहिउं पयत्तो मारीई । 9 55.

(b) पलम्बभुयजुयलं । 9 62a.

(c) मेरुं पिव निच्चलं । 9 62b.

- 263 ओसारि विमाणु दवत्ति देव, 13 2 9.
फुट्टइ ण जाव ।
- 264 तं माम-वयणु णिसुणेत्पिणु । 13 2 10.
265 किं थम्भिउ विमाणु । 13 3 9.
266 उम्मुल्लेवि कहलासु जे सायरे धिवमि । 13 3 10b.
- 267 तलु भिन्देवि पइहु । 13 4 1b.
- 268 भासन-कम्पु जाउ पायालयले 13 6 1b.
धरणिन्दरायहो ।
- 269 रेहइ फणालि मणि-विप्फुरन्ति ॥ 13 6 9.
270 दहसुहु कुम्मागारु किउ । 13 6 10b.
- 271 बोराराउ मेळिओ । 13 7 1b.
- 272 भत्तार-भिव्व महु देहि । 13 7 9.
273 अच्चइ अत्तावण-सिलहिं वालि 13 8 6.
274 परिअञ्जेवि चन्दिउ दत्तसिरेण, 13 8 7.
पुणु किय गरहण गरगर-गिरेण ।
- 275 जं तिहुवण-गाहु मुएप्पिणु, 13 8 10.
अण्णहो णमिउ ण सिरकमलु ।
तं सम्मत्त-महुमहो,
लहु देव पई परम-फलु ॥
- 276 कय पुज जिणिन्दहो । 13 9 2.
- 277 सत्ति अमोहविजय । 13 10 4.
- 278 अत्थवणहो डुकु पयहु ताम । 13 12 5.
279. 14 3 3-10.
- 263 निवर्तयाम्यतो देशाद् विमानं निर्विलम्बितम् ।
× × × यावन्नायाति सण्डशः ॥ 9 110.
- 264 श्रुत्वा मारीच-वचनम् । 9 111.
- 265 विमानं स्तम्भ्यते मम । 9 131.
- 266 कैलासनगमुन्मूल्य क्षिपाम्यब्धौ । 9 133.
VP. एयं विय पव्वयं × × × उम्मुलि-
ऊण सयलं घत्तामि लहुं सल्लिज्जाहे । 9 66.
- 267 प्रविष्टो धरणीं भित्त्वा । 9 135.
VP. भूमी मेत्तुं पविट्ठो । 9 67.
- 268 चलितं नागराजस्य विष्टरं धरणश्रुतेः । 9 191.
- 269 स्फुरत्फणामणि° । 9 192.
- 270 नभूव संकुचद्गात्रो कूर्माकारो दशाननः । 9 151.
- 271 रवं च सर्वयत्नेन कृत्वा रावितवान् जगत् । 9 152.
VP. रवो कओ जेण तत्थ अइचोरो । 9 78.
- 272 भर्तृभिर्ज्ञं मे प्रयच्छ । 9 157.
- 273 आतापन-शिलापीठ-मस्तकस्थम् । 9 128.
- 274 प्रणम्य त्रिःप्रदक्षिणं । नितान्तं स्वं च 9 172.
निन्दित्वा सूत्कारमुखराननः ॥
- 275 जिनेन्द्र-चरणौ मुचत्वा करोमि न नमस्कृतिं । 9 160.
अन्यस्येति त्वयोक्तं यत् सामर्थ्यस्यास्य तत्फलम् ।
VP. मोत्तण जिणवरिन्दं अन्नस्स न पणमिओ
तुमं जं से तस्सेय फलमउलं । 9 8.
- 276 चक्रे जिनवार्त्तनम् । 9 174.
VP. रएइ पूयं । 9 87b.
- 277 अमोघविजयानाम शक्तिम् । 9 209.
VP. सत्ती अमोहविजया । 9 101.
- 278 ततो × × × जगमास्तं दिवाकरः । 10 52
VP. कमेण अत्थं विय दिणयरो समञ्जीणो 10 27.
- 279 ददर्श नर्मदां फेनपटलैः सस्सितामिव शुद्ध-
स्फटिकसंकाशसलिलां द्विपभूषितां ॥
तरंगभ्रूविलासाढ्यामावर्तोत्तमनाभिकां
विस्फुरच्छफरीनेत्रां पुलिनोरुकलत्रिकां ॥
नानापुष्पसमाकीर्णा विमलोदकवाससम् ।
10 60-62a.
VP. 10 30-32.

मोहप्राप्तः ।

14 3 12b.

जल जन्तिर्हि निरुद्ध निम्नलु ।

14 4 8.

माहेसरपुर-परमेसर ।

14 4 9a.

कहि मि $\times \times \times$ धवल्लि जलु etc.

14 6 2-8.

पहणइ कोमल-कुवलय-वापुं । 14 7 1.

दिहई गहरई धण-सिहरोवरि सुपहुत्तई ।

14 7 9a.

तिहुअणें सहसकिरणु पर धणणउ ।

जुवइ-सहासु जासु ॥ 14 8 2-3.

रावणो वि जल-कील करेप्पणु,

सुन्दर सियय-वेइ विरप्पणु ॥

उप्परि जिगवर-पडिम चडावैवि,

विविह-वितान-णिबहु वन्नावैवि ॥

 $\times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times \times$

णाणाविहई विलेवण-भेएई,

दीव-धूव-वलि-पुक्क-णिबेएई ॥

पुज करैवि किर गायइ जावैई ॥

14 9 1-5a.

दहसुद्ध पडिम लेवि विहइप्कडु ।

14 9 8.

तुरिउ गवेसहों ।

14 9 9a.

'लेहु' भणेप्पणु ।

14 18 9a.

सल्लिहों नीसरिउ ।

15 1 6.

थिउ समुदाणणु ।

15 1 9b.

मम्मीसिउ ।

15 2 2

280 महाप्रीतिमुपागतः ।

10 62.

281 यंत्रसंवाहनांशैः $\times \times \times$ जले यंत्रप्रयोगेण
क्षणेन विधृते सति । 10 68-69.

VP. विविह-जलजन्त-विरहय-निरुद्धजल° ।

10 36.

282 माहिष्मतीपुरेशः ।

10 65.

283 कान्तिचन्दनलेपेन चकार धवलं जलम् ।

अन्या कुंकुमपङ्केन हतचामीकरप्रभम् ॥

धौतताम्बूलारागणामधराणां सुयोविताम् ।

चक्षुषां व्यञ्जनानां च लक्ष्मीरभवदुत्तमा ॥

10 81-82.

284 VP. वेत्तुं इन्दीवरं हणइ अजा । 10 39.

285 कुचौ नखपदाङ्कितौ । 10 71.

VP. उरे नहक्कयं दहुण । 10 40.

286 प्रथितो भुवि $\times \times \times$ सहस्ररश्मिरैवैष सत्यं
परमसुन्दरः ॥ सहस्रं यस्य दाराणाम् ॥

10 65-66.

287 (a) रावणोऽपि सुखं ज्ञात्वा । 10 85.

(b) सिकता-रन्वितोऽनु-पीठबन्ध° । 10 87.

(c) प्रतिमार्हतः । 10 86.

(d) स्थापयित्वा । 10 89.

(e) वितानके । 10 88.

(f) धूपैरालेपनैः पुष्पैर्मनोज्ञैर्वहुभक्तिभिः ।

विधाय महतीं पूजाम् ॥ 10 89-90.

VP. (a) वरवाळया पुलीणे । 10 47.

(b) कणयपीठे ठावेइ पडिमाओ
जिगवरिन्दाणं । 10 46.

(c) धरिय-वियाण° । 10 47.

(d) काळ्य महापूर्यं संशुणइ $\times \times \times$

तस्स संशुणन्तस्स तओ ॥ 10 47-48.

288 दशाननः क्षिप्रं गृहीत्वा प्रतियातनाम् ।

10 92.

289 विज्ञायतामरम् ।

10 92.

VP. गवेसेह ।

10 49.

290 आज्ञापयत् $\times \times$ । त्वरितं गृह्यतामेषः ।

10 99.

291 निर्जगाम जलाशयात् ।

10 102.

292 VP. अहिमुहं ।

10 59.

293 दत्त्वाऽभयम् ।

10 102.

- 294 चविड परोप्पर सुर-पवर ॥
 'अहों अहों अणीह रक्खेहिँ किय,
 एहुँ एँ वहु अणु वि गायणें थिय । ॥
 × × × × × × × × × ×
 तं णिसुणेंवि णिसियर लज्जियई,
 थिय महियलें ॥ 15 3 3-6.
- 295 पडिहारें अक्खिउ रावणहों,
 परमेसर × × ×' । 15 4 1
- 296 तिजगविहूसणें आरुहिउ । 15 4 6
- 297 माहेसर-पुरवई विरहु किउ,
 णिविसुद्धें मत्त-गह्वरें थिउ ॥ 15 5 1.
- 298 सण्णाहु खुरूपें कप्परिउ । 15 5 3
- 299 कहिँ धणु सिक्खियउ ॥
 जज्जाहि ताम अक्कासु करें,
 पच्छले जुज्जेज्जाहि पुणु समरें ॥ 15 5 5-6
- 300 गरवइ णिडालें कोन्तेण हुउ । 15 5 8.
- 301 ताम दसासैंण आयासैंण,
 उप्पएवि पटु धरियउ । 15 5 9b.
- 302 णिउ णिय-णिलयहों × × × णियलियउ ।
 15 6 1.
- 303 णं भइयएँ रवि गउ अत्थयणु । 15 6 2
- 304 जङ्गचारण-रिसिहें × × × सयकरहों
 × × × गय वत्त । 15 6 6-7
- 305 गुरु वन्दिथ दिण्णहें आसणहें 15 7 1.
- 306 सुएँ सहसकिरणु । 15 7 2
- 307 पणवेप्पिणु बुद्धइ रावणेण । 15 7 4.
- 294 (a) विचेखरं बरे वाचः सुराणाम् × × × ।
 अहो महानयं वीरैरन्यायः कर्तुमीप्सितः ।
 10 108-109.
- (b) बहवश्च नभश्चराः । 10 110.
- (c) इति श्रुत्वा × × × त्रपायुकाः
 भुवं याताः खेचराः । 10 111.
- 295 प्रतीहारेण चाख्यातमिति कैलासकम्पिने ।
 'देव × × × । 10 120.
- VP. पडिहारेणक्खाए । 10 6.
- 296 आरुह्य त्रिजगद्भूषणामानं मत्तवारणम् ।
 10 122.
- VP. आरुढो × × × भुवणालङ्कारमत्तगयं ।
 10 61.
- 297 सहसकिरणं चक्रे विरथं × × × ततः
 सहसकिरणः समारुह्य द्विपोत्तमम् ।
 10 123-124.
- VP. विरहो सहसकिरणो कथो खणद्वेण
 संगमे । × × × आरुढो गयवरं ॥ 10 63.
- 298 मुक्ता बाणा निर्भिद्य कङ्कटम् । 10 125.
- VP. मुद्धइ सुनिसियबाणे
 दहमुद्ध-सचहणमेयकरे । 10 64.
- 299 कुतस्तव उपदेशोऽयमायातः × × × ।
 तावद्धनुर्वेदमधीश्च कुरु च श्रमं ततो मया
 समं युद्धं करिष्यसि ॥ 10 127-128.
- VP. सिक्खाहि ताव रावण धणुवेयं
 × ताहे मए समाणं जुज्जसु । 10 65.
- 300 विभेद × × तं कुन्तेनालिकपट्टके 10 129.
- 301 तावदुत्पल्य × × × तमश्चापदकम्पनः ।
 × × × गृहीतवान् । 10 131.
- 302 नीतः स्वनिलयं बद्धा । 10 132.
- VP. बन्धिरुण नीओ निययावासं । 10 68.
- 303 इव नी(भी)तिमुपागतः सहस्ररश्मिरैदम् ।
 10 133.
- 304 शतबाहुरथ श्रुत्वा × × × जङ्गचारण-
 लब्धीशः । 10 139.
- 305 प्रणामं च चक्रे । वरासनोपविष्टे यतौ ॥
 10 142-143.
- VP. कयपणामो × × दिण्णासणं । 10 72.
- 306 सहसकिरणं ततो मुद्ध । 10 147.
- VP. मुद्धसु इमं सुयं मे । 10 76.
- 307 उवाच कैकसीपुत्रः प्रणतः । 10 148.

- गिय-गन्दणु गिय-थाणें थवेंवि 15 8 2. 308 VP. ठविकण नियरजे पुत्तं । 10 83.
- चमरें अमरें दिणणु वर सूलउहु 15 9 4. 309 असुरेन्द्रेण यदत्तं शूलरत्तं महागुणम् ।
12 12.
- थिउ णवर गम्पि कइलास-धरें 15 9 5. VP. एयस्स सूलरयणं दिशं असुरेण । 12 6.
- वन्देपिणु जिणवर-भवणाई । 15 9 8. 310 विरेण × × प्रापाष्टापदभूधरम् । 12 72.
- णलकुम्बरहों दुल्लह-णयर-परमेसरहों । VP. अट्टावयपव्वयं पत्तो । 12 36.
- 15 10 2. 311 नमस्कृतजिनालयः । 12 78.
- 312 नलकूबरः × × पुरे दुर्लभ्यसंज्ञके 12 79.
- VP. नलकुम्बरो त्ति नामं दुल्लहपुरे परिवसइ ।
12 38.
- बलवन्तई जन्तई । 15 10 6. 313 उदारय णि । 12 92.
- मई होन्तिण् । 15 12 1. 314 मयि सयाम् । 12 104.
- तई तुमुल्लें जुज्जें × × ×,
जिह सहसकिरणु रणें रावणें ॥ 315 ततो महति संग्रामे × × विभीषणेन बेगेन
तन्त्रणें, णलकुम्बर धरिउ विहीसणें ॥ × × × नलकूबरः गृहीतः × × × ।
15 15 6-7. सहसकिरणे कर्म दशवक्त्रेण यत्कृतं ।
विभीषणेन × × तत्कृतं नलकूबरे ॥
12 142-144.
- VP. गहिओ विहीसणें नलकुम्बरपत्थिवो समरे ।
12 68
- वाणर-चिन्धु × × × महिन्दहों गन्दणु । 316 सूनमहेन्द्रस्य कपिकेतोः । 12 205
- 17 3 9 VP. कइद्वओ महिन्दसुओ । 12 96
- मई ताय जियन्तें । 17 5 10. 317 सत्येव मयि देवेन्द्र । 12 225
- सिरिमालि पहरिसिउ । 17 6 8. 318 श्रीमाली × × × तुष्टः । 12 231
- दहसुह-पित्तिण × × × । VP. सिरिमालीण सहसिं । 12 103
- सुसूरिउ महारहो कणय-पहरणेण 17 7 1 319 कनकेन ततो भित्वा जयन्तो विरथीकृतः ।
श्रीमालिना ॥ 12 234
- VP. सिरिमालीण × × × कणएण
विरहो कओ जयन्तो । 12 103
- मुच्छा-विहलल्लु उट्टिउ । 17 7 3. 320 मुच्छायाश्च परित्यागादुत्थिते । 12 235
- VP. मुच्छावस-वेम्मलो जाओ । 12 103
- भीसण-मिण्डवाल-पहरण-धरु,
जाउहाण-रहु किउ सय-सकर । 17 7 4 321 आहत्य मिण्डमालेन जयन्तेन ततः कृतः
श्रीमालिविरथा रोषात् प्रहरणेन । 12 236
- सुरवह-गन्दणेण × × × गय भामेवि ॥ 322 सुरराजस्य सूनुना स्तनान्तरे हतो गार्ध
आहउ वच्छत्यल्लें, पडिउ रसायल्लें ॥ गदया पतितो भुवि । 12 240
- 17 7 9-10 VP. जयन्तेण × × × पहाओ थणन्त-
रोवरि सिरिमालि गयप्पहारेण । 12 104
- सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरइ,
गयवर गयवरेण सुसुसूरइ । 323 हन्यते वाजिना वाजी वारणेन मतङ्गजः ।
तत्रस्थेन च तत्रस्थो स्थेन ध्वस्यते रथः ॥
तुरउ तुरङ्गमेण विणिवायइ,
णरवर णरवर-घाएँ घायइ ॥ 17 9 4-5, 12 264

- 324 साराहि वाहि वाहि रहु तेत्तहें $\times \times \times$
जेत्तहें सुरवह । 17 10 1-3. 324 उवाच सारथि $\times \times \times$ तस्यैव शक्रसंज्ञस्य
संमुखो वाह्यतां रथः ॥ 12 305-306
VP. वाहेहि रहवरं मे तुरियं इन्द्रस्स अहिमुहं ।
12 120
- 325 सरु अगोउ सुकु सहसक्खें । 17 14 6. 325 निक्षिप्तमत्तमामेयं नाथेन स्वर्गवासिनाम् ।
12 322
VP. अगोयं पहरणं सुरिन्देण $\times \times$ विसज्जियं ।
12 126
- 326 सरवरगिग डल्लाविउ $\times \times \times$ धूमलगतउ । 17 14 9. 326 धूमलक्ष्मांसं (? माखं) विध्यापितम् ।
12 327
- 327 वहल-तमोह-पहरणं पेसियं सुरेणं ॥
किउ अन्धारउ तेण रणक्कणु ॥ 17 15 1-2. 327 सुरेन्द्रेण ततोऽसर्जि तामसाखं समन्ततः ।
तेनान्धकारिता चक्रे ककुभाम् । 12 328.
VP. इन्द्रेण पुणरवि लहुं
विसज्जियं तामसं महासत्थं । 12 128.
- 328 पेक्खेंवि गिय-वलु ओणलन्तउ ।
मेळिउ दिणयरत्थु पजलन्तउ ॥ 17 15 4. 328 ततो निज-बलं मूढं दृष्ट्वा रत्नश्रवः सुतः ।
प्रमादममुचत् ॥ 12 330.
- 329 नागपास सर सुअइ वसाणणु ॥ 17 15 5. 329 यमविमर्देन $\times \times \times$ नागावमुज्जितम् ।
12 332.
VP. नाय-सरा $\times \times \times$ लक्काहिवेण मुक्का
12 129.
- 330 गारुडत्थु वासवेंण विसज्जिउ । 17 15 7. 330 गारुडाखं ततो दध्यौ सुरेन्द्रः । 12 336.
- 331 खगडड-पवणन्दोलिय मेइणि,
डोलाख्खी णं चरकामिणी । 17 15 8. 331 पक्षवातेन तस्याभूत् $\times \times \times$
दोलाख्खमिवाद्योषं $\times \times \times$ बलम् । 12 337.
- 332 तिजगविहूसणें गयें चडिउ । 17 15 10a. 332 आरुढजिजगद्भूषम् । 12 340
VP. आरुहइ $\times \times \times$ भुवणालङ्कार-मत्तगयं ।
12 131.
- 333 झम्प देवि अंसुपेण णिवद्धउ । 17 17 4. 333 तत उत्पत्य $\times \times \times$ बद्धांशुकेन देवेन्द्रम् ।
12 346-347.
VP. दिव्वंसुएण बद्धो । 12 137.
- 334 ताव जयन्तु वसाणण-जायं
आणिउ वन्धेंवि । 17 17 6. 334 राक्षसाधिपपुत्रोऽपि गृहीत्वा वासवात्मजम् ।
12 348.
- 335 त पडिवण्णु सन्नु सहसारें । 17 18 9. 335 VP. सहस्सारो इच्छइ सव्वमेयं सु ।
12 137.
- 336 गउ पव्वजेंवि । 17 18 10a. 336 वीक्षां जैनैश्वरीं प्राप । 13 106.
VP. गिण्हइ $\times \times \times$ पव्वजं । 13 51.
- 337 रणें माणु मलेवि पुनन्दरहें
परियजेंवि सिहरहें मन्दरहें ।
आवइ पडीवउ जाव पडु ॥ 18 1. 337 असौ देवाधिपप्राप्तो यातो मन्दि(?न्द)रम-
न्यदा । जिनेन्द्रवन्दनां कृत्वा प्रत्यागच्छत् ॥
14 2.
VP. सो $\times \times \times$ मेरुं गन्तुण चेइयहराइ
ओळण पडिवियत्तो आगच्छइ । 14 1.

मारिचि पपुच्छिउ रावणेण । 18 1 2. 338 पप्रच्छ $\times \times \times$ मारीचम् । 14 5.
 उहु कलयलु सुम्मह काई मास । 18 1 3. VP. परिपुच्छइ मारीई । 14 3.

339 अयि मारीच मारीच कुतोऽयं नितदो महान् । 14 6.
 जइ णामेण अणन्तवीरु । 18 1 4. 340 अनन्तबल-संज्ञया कथितो मुनिः । 14 3.
 देवागमु । 18 1 6. 341 देवागमः । 14 7.

परियद्धेवि णव्वेवि धुणेंवि णिविद्धु 18 1 8. 342 नमस्कृत्य स्तुत्वा $\times \times \times$
 स्थितः समुचितावनौ । 14 14.
 343 सम्यग्दर्शनमायाताः केचित् केचिदणुव्रतं ।

महवयई को वि कौ वि अणुवयई $\times \times \times$ । 344 अथ धर्मेराख्येन मुनिनाऽभाषि $\times \times \times$ ।
 कौ वि सम्मत्तु लपुवि थिउ ॥ 18 1 9. महाव्रतधराः केचिज्जाताः । 14 354.
 धम्मरहु महारिसि अणह तेत्थु $\times \times \times$ । 345 द्वीपोऽयं धर्मेराजानां $\times \times \times$ गृह्यतामेक-
 \times रयणायरे रयणु ण लेहि 18 2 1-2. मय्यत्माद्रत्नम् ॥ 14 355-356.

18 2 5-7. VP. भणिओ धम्मरवणं मुणिणा
 $\times \times \times$ रयणहीवे जहा रयणं । 14 151.
 345 cf. हुताशनशिखा पेया बद्धव्यो वायुरंशुके ।

णउ सकमि वड धरेवि । 18 2 9b. उत्प्लेतव्यो धराधीशः । 14 363.
 346 न सम्योऽहं सेवितुं यत्तपोव्रतं । 14 364.
 परिचिन्तेवि । 18 3 1. VP. असमत्थोऽहं । 14 152.

जं मई ण समिच्छइ चारुगतु, 347 अवधार्य । 14 370.
 तं मण्डएँ लपमि ण पर-कलत्तु । 18 3 2. 348 न मया नारी, परस्वेच्छाविवर्जिता ।
 महिन्दु महिन्द-णामे पुरवरे । 18 3 4. गृहीतव्या ॥ 14 371

349 महेन्द्राख्यः $\times \times \times$ महेन्द्रनगरं तच्च पुरम् । 15 13-14

VP. महिन्दनयरं कयं महिन्देण । 15 10

350 (a) नार्या हृदयवेगायाम् । 15 15

(b) अजनासुन्दरी त्रैलोक्यसुन्दरी । 15 16

VP. (a) हियसुन्दरीए महिन्द-भज्जाएँ । 15 11

(b) वरअजणसुन्दरि । 15 12

351 कदुकेनासा रममाण । 15 21

VP. कीलन्ती ते(गे)दुएण । 15 13

352 चिन्तातिदुःखितः । 15 22

353 काल्पुनाष्टदिनोत्सवे जम्मुरहापदे । 18 74-75

354 पहादोऽपि तदाऽयासीत् । 18 78

VP. पहाओ वि नरवई $\times \times \times$ गन्तूण । 15 33

355 दिवसानां त्रयं सेहे न प्राद्धादिः प्रतीक्षितम् ।

मन्मथसंभवैः पूरिता $\times \times \times$ बाणैः ॥ 15 94-95.

VP. न सहइ पवणजओ गसिउं

मयणोरगावरद्धो । 15 43-44.

- 356 णउ विसहउँ तइयउ दिवसु । 18 6 2. 356 अतिवाहयितु न.ह प्रभवामि दिनत्रयम् । 15 125
- 357 जइ अजु ण लक्खिउ पियहँ वयणु,
तो कल्लएँ महु णिनुलउ मरणु ॥ 18 6 3. 357 VP. जइ तं महिन्दतणयं अज्ज ।
न पेच्छामि × × × तो विगयजीविओ
हं होहामि न एत्थ संदेहो ॥ 15 54.
- 358 तं णिसुणेंव बुच्चइ पहसिएण,
× × × वयणें पहसिएण । 18 6 4. 358 एवमुक्तस्ततोऽवोचदाशु प्रहसितो हसन् । 15 128.
- 359 थिय जाल-गवक्खणँ दिट्ठ वाल । 18 6 7 359 वाताशनस्थितौ मुक्ताजालतिरोधानावज्जनं
तामपश्यताम् । 15 139.
- 360 एत्थन्तरेँ × × × चवइ वसन्तमाल । 18 7 1. 360 अत्रान्तरे × × × वसन्ततिलकाभिधा ।
अभाषत ॥ 15 147.
VP. एयन्तरम्मि सहिया वसन्ततिलयत्ति
नामओ भणइ । 15 65.
- 361 सहलउ तउ माणुस-जग्गु माएँ
भत्तारु पहज्जणु लद्धु जाएँ ॥ 18 7 2. 361 अहो परमघन्यत्वं सुरूपे भर्तृदारिके ।
पित्रा वायुकुमाराय यद् दत्तासि । 15 148.
VP. धत्तासि तुमं बाले जा दिन्ना पवणवेगस्स । 15 65.
- 362 सिरु विहुणेंवि भणइ वि मीसकेस ।
सोदामणिपट्टु पट्टु परिहरेवि,
थिउ पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥ 18 7 3-4. 362 मिश्रकेशीति × × × अवदत् × × × धूत-
धम्मिल्लपल्लवम् । विद्युत्प्रभं परित्यज्य वायो-
र्युक्तासि यद् गुणान् ॥ 15 155.
VP. विज्जुप्पभं पमोत्तुं पवणंजयं
पसंससि × × × परममूढे । 15 68-
- 363 (a) जं अन्तरु गोपय-सायराहुँ 18 7 5. 363 भेदो वायोर्विद्युत्प्रभस्य च × × ×
(b) तं विज्जुप्पह-पवणज्जयाहुँ । 18 7 8. गोष्पदस्याम्बुधेश्व यः । 15 160.
- 364 जाएँहिँ आलावेंहिँ कुविउ णरु ।
थिउ × × × उक्खय-खरग-करु ॥
'रिउ रक्खउ विहि-मि लेमि सिरहँ ॥ 18 7 9. 364 (a) इत्युक्ते क्रोधानलविशीपितः । 15 163.
(b) समार्कषन् सायकः । 15 164.
(c) छुनाम्यतोऽनयोः × × × मूर्धान-
मुभयोरपि । विद्युत्प्रभोऽधुना रक्षां करोतु ॥ 15 166.
VP. सोळ्ण वयणमेयं पवणगई रोसपस-
रियामरिसो आयद्धुअ अतिवरे । 15 71.
(b) सिराइ छिन्दामि दोळ्ळ विज्जणीणं
× × × करेउ विज्जुप्पहो इहइ । 15 73.
- 365 करि-सिर-रयणुज्जलिय । 18 8 2. 365 मत्तेभकुम्भदारणकारिणः । 15 173
VP. गयकुम्भदा[र]णसमर्थः । 15 75.
- 366 णिय-आवासहें । 18 8 3. 366 वसतिमात्मनः । 15 177.
VP. निययावासं । 15 77.
- 367 गय-रयणि तासु । 18 8 4. 367 आगता क्षयं विभावरी । 15 185.
VP. रयणी बौलीणा । 15 80.

- 368 रवि उगड । 18 8 4. 368 उदियाय च तिग्मांशुः । 15 181.
 VP. दिवसयो उदयो । 15 83.
 369 उग्माहड लाहड जन्तपण । 18 8 6. 369 तेन नितान्तं दुःखिताऽभवत् । 15 193.
 VP. सोऽग्न गमणं तिस्र बाला चिन्तेइ । 15 85.
 370 कर-चरण धरेपिणु राणएहि । 18 8 8. 370 धसुरेण धृतः पाणौ जनके च । 15 215.
 371 परिचिन्तियड । 18 8 9a. 371 दध्यौ । 15 216.
 372 एक-वार करयलें धरेंद्वि । 18 8 9b. 372 समुह्य शातयाम्येनां दुःखेनासहजन्मना । 15 217.
 पुणु × × × परिहरेंद्वि । 18 9 9. 373 दूतः प्रेषितः । 16 35.
 373 दूड विसजियड । 18 9 9. 374 (a) राजीवपौण्डरीकाद्याः × × ×
 374 वरुणहों गन्दगेहि । × × खरदूषण वरुणनन्दनाः । 16 48.
 × × राजीव-पुण्डरीएहि × × खरदूषण (b) गृहीतः खरदूषणः । 16 51.
 × × धरिय जवर ॥ 18 10 1-2. VP. (a) राईवपुण्डरीया पुता । 16 19.
 (b) वरुणसुएहि गहिओ खरदूषणो । 16 24.
 375 सालयहुँ म होसइ कहि-मि पाड । 18 10 4. 375 खरदूषणभद्रस्य × × × मा भून्मरणसंप्राप्तिः । 16 58.
 376 ओसर दुड-दारें । 18 10 8. 376 अवसर्पाशु × × × दुरीक्षणे । 16 87.
 377 अच्छिड अच्छन्तें जीउ महु, 377 (a) तिष्ठताऽपि त्वया × × × जीवितास्मि । 16 91-92.
 जन्तें जाएसइ पई जि सहुँ ॥ 18 10 9. जीविष्याम्यधुना स्वास्मि कथं दूरंगते त्वयि ॥
 (b) मरणं भवेत् । 16 95.
 VP. जीयं मरणं वि तुमे आयत्तं पञ्च । 16 43.
 378 माणस-सरवरें आवासु मुकु, 378 संप्राप्तो मानसं सरः । आवासयत्ते तस्य ॥ 16 98.
 अत्यवणहों ताम पयडु डुकु ॥ 18 11 2. VP. उवद्विओ माणससरम्मि × × ×
 रइओ तत्थ णिवेसो । ताव चिय अत्यगिरि
 कमेण सरो समलीणो । 16 44-45
 379 चकी वि दिह विणु चक्रण, 379 (a) एकाकिनीमेकामाकुलं चक्रवाकिकां
 बाहिजमाण मयरदण ॥ 18 11 4. वियोगानलसंतप्ताम् । 16 107.
 (b) ददर्श । 16 113.
 VP. तथेका चक्राई दिह्वा
 × × विरहनिगतवियक्ती । 16 51.
 380 पङ्काहणन्ति × × पकन्दन्ति धन्ति ॥ 18 11 5. 380 (a) धुन्वानां पक्षती वेगात् । 16 109.
 (b) नानाचेष्टितकारिणीम् । 16 107.
 VP. विहुणइ पक्खावल्लि
 उद्धाइ चलइ वेवइ । 16 52.
 381 जाड तहों कलुण-भाड, 381 (a) कृपादतः । 16 113.
 मई सरिसु अण्णु ण को वि पाड 18 11 6. (b) पापचेतसः । 16 122.

- 382 उपपद्युवि गहङ्गणे वे वि गय । 18 11 9. 382 पुरः प्रहसितं कृत्वा वायुर्गगनमुद्ययौ । 16 148
 383 पत्त अञ्जणहे भवणु
 पच्छणु होवि धिउ कहि-मि पवणु ॥
 गउ पदसिउ अचमन्तरे पदहु,
 × × × आगमणु सिहु ॥ 18 12 1-2. VP. दोणि वि गयणङ्गणेण वचन्ता । 16 68
 383 (a) प्राप्तश्चाञ्जनसुन्दर्या गृहे प्रमीवकोदरे ।
 वायुरस्यात्प्रविष्टस्तु तस्याः प्रहसितोऽन्तिके । 16 151.
 (b) अकथयत्तस्यै पवनजयमागतम् । 16 154.
 VP. पहसिओ × × × अचिन्तरे पविहो । 16 64.
 384 एवहु पुणु जइ । 18 12 5. 384 अपुण्याम् । 16 156.
 385 पल्ले चडिउ करे लेवि देवि । 18 12 8. 385 गृहीत्वा दयितः पाणौ शयने समुपाविशत् । 16 171.
 386 तं मरुसेजहि मिगणयणि । 19 16. 386 देवि मा काशीरुद्वेगं त्वम् । 16 229.
 VP. मा उव्वेयस्स देहि अत्तार्ण । 16 84.
 387 कर मउलिकरेप्पिणु विण्णवइ,
 रयसल्ले गम्भु जइ संभवइ ।
 तो उत्तरु काई देमि जणहो ॥ 19 1 2-3. 387 कृत्वा करयुगाम्भोजं जगादाञ्जनसुन्दरी
 × × ऋतुमती × × × ततस्त्वदविरहे
 गर्भो ममावाच्यो भविष्यति ॥ 16 231-232.
 VP. अजं विय उदुसमओ × × × गम्भो कयाइ
 उयरम्मि होही ववणिज्जयरो । 16 86.
 388 कङ्कणु × × × समल्लवेवि । 19 1 4. 388 वलयं दत्त्वा । 16 238
 389 एउ काई कम्मु पई आयरिउ । 19 1 7. 389 तव केनेइ कृतं कर्म । 17 4
 390 भयाउरउ संजायउ वे वि गिरुत्तरउ । 19 2 4. 390 भीत्या निरुत्तरीभूताम् । 17 16
 391 हकारेवि पभाणिउ कूर-भइ ।
 'एयउ × × × माहेन्दपुरहो दूरन्तरेण ।
 परिविदवि आउ सहुँ रहवरेण ॥ 19 2 5-7. 391 कूरनामानं कूरमाहूय किङ्करं × × ×
 इत्पूचे । × × × नीत्वेमां महेन्द्रपुरगोचरं यानेन
 सहितां सख्या निक्षिप्यैहि । 17 12-13.
 392 गउ वे वि चडावेवि । 19 2 9. 392 सख्या समं समारोप्य यानम् । 17 18.
 VP. समयं सहियाएँ अज्जणा
 × × × जाणम्मि समारुढा । 17 8.
 393 अञ्जण × × × ओमारिया । 19 2 10. 393 अवतार्येताम् । 17 21.
 394 रवि अत्यन्तओ, अञ्जणाएँ केरउ
 दुक्खु वि असहन्तओ । 19 3 1. 394 ततोऽञ्जनां समालोक्य दुःखभारादिवोत्तमां
 × × × रविरस्सुपागमत् । 17 22.
 VP. ताव य अत्थंगओ स्रो । 17 9.
 395 सा दुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय गिसि 19 3 5. 395 निशां नि-ये कृच्छेणासौ । 17 29.
 396 पट्ठणं हइ-सोह करहो । 19 3 8. 396 पुरस्य क्रियतां शोभा । 17 36.
 397 जं × × × सिरे वजेण हउ । 19 4 5. 397 वज्रेणैवाहते श्रुती । 17 39.
 398 दुस्सील दुइ × × × विणु खेवे
 पयरहो पीसरउ । 19 4 6. 398 निर्वाक्यतां पुरादस्मादं सा पापकारिणी । 17 39.
 VP. (a) धाडेह पावकम्मा बाला × × एसा । 17 20.
 (b) धाडेह लहुं पुरवराओ । 17 24.

पभणइ भाणन्दु मन्ति सुचवि । 19 4 7. 399 ततो नाम्ना महोत्साहः सामन्तोऽस्याति-
वल्लभः जगद् । 17 40.

वयु गम्पि पइहउ । 19 5 8. VP. नामेण महुच्छाहो सामन्तो भणइ । 17 21.

धाहाविउ । 19 5 8. 400 समं सख्या × × प्राविशद् वनम् । 17 65.

401 सा चक्रे परिदेवनम् । 17 66

VP. करेइ परिदेवणं बाला ॥ 17 30.

विहि सि कलुणु कन्दन्तिचहि 19 5 10. 402 अत्यन्तदीनमेतस्यां रुदन्याम् । 17 79.

हरिणेहि वि दोवउ मेळियउ । 19 5 10. 403 मृगीभिरपि निर्मुक्ताः सुस्थूला चाष्पविन्दवः ।
17 79.

दर्भानुपात्तान् विजहुईरिष्यः ।

Raghuvams'a 14 37.

19 6 6. 404 पर्यङ्कगुहाख्याम् । 17 213.

VP. पलियङ्कगुहा° । 17 75.

नामेण भडारउ अमियगइ । 19 6 7. 405 अमितगत्याख्यः । 17 139.

VP. अमियगई । 17 47.

जिण-पडिम सबत्तिहें मच्छरेण,
परिवित्त पत्त तं पइ दुहु । 19 7 4-5 406 (a) सपत्न्यै कुडया तथा चक्रे बाह्याव-
काशालौ जिनेन्द्रप्रतिघातना ॥ 17 168.

(b) तेनातिदुःखं समागमत् । 17 198.

VP. (a) °सवत्तौए × × रुद्धाए
सिद्धपडिमा ठविषा घरबाहिरुहेसे । 17 62.

(b) तं एस-महादुक्खं अणुहूयं । 17 70.

407 अल्पैरेव च तेऽहोभिः । प्रियसङ्गो भविष्यति ।
17 210.

कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसर । 19 7 8. 408 °कीलालशोणकेसरसङ्ख्य° । 17 224.

VP. केसरारुणिओ । 17 77.

°गुल्ल-सरिस-गयणु । 19 7 9 409 गुल्लक्षः । 7 235.

उत्पण्वेवि आयासें वसन्तमाल । 19 7 11 410 उत्पल्य त्वरिता न्योमिन् सख्यस्याः ।
17 240.

19 8 1-6 411. 17 255-257.

रक्खहों सहिय । 19 8 6. 412 कुरुत त्राणमस्याः । 17 257.

VP. रक्खसु । 17 81.

गन्धन्वाहिवइ × × × पर-उवयार-भइ । 19 8 7 413 गन्धर्वः × × × कारुण्याश्लेषमीयिवान् ।
17 242.

मणिचूड रयणचूडहें दइउ । 19 8 7 414 मणिचूलाख्यं रत्नचूला निजाङ्गना । 17 243.

गीउ गीउ × × × मणोहरु । 19 9 1 415 गीतं केनाप्येतन्मनोहरम् । 17 284.

VP. गाइउं पवत्तो × × × मणहरं । 17 85.

को वि सुहि वसइ वणें । 19 9 2 416 (a) कोऽप्यनुकम्पकः । 17 285.

(b) महारण्येऽपि × × सुहृदो जनः । 17 287.

417 इयं का दुहिता कस्य वा शुभा ।

पत्नी वा कस्य कस्माद् वा । 17 328.

महारण्यमिदं भ्रिता । 17 364.

418 चैत्रस्य बहुलाष्टमी । 7 107

VP. बहुलदुमी य चेत्तस्स ।

- 419 गन्धर्वे सवर्णे । 19 9 6. 419 नक्षत्रं श्रवणः । 17 364
VP. समणो चिय नकखत्तं । 17 107
- 420 रयणिहें पच्छिम-पहरहें
खिण् ××× उप्पणु सुउ । 19 9 5-6. 420 अर्धयामावशेषायां रजन्यामय
बालकः प्रजातः । 17 361
VP. रयणीए अज्जपच्छिमे
जामे वरदारयं पसूया । 17 101
- 421 अज्जणसुन्दरि णामेण इम ×××
महिन्दु तेण जणिय । 19 10 2-3. 421 सुता महेन्द्रराजस्य नामतः प्रथिताज्जना ।
17 335
VP. महिन्दनिवधूया नामेण अज्जण ।
17 97
- 422 पवणजयहो वरिणि । 19 10 4. 422 पत्नी पवनवेगस्य । 17 336
VP. महिला पवणजयभडस्स 17 97
- 423 पभणह्वाहम्भ-भरिय-णयणु । 19 10 5. 423 पतद्वाष्पनयनस्तमवादयत् । 17 347
- 424 पडिसूह हणूह-राउलउ । 19 10 7. 424 प्रतिसूर्योऽहं द्वीपे हनूरुहाभिधे । 17 346
- 425 णं णहु पडीवउ लहु णिहि । 19 11 6. 425 प्रदर्श्य रत्नसंपूर्णं निधानं हरता । 17 389
- 426 णिय-पुरु पइसारेंवि णरवरेंण,
जम्मोच्छउ किउ पडिदिणयरेंण ॥ 19 11 7. 426 (a) प्रतिसूर्यो दिजं स्थानम् । 17 399
(b) स विवेश पुरम् । 17 400
(c) तत्र जन्मोत्सवस्तस्य ×××
विद्याधरैः कृतः । 17 401
VP. पवेलिओ हणूहं नयरं । 17 118
(d) जम्मूसवो तस्स महन्तो
कओ खेयरेहिं । 17 119
- 427 सिरिसइलु सिलायलु लुण्णु णिउ ।
19 11 8. 427 शैलं चाचूर्णयत्ततः श्रीशैल इति । 17 402
VP. सेलो आचुणिओ ××× तेण चिय
सिरिसेलो नामं ××× कयं । 17 120
- 428 हणूह-दीवें पवडियउ,
हणुवन्तु णामु तें तासु किउ । 19 11 8 428 (a) पुरे हनूरुहे यस्माज्जातः संस्कारमाप्तवान्
हनुमानिति तेनागात् प्रसिद्धिम् । 17 403
(b) नामास्य चक्रे । 17 402
VP. (c) हणूहनयरम्मि जहा सकारो पाविओ
××× हणुओति तेण नामं 17 121
(c) हणूहपुरे जेणं संवड्ढिओ
××× हणुओ ति तेण नामं । 18 51
- 429 खर-दूस्सण मेल्लवेप्पिणु,
वरुणहो रावणहो वि सन्धि करेप्पिणु ।
19 12 1 429 (a) प्रविष्टश्च पुरम् । 18 6
(b) गृहमेतत्तया शून्यम् । 18 13
VP. पविसरइ निययनयरं । 18 5
- 430 णिय-णयरु पईसइ ।
णीसुण्णु ताम णिय-वरिणि-वरु । 19 12 2 430 समं मित्रेण । 18 15
- 431 वयसेहिं परियरिउ । 431 भूतरवामिष्यं वनं प्राप्य । 18 48
VP. भूयरवं नाम वणं संपतो । 18 20
- 432 काणणु पइसरइ पिसाथरउ । 19 13 2 432 गजेन्द्र त्वं ×× क्षमस्व च पराभवम् 18 51
VP. तं खमसु मज्झ गयवर । 18 22
- 433 तं सयलु खमेज्जहि कुम्भि महु ।
19 14 4. 433 सुकृतज्ञोऽसौ खासिवात्सल्यदक्षिणः
न मुमोचान्तिकम् । 18 53.

- 434 सामिय-सम्माण ण वीसरइ ।
××× पासु ण सुअइ ॥ 19 14 8-9
- 435 हा पुत्त पुत्त कहिँ गयउँ तुहु । 19 15 3
- 436 पल्हाएँ भीरिय । 19 15 8.
- 437 उभय-सेहि-विणिवासियहुँ । 19 15 10.
- 438 विधीरिय माउलें । 19 16 10.
- 439 गिय-विमाणें भारुहु । 19 17 1.
- 440 (a) भूअरवाइ दुकाई । 19 17 4.
- (b) सो कालभेहु वणें दिहु गउ । 19 17 5.
- 441 गणियारिउ होइय वसिकियउ । 19 17 8.
- 442 मउणु लएवि परिट्टियउ × × ×
कट्टमउ किणण गिम्मविउ गरु । 19 17 11.
- 443 गहें गिजन्तु पडिउ सिलहें
सिरिसइलु गाउँ हणुवन्तु जिह ।
19 18 7-8.
- 444 पडिदिणयर-पवणहुँ । 20 1 4.
- 445 वच्छ वच्छ परिपालहि मेइणि ।
अम्हेहिँ रावण-आण करेवी ॥ 20 1 6-7.
- 446 चलण गवेप्पिणु एभणइ पावणि,
किं × × × अप्पुणु जुज्झहों,
महँ हणुवन्तें हुन्तएण । 20 1 9-10.
- 447 अज्जु वि पुत्त ण पेक्खिउ आहउ । 20 2 1
- 448 वालु सीहु किं करि ण विहाइइ । 20 2 4.
- 434 रावणस्यापि सन्धियेन रणे कृतः । 18 68
VP. कारेइ सन्धिहमयं
× × कूमणं भुयइ । 18 3
- 435 हा वत्स × × × कासि गतः । 18 69
- 436 सान्त्वयन्वनितां × × × प्रह्लादः । 18 71.
VP. संठाविऊण महिलं पल्हाओ । 18 31.
- 437 द्विश्रेणिवासिनः । 18 73.
VP. उभयसेहि वत्थव्वा । 18 32.
- 438 प्रतिसूर्यः समाश्वास्य । 18 85.
VP. पडिमुज्जओ आसासेऊण अज्जणा । 18 36.
- 439 समास(रु)ह्य खगयानम् । 19 86.
- 440 (a) भूतरवाटव्यां ददक्षे ते महाद्विपम् ।
8 88.
- (b) कालमेघाख्यपवनद्विपः । 18 89.
VP. भूयारणं वर्णं समणुपत्ता
पच्छन्ति तत्थ हत्थि । 18 37.
- 441 करिणीभिरयावृत्त्य द्विपं
× × × वशीकृत्य । 18 98.
VP. काऊण वसे हत्थि । 18 41.
- 442 पुस्तकर्मसमाकारं वाचंयमतया स्थितम् ।
18 10.
VP. कयमोणं । 18 43.
- 443 (a) विमाने स्थाप्यमानः सत्
पतितः शैलगह्वरे । 18 118.
(b) श्रीशैल इति × × स्तुतः । 18 122.
(c) हनुमानिति तेनास्य
द्वितीयं नाम निर्मितम् । 18 124.
VP. (a) विमारुढो निजन्तो
महियले पडिओ । 18 47.
(b) सिरिसेलो नामं से कयं । 18 49.
(c) हणुओ ति तेण नामं । 18 51.
- 444 पवनवेगस्य प्रतिसूर्यस्य । 19 4.
VP. पडिसूरपवणाणं । 19 3.
- 445 राज्यं हनुरूहद्वीपे वत्स त्वं पालय × × ×
तस्य कर्तव्यं प्रीत्यावाभ्यां यथोचितम् । 19 7-8.
VP. अम्हेहि सामिकज्जं × × कायव्वं । 19 7.
- 446 हनुमान × × × विनयेनेदमब्रवीत् ।
मयि स्थिते न युक्तं वां गन्तुमायोधनम् । 19 10.
VP. हणुमन्तो भणइ विणयनमिअज्जो
सन्तेण मएतुज्जं न य जुत्तं रणमुहे गन्तुं । 19 9.
- 447 अविज्ञातरणाखादो वत्स त्वम् । 19 11.
VP. मडाण तुमं अज्ज-वि वयणं न पच्छाहि ।
19 10.
- 448 VP. वालो वि हु पच्चमुहो
मत्तगइन्दे खयं नेइ । 19 11.

- 449 सामीरणि आलिङ्गित । 20 3 2. 449 परिष्वज्य हनूमन्तम् । 19 24.
- 450 ताव दसाण्य वरुणहो पुनोहै,
वेदिउ चन्दु जेम जीमुतेहै ॥ 20 6 7. 450 ततोऽसौ युगपत् पुत्रः वरुणस्य समावृतः ।
आदित्य इव गर्जद्भिः प्रावृषेण्यबलाहकैः । 19 47.
- VP. दहवयणो वरुणस्स सुएहि वेदिओ
मेहेहि व दिवसयरो पाउसकाले । 19 24.
- 451 दुब्बापं रवि मेहहुं मेलावियउ । 20 7 9. 451 महारयसमीरेण घनसङ्गा इव । 19 53.
- 452 संवेहैवि विजा-लङ्गलें । 20 8 1-2 452 कञ्चिन्नाङ्गलपाशेन विद्यारचितमूर्तिना
आकर्षत् । 19 55.
- 453 ताम पभाइउ वरुण । 20 8 2 453 तं दृष्ट्वा × × अभ्याजगाम वरुणः । 19 57.
- 454 तहिं अवसरें पवणअय-सारें × × ×
× × × गिय-लङ्गलें वेहैवि धरिय कुमार । 454 तावत् पुत्रशतं तस्य बद्धं पवनसूनुना ।
20 9 8-9 19 60.
- VP. गिण्डइ वरुणस्स नन्दणा इणओ । 19 28.
- 455 गिय-गन्दण-वन्नेणे स-करुणहो,
पहरणु हल्लें ण लगगइ वरुणहो,
रावणेण × × × धरिउ रणङ्गणें । 455 श्रुत्वा पुत्रशतं बद्धं वरुणः शोकविह्वलः ।
विद्यास्मरणनिर्मुक्तो बभूव श्लथविक्रमः × × ×
रावणः × × × इमं क्षिप्रं जप्राह रणकोविदः । 19 62.
- 20 10 1-2 VP. रावणो वि बन्धइ वरुण । 19 28.
- 456 कोकावेप्पिणु वरुणु दसासैं । 26 11 3 456 आनाय्य वरुणोऽवाचि रावणेन । 19 89.
- 457 मरणु गहणु जउ सव्वहो वीरहो । 457 द्रयमेव रणे वीरैः प्राप्यते × × × ।
- णवर पलायणेण लज्जिजइ । 20 11 4-5 ग्रहणं मरणं वाऽपि कातरैश्च पलायितुम् । 19 91.
- 458 तासु मिडइ जो सो जि अयाणउ । 458 तवात्र लोके मूढो जनो तिष्ठति वैरभावे ।
20 11 8 19 93.
- 459 तुहुं महु राणउ । 459 स्वामी त्वमस्माकम् । 19 97.
- 460 महु सुय णामें सव्ववइ,
करि तापें समाणउ पाणिगाहणु । 20 11 9 460 गृहाण तन्मे सुतां × × ×
सत्यवतीति नाम्ना । 19 99.
- VP. हणुयस्स देइ ककं सच्चमई नाम नामेणं ।
19 32.
- 461 दिज्जइ पउमराय सुग्गीवें,
खेरें अणङ्गकुसुम × × ×,
णल-णीलेहिं बीय सिरिमालिणि,
अट्ट सहास एम परिणेप्पिणु । 461 (a) सुग्रीवसंज्ञस्य × × × तनूजा
× × × पद्मगंगा । 19 108-119.
(b) विवाहः × × × विनिर्मितः । 19 126
(c) ददौ समीरप्रभाय कन्यां अनङ्गपुष्पेति
× × × गतां प्रसिद्धिम् । 19 102-103.
(d) अनलः × × × हरिमालिनी
× × × ददौ × × × हनूमते । 19 105.
(e) इति क्रमेणास्य बभूव याचितां
परं सहस्राद् गणनम् । 19 106.
- 20 12 8-10. VP. (a) हणुयस्स × × × दिजा
कका अणङ्गकुसुमात्ति नामेणं । नलेण दिजा
कका हरिमालिणि त्ति नामेणं । 19 34-36.
(b) दुहियं × × सुग्गीवो नामेण पउमराय
1 37.
(c) हणुएण वरतणू सा परिणीया । 19 41
(d) एव सहस्समेणं जायं
हणुयस्स पवरमहिलाणं । 19 42.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

p.	1.	Correct
4	28	-vimaddiēṇa for -vammiyahim
6	41	Orthography
8	4	emphasizes
8	39	Mūla
13	40	अट्ठ
13	44	पयट्ठइ
16	44	Kirti
17	31	jivantahum
19	30	omit this line.
19	54	-Jasakitti
27	45	also
28	33	metre
29	17	Apabhramśa
42	8	Sirimunisuvvaya
48	32	composing for coming
50	2	Ghātaka for Bhātaka
51	26	portions
51	27	are somewhat
51	42	omit 'quotations from which are found in SC'
53	36	गुफ
56	5	karavim
58	47	Loss of ya-
58	50	vowel
60	26	bhiccattana-
60	27	from Surinda-
60	35	-iya-
61	50	Foot-note figure 1 should be placed on 'form in -a or -ā' and foot-note (1) on p. 62 should be on p. 61.
62	18	omit the foot-note figure from -aim ¹ .
63	32	the one-moraic -ēṇ.
63	32	the one-moraic -ēṇ.
64	53	foot-note (3) is misplaced here.
65	7	Tagare for Tagore
68	46	(-vim)
69	40	put superscript 1 on 'suggestion'.
73	30	Introduction, p.
76	52	Gandhodaka°, °vaśād, °sañjñām
78	10	Scansion.
79	20	vakrah

p	1	<i>Correct</i>
85	26	Mahuaravanda
85	43	u u —
86	47	Duvahaya
90	1-2	Transpose first and second lines.
91	40	6 + 4 + u u.
94	18	predicated
94	40	for <i>Pādhaḍi</i>
94	41	Āpalisaṅghiyah
95	8	manner. On
95	13	eighth
95	39	u — u
96	18	4 + 4 + 4 + u — (or u u) u
96	19	1., 3. Gaṇa.
97	23	u u u/ — u instead of u — u/u,uuu
98	14	(— u —)
98	15	u — —, u — uu, — — u, uu — u
99	34	+ 4 + 4 + 4 + u —)
101	48	unbecom-
106	48	fright
107	1	laughed
110	41	Kanaka
110	47	Bhānukarṇa
112	12	Mandodarī
112	13	Candranakhī's
112	35	Sugrīva
116	33	destroyed
"	"	he could jump.

TEXT

P.	I.	Correct
३	13	तिष्ण मि (A.'s reading)
४	6	कल्लोला-णिट्ठिय
५	f. n. 42	5 के
१०	9	जम्बुदीउ
"	15	कुलयर उप्पण्णा
११	13	कन्दप्पहो
१३	3	-महागिरि ण्हवणवीहु
१६	16	ण्हविउ ⁸
१७	17	जे ²⁷ वुत्तउ
१८	6	णिसुणेवि
२०	9	-मुक्खहिं (P.'s reading)
"	16	'आमेल्ले'वि
"	17	drop the inverted coma
२१	6	बोल्लइ ²⁵
"	7	अम्हेहिं
२३	17	मडारउ जं जे
२४	2	संपाइउ ⁶ ॥१
"	11	जम्बीरि-
"	20	-जणियहे उप्परि ³⁶
"	f. n. 2	मेल्लिवि
२५	f. n. 3-3	P चउतीसाइसय०
३२	2	-वाहणहिं चडेप्पिणु ¹⁷
३३	2	सट्ठिहिं (A.'s reading)
३८	19	पइठ (P.'s reading)
३९	4	पर यिय उरे तोय-तुसार धवल
"	2	आवीलवि कच्छउ
४०	9	गिरि-मेरु-सरिसु
४५	2	रहणेउरचक्कवाल-णयरे
४८	f. n. 11-8	P विट्ठिहे
४९	7	अणुहुत्तउ (A.'s reading)
५०	22	रिसि-सञ्जु
५३	11	उव्वेल्ले'वि (based on A.'s reading)
"	f. n. 12	add 'S उच्चेल्लिवि'
५४	4	उप्पज्जे'वि
"	9	छेय-काले
५५	16	णरेण
५६	7	करे'वि
५७	f. n. 29	P S A
५८	14	अज्जुवि
५९	7	पाउ (A' reading)
६०	End	add. [१३]. १. कपिसरीरेण, मुनिना वा.
६२	14	वेयमइ-अग्ग-

p.	l.	Correct
६३	19	—सामिसालु
६४	9	वण्णराहुँ
७३	21	मुण्डं हि
७५	10-14	drop this foot-note
७६	10	भणँ वि
७८	5	वोमदिन्दु
"	14	णिसुणँ वि
८०	19	°कामण्ण
८७	21	सोयवेँ वि for सो चवेवि
९१	6	सुएवि
"	20	सीसुप्परि
९३	19	चउद्दह—
"	22	असिवर
९४	1	विरेल्लिय—
"	13	—घाएँ
९५	2	दुवारह
"	19	एक्केण
९८	22	—पावालोल्लिउ (P.'s reading)
१००	15	समर-झड
"	22	तम्वारह for तं वारह
१०२	9	तुहुँ
"	18	पइ
१०४	2	खयहोँ
१०५	25	थियइँ
"	11-16	PS बाहुवली°
१०८	8	तण्णेण सावेँण²
"	4	पहावेँण
"	f. n. 12	°लुँचियाहँ
११४	16	drop the query
११५	last	विलसति
११६	8	उल्लुक्कहोँ
"	10	उप्परि करयल—
"	11	कडउल्ला-केसर
"	12	कामिणि भिसिणि
"	14	सलिल—
"	21	फल्लिह—कप्पूरेँ हि
"	"	सुरहि—मिगमय—
"	24	रिञ्छोल्लिहिँ
११७	20	तल्लिच्छउ¹¹
११८	8	रयणँ हि
"	24	केयइ-हात्थेँ हि
११९	14	—मइ³
१२०	9	पदुक्कउ
"	"	भुवेँण पकडिडउ
१२४	20	गय-मय-णइ-मडलिय—

p.	l.	Correct
१२५	17	मज्झे
१२६	12	एत्तिउ 'दाहेण
१२८	2	घट्ठ
१३०	14	पच्चुत्तर
"	20	सच्चु वि सारवन्तु
१३१	2	विहि
"	21	-मरु णरिन्द
"	last	भो इन्द्र
१३२	22	बलहु
१३४	5	भिच्चहु
"	8	णाहि
१३६	f. n. fourth line	लीलोद्धूतै०
१३७	15	सुर-वगलामुहे
१४०	11	अरे
१४१	8	किं सक्कइ
"	f. n. 1	P. तेण
१४३	2	पडित्थिरु (S.'s reading)
१४४	5	-वण्णु परत्तउ
१४९	3	उहु
"	10	तप्प-वेसु
"	14	परितोसिएण, पहसिएण
"	24	विज्जुप्पह-
१५०	15	करयल, वरेवि, परिहरेवि,
"	26	विसज्जियउ
"	last but one	addy '४ वृथा'
१५२	17	भन्तएण
१५६	f. n. 8.1	A पहंजण
१५७	3	drop the query
१५९	12	पिसायरउ
१६०	22	कन्ते
१६२	17.11	A कित

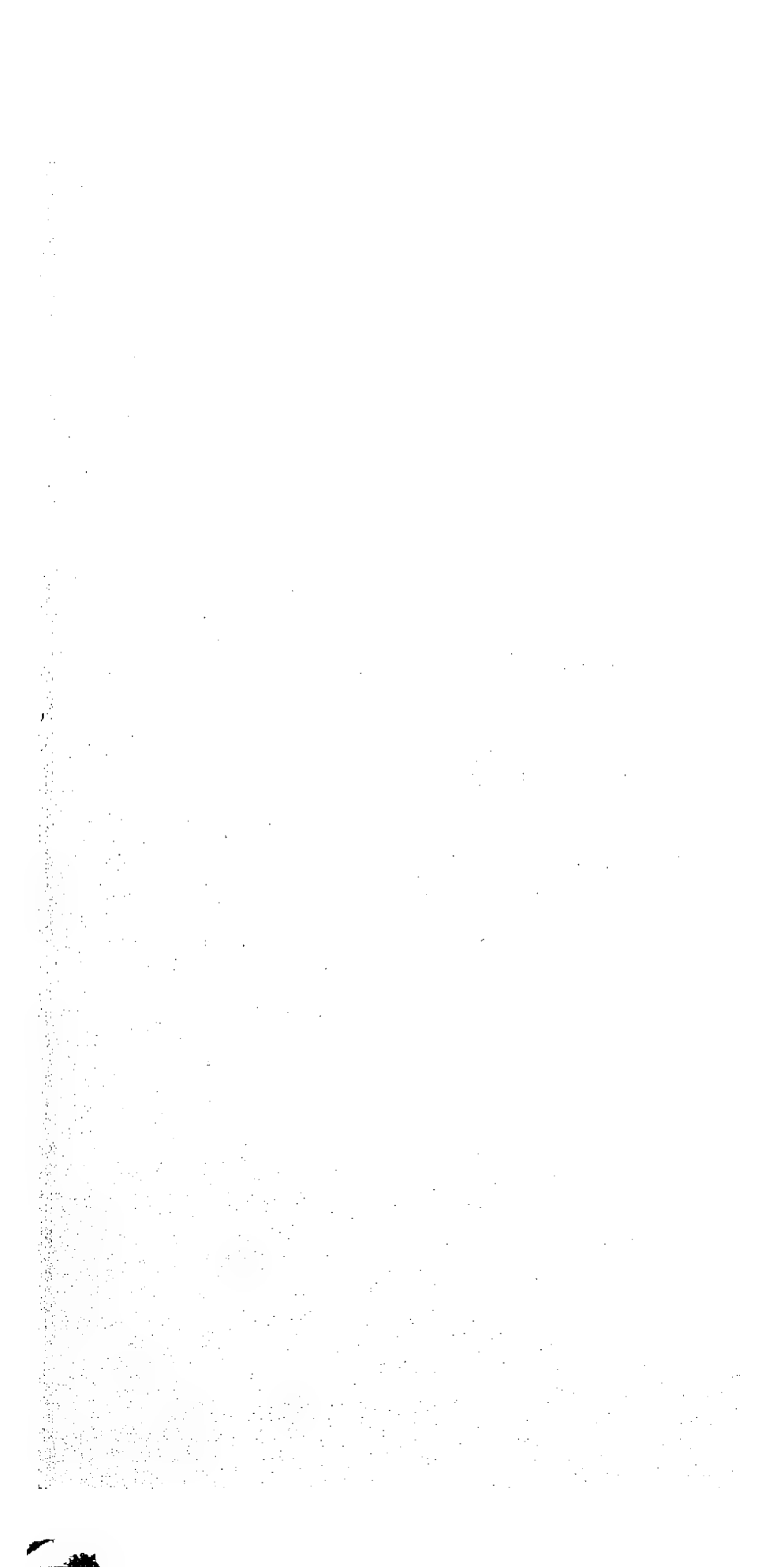
INDEX VERBORUM

p.	l.	Correct
2	after अडइ,	enter 'अडयणा 13 12 5 कुलटा
3	heading	(D.1 18).'
5	"	Index
6	under आण	"
"	" आणन्तय	opponent
"	after आराह	drop आणवडोवय etc.
		enter 'आराहण 5 16 8 (आराधना) the
		Bhagavatī Ārādhana'
7	heading	Index
11	under एत्थ	add 'एत्थ 6 15 6'
16	under खुरण	drop '15 5 3'
"	" खुरण	add '15 5 3'
20	after चन्दिणय	enter 'चन्दुजय 18 7 8 (D. 3 4) कुमुद'
"		drop the entry चाउल.
22	after जन्तिय	enter 'जन्ती 14 10 2 यन्त्रिता'
23	under जा	drop '14 13 1' under जन्त and
		'enl. जन्तिय 14 4 8'
"		correct जिह.....तिह, यथा.....तथा
27	after गहङ्गण	drop the entry गहमणि
31	" तलय	enter 'तल्लिच्छय 14 8 4 [तल्लिप्स]
		आसक्त (D. 5 3)'
39		for ✓ परीयड्ड read ✓ परियड्ड
42	after पायालय	enter '✓पाड [पाटय्] pres. 3.s. पाडइ
		5 4 2'
63	after सिरि	enter 'सिरि' 14 13 7 (corrupt for
		सिर°?) सिरस् or शिरा'
64	after सुम्म	enter 'सुर° 6 6 3 सुरा'
66	after अणुत्तरवाइ	enter 'अणुराह 12 4 9a अनुरावा'
71	after पायाललङ्क	enter 'पिसायरव 19 13 2 पिसाचरव (वन)'

सयम्भुएवकिउ

पउमचरिउ

(पढमो विज्जाहरकण्डो)



कइराय-सयम्भुएव-किउ

पउमचरिउ



णमहं^१ णव^२-कमल-कोमल-मणहर-वर-वहल-कन्ति-सोहिल्लं ।
उसहस्स पाय-कमलं स-सुरासुर-वन्दिदं सिरसां ॥ १ ॥
दीहर-समास-णालं^३ सह-दलं अत्थ-केसरुघवियं^४ ।
बुह-महुयर-पीयर-सं सयम्भु-कव्वुप्पलं जयउं^५ ॥ २ ॥

*

1 P. A. begins; दं० । ॐ नमो वीतरागाय; s. begins: दंप० । णमो वीतरागाय नमः. 2 S A नमहं. 3 S A नव०. 4 After this Gāthā s. gives the following seven stanzas of a *Jinendra-rudrāṣṭaka* and five laudatory stanzas:

पापान्धकनिर्णाशं मकरध्वजलोभमोहपुरदहनं । तपोभस्मभूषिताङ्गं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ १ ॥
संयमवृषभारूढं तपउग्रमहन्त(?)तीक्ष्णशूलधरं । संसारकरिविदारं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ २ ॥
विमलमतिचन्द्ररेषं विरचितसिल(?)शुद्धभावकपालं । व्रताचलशैलमिलयं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ३ ॥
गुणगगनरश्मिर(?)मालं दशध्वजोद्भूतविदितखट्वाङ्गं ।
तप(?)कीर्तिगौरिरचितं(?)जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ४ ॥
सप्तभयडाम(?)डमरुकवाद्यं अनवरतप्रकटसंदोहं । मनबद्धसर्पपरिकरं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ५ ॥
अनवरतसत्यवाचाविकटजटामुकुटकृतशोभं । हुङ्कारभयविनाशं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ६ ॥

ईशानशायनरचितं जिनेन्द्ररुद्राष्टकं ललितमे(भा?)वं च ।

यः पठति भावशुद्धस्तस्य भवेजगति संसिद्धिः ॥ ७ ॥

चउमुह-मुहम्मि सद्दो दन्तभहं(?)दे) च मणहरो अत्थो ।

विणिण वि सयम्भुकव्वे किं कीरइ कइयणो सेसो ॥ १ ॥

चउमुहएवस्स सद्दो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरो जीहा ।

भद्दासय-गोग्गहणं अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ २ ॥

जलकीलाएँ सयम्भू(भुं) चउमुहएवं च गोग्गह-कहाए ।

भहं च अत्थवोहे(मच्छवेहे?) अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ ३ ॥

तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमइ अवब्भंस-मच्च(?)त्त)-मायङ्को ।

जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण-अङ्कुसो[?तच्छिरे]पडइ ॥ ४ ॥

सच्छन्द(इ)-वियड-दाढो छन्द(न्दो)लङ्कार-णहर-दुप्पिच्छो ।

वायरण-केसरहो सयम्भुपञ्चाणणो जयउ ॥ ५ ॥

5 P A नालं, S णाल, 6 S ० हग्धवियं. 7 P जयउं.

[पंहिलउ जयकारेवि^९ परम-मुणि मुणि-वयणें^{१०} जाहँ सिद्धन्त-मुणि ॥ १
 मुणि जाहँ^{११} अणिट्टिय रत्तिदिणु जिणु हियएँ^{१२} ण फिट्ठइ एक्कु^{१३} खणु ॥
 खणु खणु वि जाहँ^{१४} ण विचलइ मणु मणु मगाइ जाहँ मोक्खं-गमणु ॥ ३
 गमणु वि जहिँ णउं^{१६} जम्मणु मरणु ॥ ४
 मरणु वि कह होइ मुणीवरहँ^{१८} मुणिवर जे लग्गा जिणवरहँ ॥ ५
 जिणवर जे^{१९} जे^{२०} लीय माणें परहों(?) परु केव^{२२} दुक्कु जे^{२३} परियणहों ॥ ६
 परियणु मणें मण्णिण्डं जेहिँ तिणु तिण-समउ णाहिँ^{२५} लहु णरय-रिणु ॥ ७
 रिणु केम होइ भव-भय-रहियं भव-रहिय धम्म-संजम-सहियं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

जे काय-वाय-मणें^{३१} णिच्छिरियं (जे)^{३३} काम-कोह-दुण्णय-तरियं ।
 ते^{३५} एक-मणेण सयं भुएँण वन्दिय गुरु^{३६} परमायरियं^{३७} ॥ ९]

*

[१. पठमो संधि]

तिहुअणलग्गण-खम्भु^{३९} गुरु परमेट्ठि^{४०} णवेप्पिणु^{४१} ।
 पुणु आरम्भिय रामकहँ^{४२} आरिसु जोएप्पिणु ॥ १ ॥

[१]

पणवेप्पिणु आइ-भडाराहों संसार-समुहुत्ताराहों ॥ १
 पणवेप्पिणु^१ अजिय-जिणेसरहों दुज्जय-कन्दप्प-दप्प-हरहों ॥ २

8 This whole Kadavaka is missing in P. 9 s A जयकारिवि, 10 s °वयणि, A °वयण. 11 s जाह. 12 s A हियइ. 13 इक्कु. 14 s जाव. 15 A सुक्खं. 16 s ण. 17 A जम्मण. 18 s मुणीवराह. 19 s मुणिवर. 20 s A जे. 21 s पाण. 22 s किं. 23 s जि, A जे. 24 A मण्णिण्डं. 25 A नाहि. 26 s णरइ विणु. 27 s रह. 28 s °रहिया. 29 s सम्म°. 30 s °सहिया. 31 s मणि. 32 s णिच्छया, A णिच्छिरया. 33 Metrically redundant. 34 s °तरिया. 35 s तं. 36 s गुण. 37 s परमायरिया. 38 After this Kadavaka, s A read the following Sanskrit stanza:

भवति किल विनाशो दुर्जनैः संगतानामिति वदति जनोऽयं सर्वमेतद्धि मिथ्या ।
 उरगफणिमणीनां किं निमित्तेन राजन्न भवति विषदोषो (s विषशेषो) निर्विषो वा भुजङ्गः ॥
 39 s संभु. 40 A परमेट्ठि. 41 P नवेप्पिणु. 42 P s °कहा.

1. 1 P समुह°. 2 A पणवेप्पिणु.

१ आर्षे च रामायणम्.

पणवेप्पिणु संभवसामियहों
 पणवेप्पिणु अहिणन्दण-जिणहों
 पणवेवि^४ सुमइ-तिथङ्करहों
 पणवेप्पिणु पउमप्पह-जिणहों
 पणवेप्पिणु सुरवर-साराहों
 पणवेप्पिणु चन्दप्पह-गुरुहों
 पणवेप्पिणु पुप्फयन्त-मुणिहें^९
 पणवेप्पिणु सीयल-पुङ्गमहों^{११}
 पणवेप्पिणु सेयंसाहिवहों
 पणवेप्पिणु वासुपुज्ज-मुणिहें^{१४}
 पणवेप्पिणु विमल-महारिसिहें^{१६}
 पणवेप्पिणु मङ्गलगाराहों
 पणवेप्पिणु सन्ति^{१९}-कुन्धु^{२०}-अरहें^{२१}
 पणवेवि मल्लि-तिथङ्करहों
 पणवेप्पिणु मुणि-सुवय-जिणहों
 पणवेप्पिणु णमि-णेमीसरहें^{२६}

तइलोक-सिहर-पुर-गामियहों ॥ ३
 कम्मदु-दुदु-रिउ-णिज्जिणहों^५ ॥ ४
 वय-पञ्च-महादुद्धर-धरहों ॥ ५
 सोहिय-भंव-लक्ख-दुक्ख-रिणहों ॥ ६
 जिणवरहों सुपास-भडाराहों ॥ ७
 भवियायण-संउण-कप्पतरुहों^८ ॥ ८
 सुरभवणुच्छलिय-दिब-मुणिहें^{१०} ॥ ९
 कल्लाण-झाण-णाणुग्गमहों ॥ १०
 अच्चन्त^{१३}-महन्त-पत्त-सिवहों ॥ ११
 विप्फुरिय-णाण-चूडामणिहें^{१५} ॥ १२
 संदरिसिय-परमागम-दिसिहें^{१७} ॥ १३
 साणन्तहों^{१८} धम्म-भडाराहों ॥ १४
 तिण्णि मि तिहुअण^{१९}-परमेसरहें ॥ १५
 तइलोक-महारिसि-कुलहरहों^{२४} ॥ १६
 देवासुर-दिण्ण^{२५}-पयाहिणहों ॥ १७
 पुणु पास-वीर-तिथङ्करहें^{२७} ॥ १८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चउवीस वि परम-जिण
 पुणु^{२३} अप्पाणउ पायडमि

पणवेप्पिणु भावें ।
 रामायण-कावे^{२९} ॥ १९

३ P S निज्जिणहो. ४ P S पणवेप्पिणु. ५ P S सोसिय°. ६ A भवदुक्खलक्ख°. ७ P जिणवरुहो. ८ P °कप्पतरुहो. ९ P पुप्फयंतमुणिहे, S पुप्फयंतमुणिहो, A पुप्फयंतमुणिहो. १० S ज्जुणिहे, ११ P S पुंगवहो. १२ A णाणज्झाणारमहो. १३ A अत्तंत. १४ P °मुणिहो, S °मुणिहिं, A °कणिहो corrected to सु°. १५ P S A °चूडामणिहो. १६ P °महामि रिहे, S °महामिरिहो A °महारिसहो. १७ S °विसिहो A °दिसिहो. १८ S साणत्तहो. १९ P सत्ति. २० P S कुंथ. २१ A °अरुहं २२ P. marginally 'तीहिम्मि' पाठे, A तिण्ण वि. २३ P तिहुअण°, २४ A °कुलरहो. २५ P °दिज्ज°. २६ P S °णेमीसरहो. २७ P S तिथं-करहो. २८ A पुणु आरम्भय रामकह. २९ A °कावे.

[१] १ जयनशीलस्य. २ पक्षिणाम्. ३ मार्गस्य. ४ सह-अनन्त-धर्मनाथमहारकस्य. ५ काव्येन.

[२]

बद्धमाणं-मुह-कुहर-विणिगय
 अक्खर-वास-जलोह-मणोहरं
 दीह-समास-पवाहावङ्गिय
 देसीभासा-उभय-तडुजल
 अत्थ-वहल-कलोलानिद्विय
 एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती
 पच्छइ^{११} ईन्दभूइ^{१२}-आयरिणं^{१३}
 पुणु पहवै^{१४} संसाराराणं
 पुणु^{१५} रविसेणायरिय-पसाणं^{१६}
 पडमिणि-जणणि-गम्भ-संभूणं^{१७}
 अइ-तणुएण पईहर-गत्ते

रामकहा-णइं एहं कमागय ॥ १
 सु-अलङ्कार-छन्द-मच्छोहर ॥ २
 सकय-पायय-पुलिणालङ्किय ॥ ३
 क वि दुकर-घण-सह-सिलायल ॥ ४
 आसासय-समत्तूह-परिद्विय ॥ ५
 गणहर-देवहिं^{१०} दिट्ठ वहन्ती ॥ ६
 पुणु धम्मेण गुणालङ्करिणं^{१४} ॥ ७
 कित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाणं^{१५} ॥ ८
^{१६} बुद्धिणं अवगाहिय कइराणं ॥ ९
 मारुणएवं^{१७} रूव-अणुराणं^{१८} ॥ १०
 छिवरं-णासं पविरल-दन्ते^{१९} ॥ ११

॥ वत्ता ॥

णिम्मल-पुण्ण-पवित्त-कह-
^{२०} जेण^{२१} समाणिज्जन्तएण

कित्तणु आढप्पइ ।
 थिर कित्ति विढप्पइ ॥ १२

[३]

बुहयण सयम्भु पइं^१ विण्णवइ
 वायरणु कयावि^२ ण जाणियउं
 णउं पच्चाहारहो तत्ति किय
 णउ जिमुअउं सत्त विहत्तियउं^३

मइं^४ सरिसउं अणु णाहिं^५ कुकइ ॥ १
 णउं वित्ति-सुत्तु वक्खाणियउं ॥ २
 णउ संधिहं^{११} उपपरि^{१२} बुद्धि थियं^{१३} ॥ ३
 छविहउ संमास-पडत्तियउं^{१४} ॥ ४

2. 1 A बद्धमाण°. 2 S णए. 3 S एह. 4 A °पास°. 5 P °मनोहर. 6 PS सुय-
 लंकार°. 7 A °सहमच्छोह. 8 S °यहावा°. 9 A अथ°. 10 S °देवह, A °देविहिं. 11 S
 संजय°. 12 P इंदभूअ°. 13 S °आयरियं. 14 PS गुणालंकरियं. 15 P एवहिं, S एवहि.
 16 S अणुत्तरवायं. 17 S °पसायं. 18 S बुद्धिइ णियइ जणिय कयराणं. 19 S संभूयं. 20 P
 मारुणएव°, S मारुणयेव, A मारुणएव. 21 SA °अणुरायं. 22 A छिविर°. 23 P
 P दत्ते, S A दत्ते. 24 P जइ corrected to जण, S जण.

3. 1 SA पइ. 2 PS मइ. 3 A सरिसउं. 4 P णाहिं, S णाहि, A णत्थि. 5 PS
 कयाइ. 6 P न. 7 P जाणियउं, A जाणियउं. 8 A नवि. 9 P A वक्खाणियउं. 10 A णउं.
 11 PS संधिइ. 12 PS उपपरि. 13 P द्विय, S ठिय. 14 S जिमुयउं, A जिमुयउं.
 15 P विहत्तियाउं. 16 P °पडत्तियाउं, S °यउत्तियउं.

[२] १ पर्वतात्. २ नदी. ३ निक्षेपः, व्यासः ४ प्रवाहः ५ तट. ६ तीर्थम्. ७ गौतम-
 स्वामिना. ८ कविराजेन स्वयम्भुदेवेण संसारविषये अतीव मीरुणा(?). ९ अनुत्तरवादि(?)ना भट्टारकेण.
 १० रविसेणाचार्यप्रसादेन. ११ धर्मार्थकाममोक्षपदार्यैः पूर्णम्. १२ लोकमान्यतादिभिः.

[३] १ इ. २ प्रज्ञाहारस. ३ बहुव्रीहि-कर्मधारय° षट्.

छंकारय दस लैयार ण सुय^{१७}
ण वलावल धाउ णिवार्य-गण
णउ णिसुणिउं पंञ्च-महाय-कवु(?)
णउ बुज्झिउ पिङ्गल-पत्थारु^{२४}
ववसाउ तो वि णउ परिहरमि
सामण्ण^{२८} भास छुडु सावडउं^{२९}
छुडु होन्तुं सुहासिय-वयणाइं^{३१}
एहुं सज्जण-लोयहो^{३५} किउ विणउ
जई एमं विरुसइ को वि खलु

वीसोवसग पंञ्चय बहुय^{१८} ॥ ५
णउ लिङ्ग उंणाइ वंक्कु वयणु ॥ ६
णउ भरहुं गेउं लक्खणु वि सवुं ॥ ७
णउ भम्महं-दण्डि-अलङ्कारुं ॥ ८
वरि रड्ढावडुं कवु करमि ॥ ९
छुडु आगम-जुत्ति का वि घडउ ॥ १०
गामिल्लं-भास-परिहरणाइं ॥ ११
जं अबुहु पदरिसिउ अप्पणउं ॥ १२
तहो^{३९} हत्थुत्थलिउ लेउ^{४०} छलु ॥ १३

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

पिसुणें^{४१} किं^{४२} अब्भत्थिएण
किं छण-चन्दुं मंहागहेण^{४४}

जसु को वि ण रुच्चइ ।
कम्पन्तु वि मुच्चइ ॥ १४

[४]

अवहत्थेवि^१ खलयणु णिरवसेसु
जहिं^२ पक्क-कलमं^३ कमलिणि णिसण्णं
जहिं^४ सुय-पन्तिउ सुपरिट्ठियाउं
जहिं^५ उच्छु-वणइं^६ पवणाहयाइं
जहिं^७ णन्दणवणइं^८ मणोहराइं
जहिं^९ फाडिमं-वयणइं दाडिमाइं

पहिलउ^१ णिरु वण्णमि मगहदेसु ॥ १
अलहन्त तरणिं^२ थेर व विसण्णं ॥ २
णं वणसिरि-मरगय-कण्ठियाउं ॥ ३
कम्पन्ति व पीलण-भय-गयाइं ॥ ४
णच्चन्ति व चल-पल्लव-कराइं ॥ ५
णैज्जन्ति^{१५} ताइं णं कइं-मुहाइं ॥ ६

१७ स णया. १८ स बहुया. १९ A णिसुणिउं. २० A महा जि कावु. २१ A भरहु. २२ PS ण लक्खणु छंडु. २३ A सावु, S कवु. २४ A पत्थारु. २५ P भग्गहं. २६ PS यलंकारु, A अलंकारु. २७ PS रयडावुत्तु. २८ PS सामाण, A सामण. २९ P स विहडउ, S महिविहडउ. ३० PS किंवि. ३१ PS होत्ति. ३२ P सुहासुह. ३३ PS गामेल्लं. ३४ P इहु, S यहु. ३५ P सज्जणु लोयहु, S सज्जणलोयहु. ३६ PA अप्पणउं. ३७ PS जं. ३८ PS एव. ३९ स तहु. ४० S लेवि. ४१ S पिसुणिं. ४२ के. ४३ P इहु. ४४ PS महग्गहेण.

४. १ PA अवहत्थेवि. २ P लइ वणवि, A निवण्णमि. ३ PS जहिं. ४ PS कलमि, A कलव. ५ PS णिसण्णु, A णिसण्ण. ६ S तरणि. ७ S वि. ८ PS विसण्णु. ९ P S सुपरिट्ठियाउ. १० P कंठियाउ. ११ P उच्छवणइं, S उच्छवणइ. १२ S वणइ. १३ S जहि. १४ A फाडियं. १५ P णज्जन्त. १६ S कइं.

४ धकारक, षष्ठी विना. ५ लकारिसंज्ञा-परिभाषादि. ६ प्रादि. ७ वाणवस्यादयः प्रत्ययानि. ८ उदन्ता निपाताः. ९ उणादिवृत्तिः. १० वक्रोक्तिः. ११ एक-द्वि-बहु-वचनादि. १२ कुमारसंभव १, मेघदूत २, रघु ३, किरात ४, माघ ५. १३ प्रसारः. १४ ...अलङ्कारै. १५ राजश्रेष्ठिना. १६ राहुणा.

[४] १ अवगण्य, दूरीकृत्य. २ ज्ञायन्ते.

जहि¹⁷ महुयर-पन्तिउ सुन्दराउ¹⁸
जहि दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति

केयइ¹⁹-केसर-रथ²⁰-धूसराउ ॥ ७
पुणु पन्थिय²¹ रस-सलिलइ²² पियन्ति ॥

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताहि²³ तं पइणु रायगिहु
णं पिहिविण्णं णव-जोवणण²⁴

धण-कणय-समिद्धउ ।
सिर²⁵ सेहरु²⁶ आइद्धउ ॥ ९

[५]

चउ-गोउर-चउ-पायार-वन्तु
णच्चइ व मरुद्धुय-धय-करगु
सूलग²⁷-भिण्ण²⁸-देवउल²⁹-सिहरु
धुम्मइ³⁰ व गणहि³¹ मय-भिम्भलेहि³²
ण्हाइ व ससिकन्त-जलोहरेहि³³
पक्खलइ व णेउर-णियलएहि³⁴
किलिकिलइ³⁵ व सबजणुच्छवेण³⁶
गायइ वालाविणि³⁷-मुच्छणेहि³⁸

हसइ व मुत्ताहल-धवल-दन्तु ॥ १
धरइ व णिवडन्तउ गयण-मग्गु ॥ २
कणइ व पारावय³⁹-सद-गहिरु ॥ ३
उड्डइ व तुरङ्गहि⁴⁰ चच्चलेहि⁴¹ ॥ ४
पणचइ व हार-मेहल-भरेहि⁴² ॥ ५
विप्फुरइ व कुण्डल-जुयलएहि⁴³ ॥ ६
गज्जइ व मुरव-भेरी-रवेण ॥ ७
पुरवइ⁴⁴ व धण⁴⁵-धण-कञ्चणेहि⁴⁶ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

णिवडिय-पण्णेहि⁴⁷ फोप्फलेहि⁴⁸
जण⁴⁹-चलणग-विमहिण्ण⁵⁰

छुह-चुण्णासङ्गे ।
महि रङ्गिय रङ्गे ॥ ९

17 P A जहि. 18 S सुंदराउं. 19 S केयइं. 20 S रइ. 21 P पंथिय. 22 PS तहि
पइणु णामें रायगिहु. 23 S °जोवणइ. 24 PS सिरि, A सिर. 25 S आइद्धउ.

5. 1 PS चउगोउरु त्ति. 2 A °वत्तु. 3 S मरुद्धुयकरगु. 4 S धूलगं 5 PS
भिण्णु. 6 PS देउल°. 7 A धुणइं corrected to क°. 8 S पाराइय°. 9 A
धुम्मइं. 10 S गणहि, A गयहिं. 11 S तुरंगहि, A तुरयहिं. 12 PS °जलोयरेहिं.
13 PS °हरेहिं. 14 S °जुयलएहिं, A °जुयलएहि. 15 A किलिकिलइ corrected
to किलिकि°. 16 PS °जणोच्छवेण. 17 PS व आलावणि. 18 S °मुच्छवणेहिं. 19 P
पुरइ corrected to पुरवइ, S फुरवइ. 20 P धग्गु, S धम्म. 21 S °पण्णेहें. 22 P
पोंफलेहिं, S फोफलिहिं, A फोफलिहिं. 23 S जल°. 24 PS °विमहिण्ण.

३ मुकटं बद्धः (?).

[५] १ [नगर]रस मुखम्. २ केलसम् (?). ३ श्रेष्ठी इव.

[६]

तहिं^१ सेणिउं^२ णामें णंय-णिवासु
किं तिणयणु णं णं विसम-चक्खु
किं दिणयरु णं^४ णं दहणं-सीलु
किं कुञ्जरु णं^४ णं णिच्च-मत्तु
किं सायरु णं^४ णं खार-णीरु
किं फणिवइ णं णं कूर-भाउ
किं महमहु णं णं कुडिल-वकुं^८
अणुहरइ पुणु विजइ सो जें^{१०} तासु

उवमिज्जइ णरवइ कवणु तासु ॥ १
किं ससहरु णं णं एक्कं-पक्खु ॥ २
किं हेरि णं णं कम-मुअणं-लीलु ॥ ३
किं गिरि णं णं ववसाय-चत्तु ॥ ४
किं वम्महु णं णं हय-सरीरु ॥ ५
किं मारुउ णं णं चल-सहाउ ॥ ६
किं सुरवइ णं णं सहस-अक्खु^८ ॥ ७
वामद्धु वं दाहिण-अद्धु जासु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

१०

ताव सुरासुर-वाहणैहिं
बीर-जिणिन्दहो^{१४} समसरणु^{१५}

गयणङ्गणु छाईउं^१ ।
विउल्लइरि पराइउ ॥ ९

[७]

परमेसरु पच्छिम-जिणवरिन्दु
णाणुज्जलु चउ-कल्लाण-पिण्डु
चउतीसातिसय-विसुद्ध-गत्तु
पण्णारह-कमलायत्त-पाउ
चउसट्ठि-चामरुद्ध-अमाणुं
थिउं विउल्लं-महीहरे वद्धमाणुं
पायार तिणिण चउ गोउराइं^{१३}
उब्भिय चउ माणव-थम्भ जांमं^{१४}

चलणगं चालिय-महिहरिन्दु ॥ १
चउ-कम्मं-डहणु केलि-काल-दण्डु ॥ २
भुवणत्तय-वल्लहु धवल-छत्तु ॥ ३
अल्ल-फुल्ल-मण्डव-सहाउ ॥ ४
चउ-सुरणिकाय-संथुवमाणुं ॥ ५
समसरणु वि जसुं^{१०} जोयणं-पमाणुं ॥ ६
वारह गण वारह मन्दिराईं ॥ ७
तुरमाणे^{१६} केण वि णरेण तामं ॥ ८

२०

6. 1 P तहि. 2 PA सेणिउं. 3 P एक्क, A इक्क°. 4 A न. 5 A डहण°. 6 PS °मुयण°. 7 P °नीरु. 8 P सक्खु marginally corrected to सक्खु. 9 A सो वि सक्खु marginally corrected to सहसअक्खु. 10 SA जि. 11 PS अ. 12 SA छाउउ. 13 S °जिणिन्दहु, A जिणिन्द°. 14 A समोसरणु, S समवसरणु. 15 S विउल्लयरि पराउउ.

7. 1 A चलणगुच्चालिय°. 2 P णाणुज्जल. 3 A °कम्म°. 4 PS °रुद्धयमाणु, A °रुद्धअमाणु. 5 PS transpose this hemistich and the first hemistich of the next line. 6 S °संणुत्तमाणु. 7 S थिओ. 8 P विउल्ल, S वउल्ल. 9 A वद्धमाणु. 10 SA missing. 11 S जोयणं. 12 A परिपमाणु. 13 P S गोउराइं. 14 PS जाव. 15 P तुरमाणि. 16 PS ताव.

[६] १ नीतिगृहम्. २ सिंहः

[७] मेरुम्. २ पापम्, तस्य यमदण्डः. ३ शीघ्रम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु विण्णविउ
‘जं झायहि¹⁹ जं संभरहि²⁰

सेणिउ¹⁷ महराओ¹⁸ ।सो जग-गुरु आओ²¹ ॥ ९

[८]

जण-वयणइ² कण्णप्पलिकेरेवि
गउ पयइ⁵ सत्त रोमञ्चियहु
देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि
स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-पिण्डवासु
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिए⁸ जिणवरासु
समसरणु दिट्ठु हरिसिय-मणेण
पहिलए¹⁰ कोट्ठए¹¹ रिसि-संघु दिट्ठु
तइयए¹² अज्जिय-गणु साणुराउ
पञ्चमे विन्तरिउ¹⁶ सुहासिणीउ¹⁷
सत्तमे²⁰ भावण गिवाण साव
णवमए²³ जोइस णमिउत्तमङ्ग
एयारहमए²⁶ णरवर णिविट्ठु

सिंहासण-सिहरहो ओयरवि⁴ ॥ १
पुणु महियले⁶ णाविउ उत्तमङ्गु ॥ २
थरहरिय वसुन्धरि जग-जणेरि ॥ ३
स-परियणु स-साहणु सैट्ठहासु ॥ ४
आसण्णीहूउ महीहरासु ॥ ५
परिवेढिउ वारह-विह-गणेण ॥ ६
वीयए कप्पङ्गण-जणु णिविट्ठु ॥ ७
चउथए¹⁴ जोइस-वर-अच्छराउ ॥ ८
छट्ठए¹⁸ पुणु भवण-णिवासिणीउ ॥ ९
अट्ठमे²¹ विन्तरं संसुद्ध-भाव ॥ १०
दहमए²⁵ कप्पामर पुलइयङ्ग ॥ ११
वारहमए²⁷ तिरिय णमन्त दिट्ठु ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु भडारउ वीर-जिणु
तिहुवण-मत्थए³⁰ सुह-णिलए

सिंहासण-संठिउ ।

णं मोक्खु परिट्ठिउ ॥ १३

17 A सेणिउ. 18 P S महराउ, A महाराउ. 19 S झायहि. 20 S संभरहि. 21 P S आउ.

8. 1 P S जिण. A जिण corrected to जण. 2 P S वयणइ. 3 P S कण्ण-प्पले. 4 P S उवरेवि. 5 P S पयइ. 6 P महियले, S महियलि. 7 P नामिय, S णामिय. 8 P वंदणभत्तिए. 9 P आसण्णीहूअ S आसण्णीहूय. 10 S पहिलइ कोट्ठइ. 11 P S जण. 12 P S तइअइ. 13 P अज्जिय. 14 P S चउथइ, A चाउथए. 15 A missing. 16 P वेंतरेउ, S विन्तरेउ. 17 P S सुहासिणीउ. 18 P S छट्ठमि. 19 P S भवणि. 20 P S सत्तमि. 21 P S अट्ठमि. 22 P S वेंतर. 23 S णवमइ, A णववमइ. 24 P नमिउ. 25 S दहमइ, A दहमइ. 26 S एयारहमइ. 27 S वारहमइ, A वारहमइ. 28 P S किह आसण. 29 P तिहुवण. S तिहुवण. 30 S मत्थइ.

४ आराधयामि (?).

[८] १ अवतीर्णः (?). २ दासीजनः. ३ सानन्दः. ४ सर्वाणि (?).

[९]

सिर-सिहरे^१ चडाविय-करयलगु
‘जय णाह^२ सब-देवाहिदेव
जय तिहुवर्ण^३-सामिय तिविह-छत्त^४
जय केवल-णाणुभिर्ण^५-देह
जय जाइ-जरा-मरणारि-छेय
जय परम परम्पर वीयराय
जय सब-जीव-कारुण-भाव
पणवेप्पिणु जिणु तग्गय-मणेण

मगहाहिउ पुणु वन्दणह^६ लगु ॥ १
किय-णाग-णरिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ २
अंडुविह-परम-गुण-रिद्धि-पत्त ॥ ३
वम्मह-णिम्महण पणहु-णेह ॥ ४
वत्तीस-सुरिन्द-कियाहिसेय ॥ ५
सुर-मउड^७-कोडि-मणि-घिडु-पाय ॥ ६
अक्खय अणन्त णहयल^८-सहाव^९ ॥ ७
पुणु पुच्छिउ गोत्तम^{१०}सामि^{११} तेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘परमेसर पर-सासणेहि^{१२}

सुवइ विवरेरी ।

कहे^{१३} जिण-सासणे^{१४} केम थिय^{१५}

कह राहव-केरी ॥ ९

[१०]

जगे^१ लोएहि^२ ढंकरिवन्तएहि^३
जइ कुम्मे धरियउ धरणि-वीडु
जइ रामहो तिहुअणु उवरे^४ माइ
अणु वि खरदूसणे^५-समरे^६ देव
किह^७ तियमइ^८-कारणे^९ कविवरेण^{१०}
किह वाणर गिरिवर उवहन्ति
किह रावणु दह-मुहु वीस-हत्थु
वरिसद्धु सुअइ किह कुम्भयणु

उप्पाइउ भन्तिउ^१ भन्तएहि^२ ॥ १
तो कुम्मु पडन्तउ केण गीडु ॥ २
तो रावणु कहि^३ तिय लेवि जाइ ॥ ३
पहु जुज्झइ^४ सुज्झइ भिच्चु केव^५ ॥ ४
घाइज्झइ वालि^६ सहोयरेण ॥ ५
वन्धेवि^७ मथरहरु समुत्तरन्ति ॥ ६
अमराहिव-भुव-वन्धण-समत्थु ॥ ७
महिसा-कोडिहि^८ मि ण धाई^९ अणु ॥ ८

9. 1 P S सिरि सिहरि. 2 P वंदणहि, S वंदणहिं. 3 P नाह. 4 SA तिहुवर्ण.
5 P छत्त. 6 P ०णाणुभिर्ण. 7 S जय वम्महणिम्महणपणहुणेह. 8 PS ०मउडि.
9 S णहयलि. 10 PS ०सभाव. 11 P गउत्तम, S गउत्तमु. 12 A सासिण.
13 P S ०सासणेहि, A सासणिहिं. 14 P SA कहि. 15 A ०सासणि. 16 P
डिआ, S डिआ.

10. 1 P S जग. 2 S भंति. 3 PS भंतिएहि. 4 PS जय. 5 PS कुम्म.
6 SA तिहुवण. 7 P उवरि, A उवरि. 8 PSA कहि. 9 S जाइ. 10 P खरदूसण.
11 P सेणि, S सरिस. A समरि. 12 P जुज्झइ. 13 PS केम. 14 PS कह.
15 A तीमइ. 16 S कारणि. 17 A कइवरेण. 18 S वाले. 19 SA वंधिवि. 20 P रामणु.
21 PS सुयइ. 22 SA कोडिहिं मि. 23 PS चरइ.

[१०] १ दृष्टोक्तियुक्तैः. २ भ्रान्तयः. ३ संशययुक्तचित्तैः. ४ धृतः, व्याप्तः. ५ रामाव-
तार-विष्णोः. ६ रामः. ७ स्त्रीनिमित्त. ८ सुप्रीवेन. ९ अभिलषणशीलः.

॥ वृत्ता ॥

जे^{२४} परिसेसिउ दहवयणु पर-णारीहि^{२५} समणु ।
 सो^{२७} मन्दोवरि^{२८} जणणि-सम किह लेइ विहीसणु' ॥ ९

[११]

तं गिसुणेंवि' वुच्चइ गणहरेण सुणें सेणिय किं बहु-वित्थरेण ॥ १
 पहिलउ आयासुं अणन्तुं साउ गिरिवेखुं गिरिज्जणुं पंलय-भाउ ॥ २
 तइलोकु परिट्ठिउं मज्झुं तासु चउदह रज्जुयं आयासु जासुं ॥ ३
 तेत्थुं वि झल्लरि-मज्झाणुमाणु थिउ तिरियं-लोउ रज्जुयं-पमाणु ॥ ४
 तहिं^{१५} जम्बूदीउं महा-पहाणुं वित्थरेण लक्खुं जोयण-पमाणु ॥ ५
 चउ-खेत्त-चउदह^{१०} सरि^{२०} गिवासु छविह^{११} कुलपवय-तउं-पयासु ॥ ६
 तासु वि अन्मन्तरें^{२३} कणय-सेलु णवणवइ-उवरें^{२४} सहसेकं-मूलु ॥ ७
 तहो^{२६} दाहिण-भाएं^{२७} भरहु थकु छक्खण्डालङ्किउ एकं-चकु ॥ ८

॥ वृत्ता ॥

ताहिं^{२०} ओसपि^{३१} णि-कालें^{३२} गणें^{३३} कप्पयरुच्छण्णो ।
 चउदह^{२६} रयणविसेस जिहं^{३६} कुलयर-उप्पण्णो ॥ ९

[१२]

पहिलउ पंहु पडिसुइं सुयवन्तउ वीयउ सम्मइं सम्मइवन्तउ ॥ १
 तइयउं खेमङ्करु खेमङ्करु चउथउ खेमन्धरु रणे^१ दुद्धरु ॥ २
 पञ्चमु सीमङ्करु दीहर-करु छट्टउ सीमन्धरु धरणीधरु ॥ ३

24 PSA जं. 25 PS ०णारीहि. 26 A सणु marginally corrected to समीहणु.
 27 PS सा. 28 A मंदोवरि.

11. 1 S गिसुणिवि, A लिसुणिवि. 2 PSA सुणि. 3 S आयास. 4 PS अणंत.
 5 निरवेखु. 6 S गिरिजणु. 7 A परिट्ठिउ. 8 PSA मज्झि. 9 S रज्जु, A रज्जुय. 10 S
 यासु. 11 P तेत्थ, S तित्थ. 12 P तिरिलोय, S तिरियलोय. 13 S रज्जुय. 14 PSA
 तहि. 15 PS जंबूदीव. 16 S ०पमाणु. 17 P वित्थरिण. 18 S लक्ख. 19 P चउदह.
 20 P सर. 21 A वि superscribed between छविह कुल. 22 S ०तलु, A तल
 with marks of deletion. 23 S अन्मन्तर, A अन्मन्तरि. 24 PS उवरि. 25 S
 सहसिकु. 26 S तहु. 27 S भाएहिं, A भासैं. 28 PA छक्खं. 29 P एकु, A एक.
 30 PS तहि. 31 PS अवल्लपिणि. 32 P ०कालें, S कोलें. A ०कालि. 33 PS गय.
 34 P ०रुच्छण्णो, S ०रुच्छण्णो. 35 P चउदह. 36 PS जिम. 37 PS उप्पण्णो.
 12. 1 A पडिसुइ पडिसुइगत्तउ; marginally 'वहु सुयवन्तउ' पाठे. 2 P पडिसुइ.
 3 S सुम्मइ. 4 S सम्मइवन्तउ. 5 P तद्धउ. 6 PS रणि.

[११] १ सर्वगत. २ कर्तुरहित. ३ परिणामी. ४ ऊर्द्ध. ५ भरतौरावतौ विदेहौ द्वौ
 एवं चतुःश्रेत्रश्च.

सत्तमु चारु^१-चक्खु चक्खुम्भउं
सहसा चन्द-दिवायर-दंसणे
'अहो परमेसर कुलयर-सारा
तं णिसुणेवि णराहिउ घोसइ
पुव-विदेह^{१६} तिलोआणन्द^{१७}

तासु काले उप्पज्जइ विम्भउ ॥ ४
सथलु वि जणु आसङ्किउ णिय-मणे^{१०} ॥ ५
कोउहलु^{११} महु एउ भडारा^{१२} ॥ ६
'कम्म^{१३}-भूमि लइ एवहि^{१४} होसइ^{१५} ॥ ७
कहिउ आसि महु परम-जिणिन्दे^{१९} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णव-सञ्झारुण-पल्लवहो
आयइ चन्द-सूर-फलइ^{२२}

तारायण-पुष्फहो^{२१} ।
अवसप्पिणि-रुक्खहो^{२३} ॥ ९

[१३]

पुणु जाउ जसुम्भउ अतुल-थामु
पुणु साहिचन्दु^३ चन्दाहि जाउ
तहो णाहिहो^६ पच्छिम-कुलयरासु
चन्दहो रोहिणि व मणोहिराम
सा णिरलङ्कार जि चारु-गत्त
तहो णिय-लायणु जे^९ दिण्ण^{१०}-सोहु
पासेय^{११}-फुलिङ्गावलि जे^{१८} चारु
लोयण जि सहावे दल-विसाल

पुणु विमलवाहणुच्छलिय-णामु^१ ॥ १
मरुएउ पसेणेइ^२ णाहिराउ^५ ॥ २
मरुएवि सइ^७ व पुरन्दरासु ॥ ३
कन्दप्पहो रइ व पसण्ण-णाम ॥ ४
आहरण-रिद्धि पर भार-मेत्तं ॥ ५
मलु केवलु पर कुङ्कुम-रसोहु ॥ ६
पर गरुयउ मोत्तिय-हार^{१४} भारु ॥ ७
आडम्बरु^{१५} पर कन्दोद-माल ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कमलासाए^{१६} भमन्तएण
मुहलीहयउ^{१८} कम-जुयलु

अलि-वलए^{१७} मन्दे ।
किं णेउर^{१९}-सहे ॥ ९

२०

7 P चारु°. 8 PS चक्खुम्भउ. 9 S दिवायरं दंसणे. 10 PS °मणि. 11 S कोओहलु, A कोउहलु. 12 A इउ काइ भडारा. 13 A कम्म°. 14 PS एवहि. 15 S घोसइ. 16 S °विदेहि. 17 SA तिलोया°. 18 P महु. 19 P °जिणेदं, A जिणिदे. 20 S नव°. 21 PS °पुष्फहो. 22 P °फलइ. 23 P °रुक्खहे, S रुक्खहें.

13. 1 P °थाउं. 2 S °णाउं. 3 P साहिचंद. 4 P पसेणे. 5 S णाहिराउ. 6 PS णाहिहि. 7 P सइ व्व. 8 P भारमत्त, S भावमित्त. 9 PS जि. 10 P दिण्णु, S missing. 11 P पासेव. 12 A पुडिगा° corrected marginally to पुलिगा°. 13 S जि. 14 PS °हार. 15 S आडंवर. 16 P कमलासाइ. 17 PS अलिउलए, A अलिवलए, with the Anusvāra of °ए rubbed out. 18 P °हुयउं. 19 P नेउर°.

[१३] १ निविडेन.

तो एतन्तरें माणव-वेसैं
ससि-वयणिउं कन्दोइ-दलच्छिउं
सम्परिवारउ हुकउ तेत्तहें
का वि विणोउ किं पि उप्पायइ
का वि देइ तम्बोलु स-हत्थें
पाडइ का वि चमरु कर्म धोवइ
उक्खय-खग का वि परिरक्खइ
का वि जक्खकदमण पसाहइ

वर-पलङ्के^{२२} पसुत्तियए^{२३}
तीस पक्ख पहु-पङ्गणए

दीसइ मयगलु मय-गिह-गण्डु
दीसइ पञ्चमुहुं पईहरच्छि
दीसइ गन्धुकड-कुसुम-दामु
दीसइ दिणयरु कर-पज्जलन्तु
दीसइ जल-मङ्गल-कलसु वण्णुं
दीसइ जलणिहि गज्जिय-जलोहु
दीसइ विमाणु वण्डालि-मुहलु
दीसइ मणि-णियरु परिप्फुरन्तु

इय सुविणावलि^{१४} सुन्दरिए
गम्पिणु णाहि-णराहिवहों

[१४]

आइउ देविउं इन्दाएसैं^४ ॥ १
कित्ति-वुद्धि-सिरि-हिरि-दिहि-लच्छिउ ॥ २
सा मरुएवि भडारी जेतहें^८ ॥ ३
पढइ पणच्चइ गायइ वायइ ॥ ४
सवाहरणु का वि सहुं^{१२} वत्थें^{१३} ॥ ५
का वि समुज्जलु दप्पणु ढोवइ ॥ ६
का वि किं पि अक्खाणउ अक्खइ ॥ ७
का वि सरीरु ताहें^{२१} संवाहइ ॥ ८
॥ वत्ता ॥

सुविणावलि^{१४} दिट्ठी ।
वसुहार वरिट्ठी ॥ ९

[१५]

दीसइ वसहुक्खय-कमल-सण्डु ॥ १
दीसइ णव-कमलारुढ लच्छि ॥ २
दीसइ छण-यन्दुं मणोहिरामु ॥ ३
दीसइ झस-जुयलु परिव्वमन्तु ॥ ४
दीसइ कमलायरु कमल-छण्णु ॥ ५
दीसइ सिंहासणु दिण्ण-सोहु ॥ ६
दीसइ णागालउं सब्बु धवलु ॥ ७
दीसइ धूमज्जउ धगधगन्तु ॥ ८
॥ वत्ता ॥

मरुदेविए^{१५} दीसइ^{१६} ।
सुविहाणए^{१७} सीसइ ॥ ९

14. 1 P S इत्थन्तरि. 2 S आउ. 3 S. missing. 4 P इन्दाएसैं. 5 PS ससिवयणउ, A ससिवयणिउं. 6 S कंदुजललच्छिउ. 7 P तेवहि, S तेत्तहिं. 8 P जेतहिं, S जेतहि. 9 S रुयइ. 10 PS तंमोलु. 11 S सवाहरण. 12 PS सहु. 13 S वत्थे. 14 P कैय, S पय. 15 P विरवइ. 16 A ढोवइ. 17 P उक्खय°. 18 PS पडिरक्खइ. 19 A अक्खाणउं अक्खइ. 20 S क. 21 PS देविहे. 22 PS पलङ्क. 23 P पसुत्तियइ, S पसुत्तियइ. 24 A सुविणावलि. 15. 1 P °गिह. 2 S वसहुक्खय°, A वसहु उक्खय°. 3 P पंचमुहु, A पंचमुह. 4 PS गंधकुहु. 5 P °इहु. 6 P परिभमंतु, A पपरिभमंतु. 7 S कलस. 8 P corrected to वत्तु. 9 S °उत्तु. 10 P नागालउं. 11 A सब्ब. 12 P परिप्फुरंतु. 13 PS धवधयंतु. 14 A सिविणावलि. 15 PS मरुएवि. 16 A दीसइ. 17 PS सुविहाणइ, A सुविहाणइ.

[१४] १ (P's reading) कच विरोलति (?).

[१६]

तेण वि विहसेविणु एमं वुत्तु
जसु मेरु-महागिरि-गहवणवीडु
जसु मङ्गल कलसं महा-समुद
तहो दिवसहो लगोवि अड्ड वरिसु
लहु णाहि-णरिन्दहो^९ तणयं गेहु^{१०}
थिउ गढभन्निन्तरे^{११} जिणवरिन्दु
वसुहार पवरिसिय पुणु वि ताम
जिण-सूरु समुद्धिउ तेय-पिण्डु

‘तउ होसइ तिहुअणं-तिलउ पुत्तु ॥ १
णह-मण्डउ महिहरं-खम्भ-गीडु ॥ २
मज्जणयं-काले^३ वत्तीस इन्द’ ॥ ३
गिवाण पवरिसिय रयण-वरिसु ॥ ४
अवइण्णुं भडारउ णाण-देहु ॥ ५
णव-णलिणि-पत्ते^{१४} णं सलिल-विन्दु ॥ ६
अण्णु वि अट्टारह पक्ख जाम ॥ ७
वोहन्तु भव-जण-कमल-सण्डु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

मोहन्धारं-विणासयरु
उड्ड भडारउ रिसह-जिण

केवल-किरणायरु ।
संइं भुवण-दिवायरु ॥ ९

* * * *

इय एत्थं पउमचरिए
‘जिण-जम्मुप्पत्ति’ इमं^{१३}

धणञ्जयासिय-सयन्मुएव-कए ।
पढमं चिय साहियं^{१९} पवं ॥ १०

*

[२. विईओ संधि]

जगं-गुरु पुण्ण-पवित्तु
सहसा णेवि सुरेहिं^३

तइलोकहो मङ्गलगारउं ।
मेरुहिं^४ अहिसित्तु भडारउ ॥ १

[१]

उप्पण्णए तिहुअण-परमेसरे
भावण-भवणेहिं^५ सङ्ग पवजिय
विन्तरं-भवणेहिं^९ पडह-सहासइं^{१०}

अट्टोत्तर-सहास-लक्खण-धरे ॥ १
णं णव-पाउसें^६ णवं घण गज्जिय ॥ २
दसे-दिसिवह-णिगयं^{१२}-णिग्घोसइं^{१३} ॥ ३

16. 1 PS विहसेप्पिणु. 2 PS एव. 3 SA तिहुअण°. 4 P गहवणपीडु. PSA
महीहरु. 6 P कलसु. 7 P मज्जणए, S मज्जणइ. 8 S कालि. 9 णारेंदहु. 10 S तणइ.
11 A गेहि corrected to गेहु. 12 A अवयण्णु. 13 P गढभन्निन्तरे, S गढभन्निन्तरे.
14 PSA °पत्ति. 15 A मोहन्धार. 16 P णं सइं, S णं सइ, A सइ. 17 S इत्थ. 18 S
missing. 19 A साहिअं.

1. 1 S जय. 2 S मंगलगारउ. 3 PS सुरेहि. 4 PA मेरुहि. 5 A °भवणिहिं.
6 P °पावसे, S पाउस. 7 P ण. 8 P वेत्तर°. 9 S भवणेहि. 10 PS °सहासइ. 11 S दश°. 12 S °णिगय°. 13 P णिग्घोसइं, S णिग्घोसइ.

जोइस-भवणन्तरेहि¹⁴ अहिद्विय¹⁵
 कप्पामर-भवणहि¹⁹ जय-घण्टउ
 आसण-कम्पु जाउ अमरिन्दहो²²
 चडिउ तुरन्तु सक्कु अइरावएँ
 मेरु-सिहरि-सणिह-कुम्भ-स्थलें

सुरवइ दस-सय-गेत्तु²⁶
 विहसिय-कोमल-कमलु²⁸

भीसण¹⁶-सीहणिणाय समुद्विय¹⁸ ॥ ४
 सइ²⁰ जि गरुअ-टङ्कार-विसइउ ॥ ५
 जाणैवि²³ जम्मुप्पत्ति जिणिन्दहो²⁴ ॥ ६
 कण्ण-चमर-उड्ढाविय-छप्पएँ ॥ ७
 मय-सरि-सोत्त-सित्त-गण्ड-स्थलें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रेहइ आरुढउ गयवरें ।
 कमलायरु णाई²⁹ महीहरें ॥ ९

[२]

अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ जावैहि¹
 पइणु चउ-गोउर-संपुण्णउ
 दीहिय-मढ-विहार-देवउलेंहि⁸
 कच्छाराम-सीम-उजाणैहि¹¹
 लहु सकेय¹⁴-णयरि किय जक्खें
 पीण-पओहराएँ¹⁶ ससि-सोमएँ¹⁷
 सव्व-जणहो उवसोवणि देप्पिणु
 णिउ तिहुअण²⁰-परमेसरु तेत्तहें²¹

धणएँ³ किउ कञ्चणमउ तावैहि⁵ ॥ १
 सत्तहि⁶ पायारेहि⁷ रवण्णउ ॥ २
 सर-पोक्खरिणि⁹-तलाएँहि¹⁰ विउलेंहि¹¹ ॥ ३
 कञ्चण-तोरणेहि¹² अपमाणैहि¹³ ॥ ४
 परियञ्चिय¹⁵ ति-वार सहसक्खें ॥ ५
 इन्द-महाएविएँ पडलोमएँ ॥ ६
 अगगएँ¹⁸ माया-वालु थवेप्पिणु¹⁹ ॥ ७
 सप्परिवारु²² पुरन्दरु²³ जेत्तहें²⁴ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इत्ति सुरेहि²⁵ विमुक्क
 भत्तिएँ अच्चण²⁷-जोगु²⁸

चरणोवरि दिट्ठि विसाली²⁶ ।
 णावइ णीलुप्पल-माली ॥ ९

14 SA भवणन्तरिहि. 15 PA अहिद्विय, S अहिद्विया. 16 S भीसणि. 17 S सिंह°. 18 S समुद्विया, A समुद्विअ. 19 S भवणहें. 20 P सइ. 21 S गरुय. 22 S अमरेंदहो. 23 SA जाणिवि. 24 P जिणंदहो. 25 PS °सिरि°. 26 P °नेत्तु. 27 P विहसिअ°. 28 A °कलु. 29 PA णाई.

2. 1 P जावेहि, A जाविहि. 2 S धणयं. 3 P तावेहि, S ताविहि. 4 P संपुण्णउ, A संपुण्णउ. 5 PS सत्तहि. 6 P पायारेहि, S पायारेहि. 7 P रवण्णउ, A रवणउ. 8 PS देवउलेंहि, A देवउलिहि. 9 P पोक्खरिणि, S पोषरिणि. 10 P तलायहि, S तलायहि. 11 PS विउलेंहि, A विउलेहि. 12 S तोरणेहि. 13 P अपमाणहि. 14 A साकेय°. 15 P परिअञ्चिय. 16 P पडहराए. 17 S °सोमइ. 18 S अगगइ. 19 A ठवेप्पिणु. 20 SA तिहुअण. 21 P तेत्तहि. 22 P सप्परिवारु, S सप्परवगु. 23 P पुरंदहो. 24 S जेत्तहि. 25 S सुरेहि. 26 P विसाल. 27 P अच्चण°. 28 A °जोगु corrected to °जोगु. 29 PA °माल.

[१] १ हर्षित.

[२] १ अयोध्यानगरी.

[३]

वाल-कमल-दल-कोमल-वाह^१
 सुरवइणाऽरुण-वाल-दिवायर
 सत्तहि^६ जोयण-सयहि^७ तहिंतिउ^८
 उप्परि दस-जोयणैहि^{१०} दिवायर
 पुणु चऊहि^{१२} णक्खत्तहं पन्तिउ^{१३}
 असुर-मन्ति^{१४} तिहि^{१५} तिहिं संवच्छरु
 अट्ठाणवइ सहास कमेप्पिणु
 पण्डु-सिलोवरि सुरवर-सारउ

अङ्क^२ चडाविउ^३ तिहुअण-णाहउ^४ ॥ १
 संचालिउ तं मेरु-महीहरु ॥ २
 सण्णवइहि^९ तारायण-पन्तिउ ॥ ३
 पुणु असीहि^{११} लक्खिज्जइ ससहरु ॥ ४
 वुह-मण्डलु वि चऊहि^{१४} तहिंतिउ^{१५} ॥ ५
 तिहि^{१७} अङ्गारउ तिहिं जि सणिच्छरु ॥ ६
 अण्णु वि जोयण-सउ लङ्गेप्पिणु ॥ ७
 लहु सिंहासणै^{१९} ठविउ भडारउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

10

णावई^{२०} सिरेंण लएवि
 'एहउ तिहुअण-णाहुं

मन्दरु दरिसावई^{२१} लोयहो ।
 किं होइ ण होइ व जोयहो' ॥ ९

[४]

पहवणारम्भ-मेरि अप्फालिय
 पूरिय धवल सङ्ग किउ कलयलु
 केहि^४ मि आढत्तई^५ गेयाइ मि^६
 केहि मि^८ वाइउ^९ वज्जु मणोहरु
 केहि^{१०} मि उवेल्लिउ^{११} भरहुत्तउ^{१२}
 केहि^{१३} मि उब्भियाइ^{१४} धय-चिन्धई^{१५}
 केहि^{१६} मि लइयउ मालइ-मालउ
 केहि^{१७} मि वेणु केहि^{१८} वर-वीणउ^{१९}

पडहाऽमर-किङ्कर-कर-ताडिय ॥ १
 केहि^२ मि घोसिउ चउविहु मङ्गलु ॥ २
 सरगय-पयगय-तालगयाइ मि^३ ॥ ३
 वारह^{११}-तालउ सोलह^{१२}-अक्खरु ॥ ४
 णव-रस-अट्ट-भाव-संजुत्तउ ॥ ५
 केहि मि गुरु-थोत्तई^{१६} पारद्धई^{१७} ॥ ६
 परिमल-वहलउ भसल-वमालउ^{१८} ॥ ७
 केहि मि तिसरियाउ सर-लीणउ^{२१} ॥ ८

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3. 1 A वाहु. 2 S अंकि. 3 PS चडाविवि. 4 A तिहुयणणाहु. 5 A अरुणें. 6 PS
 7 P सयहि, S सय. 8 P S तहिंतिउ, A तहिंतिउ. 9 P पुणु सणवइ, सत्तहि, S सण्णावई.
 10 P जोयणहि, S जोयणिहि. 11 S असीहि. 12 P चउह, S चउदहमि. 13 P पन्तिउ.
 14 P चऊहुं, S चऊहु. 15 PS तहंतिउ, A तहिंतिउ. 16 P मत्ति. 17 PS तिहि. 18 P
 कमेप्पिणु. 19 S सिंहासणि. 20 P नावइ. 21 S दरसावइ. 22 S A तिहुयण. 23 ण्णाहुं.

4. 1 PS पूरिअ. 2 A घोसिउ चउपयारु जिणमंगलु. 3 A केहिं. 4 P A केहिं.
 5 P अढत्तइ. 6 PS गेयाइ, A गेयाइ मि. 7 PS गयाइ, A गयाइ मि. 8 A केहि वि.
 9 P S वायउ. 10 PS वज्ज. 11 S वारहि. 12 P सोलहि, S सोलहिं. 13 PS
 उवेल्लिउ. 14 P भरहुत्तउ. 15 S चिंधइ. 16 PS पारद्धइ. 17 A वमालउ. 18 A वि.
 19 PS केहि, A कहिं वि. 20 P वेमीरवीणउ, A वरवीणउ. 21 P A लीणउ.

[३] १ शुकः. २ बृहस्पति. ३ मन्त्रछ. ४ इन्द्रादीनां पूज्यः.

[४] १ वीणा. २ कृतम्.

॥ वत्ता ॥

जं परियाणिउं^{२३} जेहिं
तिहुअणं^{२५}-सामि भणेवि

^{२३}तं तेहिं सङ्गु^{२४} विण्णासिउ ।
णिथिं^{२५}-णिय-विण्णाणुं^{२७} पयासिउ ॥ ९

[५]

पहिलउ कलसु लइउं^२ अमरिन्दें^३
तइयउं सरहसेण जमराएं^४
पञ्चमु वरुणें समरें^{१०} समत्थें
सत्तमउं^{१२} वि^{१३} कुवेर^{१४}-अहिहाणें
णवमउ संभाविउं^{१६} धरणिन्दें^{१७}
अण्ण कलस उच्चाइय^{१९} अण्णेहिं^{२०}
सुरवर-वेहि अछिणं^{२२} रएप्पिणु
खीर^{२४}-महण्णवें^{२५} खीरु^{२६} भरेप्पिणु

वीयउं हुअवहेण साणन्दें^५ ॥ १
चउथउं गेरिय-देवें आपं ॥ २
छट्टउ मारुएण सइं^{११} हत्थें ॥ ३
अट्टमु कलसु लइउं^२ ईसाणें ॥ ४
दसमउं^{१८} कलसु लइज्जइ चन्दें ५
लक्ख-कोडि-अक्खोहणि-गण्णेहिं^{२१} ॥ ६
चत्तारि वि समुद्द लङ्गेप्पिणु ॥ ७
अण्णहों अण्णु समप्पइ लेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

ण्हाविउ एम सुरेहिं^{२६}
णं णव-पाउस-कालें

वहु-मङ्गल-कलसेहिं^{२६} जिणवर ।
मेहेहिं^{२७} अहिसित्तु महीहरु^{२८} ॥ ९

[६]

मङ्गल-कलसेहिं^१ सुरवर-सारउ
तो^४ एत्थन्तरें^५ हय-पडिवक्खें
कण्ण-जुअलुं जग-णाहहों विज्जइ
सेहरु सीसें^{१०} हारु वच्छत्थलें

जय-जय-सदें^२ ण्हाविउं^३ भडारउ ॥ १
गेण्हेविं^६ वज्ज-सूइ सहसक्खें ॥ २
कुण्डल-जुअलुं ज्ञत्ति आइज्जइ ॥ ३
करें^{११} कङ्कणुं कडिसुत्तउ कडियलें^{१३} ॥ ४

22 P परिभाणिउं, A परियाणिउं. 23 P तत्तेहि, S तत्तहि, A तं तहिं. 24 S सङ्गु. 25 SA तिहुयण. 26 P णिअ°. 27 S °विणाणु.

5. 1 S कियउ, A लयउ. 2 S अमरेंदें, A अमरिंदें. 3 P वीअउ. 4 A हुअवहेण. 5 PS आणंदें, A साणंदें. 6 P तइअउ. 7 P सरहसेणु. 8 S जमराए. 9 P चउत्थउ. 10 PS समरें, A समरि. 11 SA सइ. 12 PA सत्तमउं. 13 PS missing. 14 P कुवेरं. 15 PSA लयउ. 16 P संभासिउ. 17 S धरणेंदें. 18 S दसमउ, A दसमउं. 19 P उच्चाइअ. 20 S अण्णेहि, A अण्णेहिं. 21 A गण्णहिं. 22 PSA अछिण्ण. 23 P कखीर°. 24 S खीर. 25 PS सुरेहि. 26 S कलसहि, A कलसहिं. 27 S मेहेहि. 28 S भडारउ.

6. 1 P °कलसहिं, S कलसहि. 2 S °सदिहिं. 3 S ण्हावि. 4 S भो. 5 P इत्थंतरि, S एत्थंतरि. 6 P गेण्हिवि, S गणिह्वि, A गेन्हेवि. 7 SA °जुयलु. 8 S °जुयलु, A °जुयलु. 9 P आइज्जइ. 10 S सीसि. 11 S करिं. 12 PS कंकण. 13 S करिअले.

[६] १ परिधीयते.

तिहुअण-तिलयहो¹⁴ तिलउ थवन्ते¹⁵ मणे¹⁶ आसङ्गिउ दससयणेत्ते¹⁷ ॥ ५
 पुणु आढत्त जिणिन्दहो¹⁸ वन्दण¹⁹ जय देवाहिदेव परमप्पय²⁰
 जय णह-मणि-किरणोह-पसारण जय तियसिन्द²¹-विन्द²²-वन्दिय-पय ॥ ७
 जय-णमिणहि²³ णमिय²⁴ पणविज्जहि²⁵ तरुण-तरणि-कर-णियर-णिवारण ॥ ८
 अरुहु²⁶ वुत्तु पुणु²⁷ कहो²⁸ उवमिज्जहि²⁹ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जग³⁰-गुरु पुणु³¹-पवित्तु भवे³² भवे³³ अम्हहु³⁴ देज्ज³⁵
 तिहुअणहो³⁶ मणोरह³⁷-गारा ।
 जिण गुण-सम्पत्ति भडारा³⁸ ॥ १०

[७]

णाय-णरामर-णयणाणन्दहो³⁹ वन्दण-हत्ति करन्तहो⁴⁰ इन्दहो⁴¹ ॥ १
 रुवालोयणे⁴² रुवासत्तइ⁴³ तित्ति ण जन्ति⁴⁴ पुरन्दर-णेत्तइ⁴⁵ ॥ २
 जहि⁴⁶ णिवडियइ⁴⁷ तहि⁴⁸ जे⁴⁹ पङ्कुत्तइ⁵⁰
 वामकरङ्कुड⁵¹ णिहारवि⁵² दुवल-डोरइ⁵³ पङ्कु⁵⁴ व खुत्तइ⁵⁵ ॥ ३
 पुणु वि⁵⁶ पडीवउ मयण-वियारउ⁵⁷ वालहो⁵⁸ तेत्थु⁵⁹ अमिउ संचारवि⁶⁰ ॥ ४
 सूर⁶¹ मेरु-गिरि व परियञ्चिउ गम्पि अउज्झह⁶² थविउ भडारउ⁶³ ॥ ५
 सालङ्कारु स-दोर⁶⁴ स-णेउरु पुणु दस-सय कर⁶⁵ करेवि पणञ्चिउ ॥ ६
 जणणिए⁶⁶ जं⁶⁷ जि दिट्ठु अहिसित्तउ सच्छरु संपरिवारन्तेउरु ॥ ७
 रिसहु⁶⁸ भणेवि⁶⁹ पुणु रिसहु जे⁷⁰ वुत्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

काले गलन्तए⁷¹ णाहु⁷² णिय-देह-रिद्धि परियहुइ⁷³ ।
 विवरिज्जन्तु कइहि⁷⁴ वायरणु गन्थु जिह⁷⁵ वडइ⁷⁶ ॥ ९

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14 SA तिहुयणतिलयहु. 15 A हवन्ते. 16 PS मणि. 17 वंदण. 18 SA तिहुयण.
 19 S परमप्पया. 20 PS तियसेन्द. 21 S विद्वन्दिय, A विद्विद्विदिय. 22 PS णमिअ,
 A नविय. 23 P पणविज्जहि, S पणमिज्जइ. 24 PS अरुह. 25 S पुण. 26 PSA उवमिज्जहि.
 27 SA जय. 28 P पुणु. 29 PS तहु अणहो. 30 PS मणोरह. 31 S भवि मवि.
 32 PS अम्हहं. 33 S देज्ज, A दिज्ज.
 7. 1 P वंदन. 2 SA रुवासत्तइ. 3 S जाइ. 4 PS जहि. 5 P णिवडिअइ. 6 PS
 तहि. 7 S जि. 8 A पवखुत्तइ. 9 PS डोरिब 10 A पंकि. 11 S खुत्तइ. 12 P वामकरेणु-
 डइ, S वामकरेणुडइ. 13 SA णिहारवि. 14 A अमिउ तित्थु. 15 SA संचारवि. 16 PS
 पडिवारउ. 17 P विचारउ, A विचारउ. 18 S अउज्झहि. 19 A भडारउ. 20 PS सूर.
 21 PS मेरु जेम पडिअचिउ. 22 A करिवि. 23 PS सडोरु. 24 P संपरिवार अंतेउरु, S
 संपरिवार अंतेउरु. 25 S missing. 26 S भणिवि. 27 PS जि. 28 PS णाह. 29 S परिय-
 इइ, A आयइ. 30 S कइहि. 31 PS जिम. 32 S A वडइ.

[७] १ प्रगुप्तानि. २ मुखं उद्वेलयित्वा. ३ धर्मेवन्तो (?) विचार्य.
 पउ० चरि० ३

[८]

अमर-कुमारोहिं^१ सहुं कीलन्तहो^२
 एक-दिवसे^३ गय पय कूवारें
 जाह^४ पसायं^५ अम्हे^६ धण्णा
 एवहिं^७ को उवाउ जीवेवए^८
 तं णिसुणोवि वयणु जग-सारउ
 अण्णहुं^९ असि मसि किसि वाणिज्जउ
 कइहिं दिणोहिं^{१०} परिणाविउं देविउ
 सउ पुत्तहुं^{११} उप्पण्णु पहाणहं^{१२}

पुवहुं^३ बीस लक्ख लङ्घन्तहो^४ ॥ १
 'देवदेव मुअं भुक्खा-मारें'^५ ॥ २
 ते कप्पयरुं^६ सब उच्छण्णा^७ ॥ ३
 भोयणें खाणें^८ पाणें परिहेवए^९ ॥ ४
 सयल-कलउ दक्खवइ भडारउ ॥ ५
 अण्णहुं^{१०} विविह-पयारउ विज्जउं^{११} ॥ ६
 णन्द-सुणन्दाइउं^{१२} सिय-सेविउ ॥ ७
 भरह-वाहुवलि-अणुहरमाणहं^{१३} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पुवहं^{२७} लक्ख तिसट्ठि
 चिन्ता मणें^{२८} उप्पण्ण

गय रज्जु करन्तहो जावोहिं^{२९}
 सुरवइ-महरायहो तावोहिं^{३०} ॥ ९

[९]

तिहुअण-जण-मण-णयण-पियारउ
 मणें^१ चिन्ताविउ दससयलोयणु
 जेण करइ सुहि-सत्त-हियत्तणु
 जेण सीलु वउ णियमु ण णासइ
 एम वियप्पेवि^२ छणं-चन्दाणण
 'तिहुअण-गुरुहें जाहि ओलग्गए'^३
 तं आएसु लहेवि^४ गय तेत्तहें^५
 पाउज्जिएहिं^६ पउज्जिउ तक्खणें

भोयासत्तउं णिएवि^३ भडारउ ॥ १
 'करमि किं पि वइरायहो कारण ॥ २
 जेण पवत्तइ तित्थ-पवत्तणु ॥ ३
 जेण अहिंसा-धम्म पयासइ' ॥ ४
 पुण्णाउस कोकिय^{१०} णीलज्जण^{११} ॥ ५
 णट्टारम्भु पदरिसहि अग्गए' ॥ ६
 थिउ अत्थाणें^{१६} भडारउ जेत्तहें^{१७} ॥ ७
 गेउ वज्जु जं वुत्तउ लक्खणें ॥ ८

८. १ P कुमारहिं, S कुमारें. २ S कीलन्तहु. ३ P पुवहु, S पुववह, A पुववहं ४ S लंघन्तहु. ५ P 'दिवसि. ६ PS सुय. ७ S 'वारें. ८ S जाह. ९ S पसायं, A पसाइ. १० A अम्हेहं. ११ A कप्पयर. १२ A उच्छिण्णा. १३ PS एवहि. १४ P जीवेवउ. १५ A खाणि पाणि. १६ SA अण्णहु. १७ S अण्णहु, A अण्णहं. १८ S ति विज्जउ १९ S कइहि दिणिहि. २० A परिणाविउं. २१ S 'सुणंदावउ. २२ S पुत्तेह, A पुत्तहं. २३ P उप्पण्ण २४ S पहाणह. २५ P 'वाहुवल्लु. २६ S 'अणुहरमाणह. २७ S पुववह. २८ S जाविहिं, A जावहिं. २९ PS मणि. ३० A तावहि.

९. १ S तिहुयणं. २ SP भोगासत्तु. ३ A णियवि. ४ S मण, A मणि. ५ S सुवि. ६ S पवत्तइ. ७ S पणासइ. ८ P विअप्पवि. S वियप्पिव. ९ S 'थणं. १० PS कोकिय. ११ P marginally corrected as णीलजस, A नीलंजण. १२ S A तिहुयणं. १३ S उलग्गइ. १४ S लहेवि. १५ S तेत्तहिं, A तेत्तहो. १६ S थविउ अयाणे. १७ S जेत्तहें. १८ P पाउजिएहिं, S पावुजिएहिं, A पाउजिएहिं.

[८] १ समयेन मरणेन वा. २ ताम्बूलदिभिः.

[९] १ गीत-वृत्त-वादित्र-त्रय-कारकैः देवैः. २ प्रयुजितः(?) कृतः. ३ भरताज्ञशास्त्रे यथोक्तम्.

॥ वत्ता ॥

रङ्ग^{१९} पइट्ट तुरन्ति
विब्भम-भाव-विलास

कैर^{२०}-दिट्ठि-भाव-रस-रञ्जिय^{२१} ।
दरिसन्तिए^{२२} पाण विसज्जिय^{२३} ॥ ९

[१०]

जं णीलज्जणं पाणोहिं^२ मुक्की^३
'धिद्धिगत्यु' संसारु असारउ
अण्णहो^४ अण्णु करइ भिच्चत्तणु'
लोयन्तियहिं तामं पडिवोहिउ
उवहिहिं^५ णव-णव-कोडाकोडिउ^६
णट्टइ^७ दंसण-णाण-चरित्तइं
पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणुव्वय
णियम-सील-उववास-सहासइं

जाय जिणहो^८ तां सङ्क गुरुक्की ॥ १
अण्णहो^९ अण्णु होइ कम्मरउ ॥ २
तं जि हूउ वइरायहो^{१०} कारण ॥ ३
'चारु देव जं सइं^{११} उम्मोहिउ^{१२} ॥ ४
णट्टउ धम्म^{१३} सत्थु परिवाडिउं ॥ ५
दाण-ज्ञाण-संजम-सम्मत्तइं ॥ ६
तिणिण गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खावय ॥ ७
पइं होन्तेण हवन्तु असेसइं^{१४} ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताम विमाणारूढ
'पइं^{२०} विणु सुण्णउं मोक्खु'

चउ-दिसु चउं देव-णिकाया^{१९} ।
णं जिण-हक्कारा आया^{२२} ॥ ९

[११]

सिविया-जाणें सुरवर-सारउं
देवोहिं^३ खन्धु देवि उच्चाइउ
तहिं उववणें थोवन्तरुं थाएवि
'णमह परम-सिद्धाण' भणन्ते
मुट्ठिउ पञ्च भरेप्पिणु लइयउं
गेण्हैवि^४ जण-मण-णयणाणन्दें

जय-जय-सहें चडिउ भडारउ ॥ १
णिविसें^५ तं^६ सिद्धत्थु पराइउ ॥ २
भरहहो राय-लच्छि कैरें लाएवि ॥ ३
किउ पयागें^{१०} णिक्खवणुं तुरन्तें ॥ ४
चामीयर-पडलोवरें^{१३} थवियउ ॥ ५
चित्तउं^{१५} खीर-समुद्धें^{१६} सुरिन्दें ॥ ६

19 S रंजि. 20 S करा. 21 S A °रंजिया. 22 P दरिसत्तिए, S हरिसत्तिए. 23 S विसज्जिया.

10. 1 P णीलजस. 2 P पाणहिं, S पाण. 3 S विमुक्की. 4 A तं. 5 P धिगधिगत्यु,
5 धिगधिगेत्तु. 6 A अण्णट्टु. 7 PS होउ. 8 S वइरायट्टु. 9 PS तांव. 10 P सइं, S सइ. 11
PA उम्मोहिउं, S उम्मोहिउं. 12 P उवहिउ, S उवहिउ, A उवहिहिं. 13. S कोडिउ कोडिउ.
14 PS धम्म. 15 P पडिवाडिउ. 16 S णट्टइ. 17 PS असेसइ. 18 S missing. 19 PA
°णिकाय. 20 S पइ. 21 P सुण्णउं, A सुण्णउं. 22 PA आय.

11. 1 P सिविया. 2 P °सारउं. 3 S देविहि, A देविहिं. 4 S णिविसिं. 5 A तें. 6 S
सिद्धत्थु परायउ. 7 PS तहि उववणि. 8 P थोवंतरि, S थोवंतरे. 9 S करि लाइवि. 10 A
पयागि. 11 PA निक्खवणु. 12 P लइयउ. 13 PS पडलोवरि, A पडलोवरि. 14 PA
गेण्हैवि. 15 A चित्तउं. 16 PS A °समुद्धि.

* हस्तादिभिः बहुविन्यासैः.

तेण समाणु सणेह^{१७} लइया^{१८}
परिमिउ ससि जिह गह-संधाएं

रायह^{१९} चउ सहास पवइया^{२०} ॥ ७
अहु वरिसु थिउ काओसाएं^{२१} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पवणुहुयउ^{२३} जडाउ
सिहिह^{२४} वलन्तहो^{२५} णाई

रिसहहो^{२३} रेहन्ति विसालउ^{२३} ।
धूमाउल-जाला-मालउ^{२६} ॥ ९

[१२]

जिणु अविउलु अविचलु^१ वीसत्थउं
जे णिव तेण समउ पवइया
सीउण्होहिं^५ तिस-भुक्खहिं^६ खामियं
चालण-कण्डुयणइं^९ अलहन्ता
घोर-वीर-तव-चरणोहिं^{११} भग्गा
केण वि महियलें^{१४} घत्तिउ अप्पउ
पाण जन्ति जइ एण णिओएं^{१८}
को वि फलइं^{१९} तोडेप्पिणु भक्खइं^{२०}

थिउ छम्मासुं पलम्बियं-हत्थउ ॥ १
ते दारुण-दुवाएं लइया ॥ २
जिम्मण-णिदासोहिं विणामियं ॥ ३
अहि-विच्छियं^{१०} परिवेढिज्जन्ता ॥ ४
णासोवि सलिलु पिएवए^{१३} लग्गा ॥ ५
‘हो हो केण दिहु परमप्पउ ॥ ६
तो किर तेण काइं^{१७} परलोएं^{१८} ॥ ७
‘जाहुं^{२१} भणेवि को^{२२} वि काणेक्खइं^{२३} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

को वि णिवारइ किं पि
‘कल्लए^{२६} देसहुं^{२७} काइं^{२८}

आमेल्लेवि^{३४} चलण जिणिन्दहो^{२५} ।
पच्चुत्तरु भरह-णरिन्दहो^{२६} ॥ ९

[१३]

तहिं^१ तेहए^२ पडिवन्नए^३ अवसरें
‘अहो अहो कूड-कवड-णिगन्थहो
एण महारिसि-लिङ्ग-गहणें
‘फलइं म तोडहो^३ जलु मा डोहहो

दइवी वाणि समुट्ठिय अम्बरें ॥ १
कापुरिसहो^५ अणायं-परमत्थहो ॥ २
जाइ-जरा-मरण-त्तय-डहणें ॥ ३
णं तो णीसङ्गत्तणु छण्डहो^४ ॥ ४

17 P सणेहिं. 18 P लइया. 19 S रायह. 20 P पवइया. 21 P काउसाएं, S काउसाथं.
22 PS पवणुहुयउ. 23 S विसलइ. 24 S सिहिहि, A सिहेहे. 25 PS णाई. 26 A °मालउं.
12. 1 P अचलु वि. 2 PS सिवसत्थउ. 3 PS छम्मास. 4 PS विलंबियं.
5 PS सीउण्हहिं, A सीउण्होहिं. 6 P °भुक्खहिं, S °भुक्खहि. 7 S खामिया, A खामिय.
8 S विणामिया, A विणामिय. 9 P °कुंडुयणइं, S °कंडयणइं, A °कंडुयणइ. 10 S °विच्छियं.
11 PS °चरणें. 12 S णासवि सलिल पिएवय लग्गा. 13 P पिएवय. 14 PS महियलि.
15 A भो भो दिहु केण परमप्पउ. 16 P णिउं. 17 A काइ. 18 S परलोयं. 19 S A फलइ.
20 S तक्खइ. 21 S A जाहु. 22 PS कोइ. 23 P काणेक्खइ, S काणेक्खइं. 24 P A
आमेल्लिवि, S आमिल्लिवि. 25 S जिणिंदहो. 26 S कल्लइ. 27 PS देसहु, A देसमि. 28 P काइ.
13. 1 PS तहि. 2 P तेहय. 3 S पडिवण्णइ. 4 PS कवडकूड. 5 A कपुरिसहो. 6 S
अणायं. 7 PS जलइ म डोहहो फलइ म तोडहो. 8 A तोडहु.

तं गिसुणोवि^९ तिस-भुक्खादणोहि^{१०}
अणोहि^{११} अण्ण समय उप्पाइय^{१२}
कच्छ-महाकच्छाहिव-णन्दण
वेणिं वि विहि^{१३} चलोणोहि^{१४} णिवडेप्पिणु

उद्धूलिउ अप्पाणउ^{१५} अणोहि^{१६} ॥ ५
तहि^{१७} अवसरें णमि-विणमि पराइय^{१८} ॥ ६
वर-करवाल-हत्थ णीसन्दण ॥ ७
थिय पासेहि^{१९} जिणु जयकारेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ णमि-विणमीहि^{२३}
एउ ण जाणहुं^{२४} आसि

‘वुत्तउ वि^{२५} ण वोळइ^{२६} णाहो^{२७} ।
किउं अम्हहिं^{२८} को अवराहो^{२९} ॥ ९

[१४]

जइ वि ण किं पि देहि^१ सुर-सारा
अणहुं^२ देसु विहज्जेवि^३ दिण्णउ^४
अणहुं^५ दिण्ण तुरङ्गम गयवर
अणहुं^६ दिण्णउ उत्तिम-वेसउ
एम जामं गरहन्ति जिणिन्दहो^७
अवहि पउज्जेवि^८ सप्परिवारउ
लक्खिउ विहि^९ मि मंज्जे परमेसरु
तुरिउ ति-वारउ भामरि^{१०} देप्पिणु

तो वरि एकसि वोळि^१ भडारा ॥ १
अम्हहुं^२ किं पहु णिदाखिण्णउ^३ ॥ २
अम्हहुं^४ काइ^५ कियउ परमेसर ॥ ३
अम्हहुं^६ आलावेण वि संसउ^७ ॥ ४
आसणु चलिउ^८ तामं धरणिन्दहो^९ ॥ ५
आउ खणद्धे^{१०} जेत्यु भडारउ ॥ ६
ससि-सूरन्तराले^{११} णं मन्दरु ॥ ७
जिणवर-वन्दणहत्ति करेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पुच्छियं धरणिधरेण^{२५}
थिय कज्जे कवणेण

‘विणिण वि उण्णाविथं-मत्था ।
उक्खयं-करवाल-विहत्था’ ॥ ९

9 S गिसुणिवि. 10 A अप्पाणउ. 11 A अणेहि. 12 अणोहि, A अणहि. 13 S उप्पाइया. 14 P तहि. 15 A अवसरि. 16 S °विण्णमि. 17 S पराइया. 18 P वेण्ण, S विण्णि. 19 PS विहि. 20 S चलोणिहि. 21 P णिवडेप्पिणु. 22 S पासेहि, A पासिहि. 23 P °विणमीहि. A °विणमीसहि. 24 PS किं पि. 25 S वोळइ. 26 P SA णाहु. 27 P न, A missing. 28 PS जाणहु. 29 P कंउ. 30 P अम्हे किं, S अम्हेहे, A अम्हेहिं corrected to अम्हहिं. 31 P SA अवराहु.

14. 1 P देहे, A देहि किं पि. 2 S वोळि. 3 P SA अणहु. 4 PS विहज्जेवि. 5 PA दिण्णउ. 6 S अम्हहु, A अम्हहं. 7 PS निंदाखिण्णउ, A णिदाखिण्णउ. 8 अणहु दिण्ण, A अणहं दिण्णु 9 S अम्हह, A अम्हहिं. 10 P काइ. 11 A अणहं दिण्णउ उत्तम वेसउ. 12 S अम्हह, A अम्हहं. 13 S जेम. 14 P जिणेन्दहो. 15 A टलिउ. 16 S ताव. 17 P SA पउज्जेवि. 18 S षणद्धे. 19 P जित्तु, S जेत्यु, A तित्तु 20 A विहिं मि. 21 S मंज्जि. 22 SA °अंतरालि. 23 S भामरे. 24 P पुच्छिउ. 25 S धरणिधरेण, A धरणिधरेण. 26 A अणामिय°. 27 P उक्खय°.

[१५]

तं गिसुणेवि दिण्णु पच्चुत्तरु
 दूरट्ठाणु जाम तं पावहुं^१
 ताम पिहिमि गिय-पुत्तहं देप्पिणु
 तं गिसुणेवि^२ विहसिय-मुह-यन्दं
 'गिरि-वेयहहो होहु पहाणा
 तं गिसुणेवि गमि-विणमिहि^३ बुच्चइ
 जइ गिगन्थु देइ सँइ हत्थे
 तं गिसुणेवि वे वि अवलोएवि^४

हत्थुत्थलिउं तेण
 उत्तर-सेट्ठिहि^५ एकु^६

'पेसिय वे वि आसि देसन्तरु ॥ १
 जाम वलेवि पडीवा आवहुं^१ ॥ २
 अम्हहं थिउ अवहेरि करेप्पिणु^२ ॥ ३
 दिण्णउं विज्जउ वे धरणिन्दं^३ ॥ ४
 उत्तर-दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिं^४ राणा^५ ॥ ५
 'अण्णे दिण्णी पिहिवि न रुच्चइ ॥ ६
 तो अम्हे^६ वि लेहुं^७ परमत्थे^८ ॥ ७
 थिउ अगए^९ सो मुणिवरु होएवि^{१०} ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

गय वे^{११} वि लएप्पिणु विज्जउं ।
 थिउ दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिं^{१२} विज्जउ ॥ ९

[१६]

तहिं अवसरें उच्चाइय-वाहहो^१
 बहु-लायण-वण्ण-संपणउं^२
 'चेलिउ को वि को वि हय चञ्चल
 को वि सुवण्णइं रुपयं-थालइं
 को वि अमुलाहरणइं^३ ढोयइं^४
 सव्वइं^५ धूलि-समइं^६ मण्णन्तउ
 जाहिं सेयसं^७ दंसणु पाहिउ^८

महि-विहरन्तहो तिहुअणं-णाहहो ॥ १
 आणइं को वि पसाहवि कण्णउं^२ ॥ २
 रयणइं^३ को वि को वि वर मयगलं^४ ॥ ३
 को वि धणइं^५ धण्णइं असरालइं^६ ॥ ४
 ताइं^७ भडारउं^८ णउ अवलोयइं^९ ॥ ५
 पट्ठणु^{१०} हत्थिणयरु संपत्तउ ॥ ६
 छुडुं^{११} छुडु गिय-परिवारहो साहिउ ॥ ७

15. 1 P दूरट्ठाणु जाव, S दूरट्ठाणु जाव, A दूरट्ठाणु corrected to दूरट्ठाणु जाम.
 2 S पावहु. 3 S आवहु. 4 PS ताव पिहिमि, A ताम पिहिवि. 5 PS गिसुणिवि. 6 A दिण्णउं.
 7 P धरणिदिं, S धरणेदिं. 8 P 'सेट्ठिहिं corrected to सेट्ठिहिं, S सेट्ठिहे, A सेट्ठिदिदिं. 9 P
 'विणमिहिं, S विणमिहि, A विनामिहिं. 10 PS अण्णे, A अण्णे. 11 PS महि वि न.
 12 PS सइ. 13 P अम्ह वि, A अम्हेहिं. 14 S A लेहु. 15 P अवलोयवि, S अवलोइवि.
 16 S अगए, A अत्थए corrected to अगइ सो. 17 S होवि, A होयवि. 18 P हत्थुत्थलिउ.
 19 A ते वि. 20 S तेज्जउ. 21 PS 'सेट्ठिहि. 22. A एकु. 23 PS सेट्ठिहिं, A सेट्ठिहिं.
 16. 1 P तहि. 2 P अवसरि. 3 From this point onwards upto सहिउ in line
 7 several lines are partly illegible in s. 4 SA तिहुयण. 5 S 'वण्णु.
 6 P 'संपुण्णउं, S 'संपुण्णउ, A 'संपन्नउं. 7 A आणइं. 8 PA कण्णउं. 9 P रयणइं.
 S illegible. 10 S मयगला. 11 PS सुवण्णइ. 12 S रुपयं, A हंप्पियं. 13 A धणइं.
 14 PS अमुलाभरणइं, A अमोलाहरणइं. 15 PS A ढोयइं. 16 PS ताइ. 17 A भडारउं.
 18 PS A अवलोयइं. 19 P सव्वइ. 20 S 'समइ. 21 A हत्थिणायपुरु पत्तउ, S संपत्तइ.
 22 S जहि. 23 P सेअसं. 24 PS पाविउ, A चाहिउ corrected to पाहिउ. 25 P छुडु छुडु.

[१६] १ वल. २ सप्तम.

‘अज्जु पइहु^{२६} अणज्ज-विचारउं^{२७}
इक्खुरसहो भरियज्जलि जं जे^{३०}
तामं चउदिसु लोपं^{३५} छाइउं^{३६}

मई^{३३} पाराविउ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८
घरें^{३१} वसु-हार पवरिसियं तं जे^{३३} ॥ ९
सच्चउ जें जिणु वारें^{३७} पराइउं^{३८} ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिगाउं^{३९} ‘थाहु’ भणन्तु
भमिउ ति-भामरि दिन्तु

स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-परियणु ।
मन्दरहो जेम तारायणु ॥ ११

[१७]

वन्देवि पइसारियउ णिहेलणु
अण्णु वि गोमएण संमज्जणु
पुप्फइ^४ अक्खयाउ वलि^५ दीवा
कर-पक्खालणु देवि कुमारें
अहिणव-इक्खुरसहो भरियज्जलि^८
साहुकारु^{११} देव-दुन्दुहि-सरु
कञ्चण-रयणहं^{१३} कोडिउं^{१३} वारह^{१४}
अक्खय-दाणु भणेवि^{१६} सेयंसहो

किउ चलणारविन्द-पक्खालणु । १
दिण्ण जलेण धार पुणु चन्दणु । २
धूव-वास जेल-वास^९ पडीवा । ३
ससहर-सणिहेण मिङ्गारें । ४
तावं सुरेहिं^{१०} मुकु कुसुमज्जलि । ५
गन्ध-वाउ वसु-वरिसु णिरन्तरु । ६
पडिय लक्ख वत्तीसद्वारह^{१५} । ७
अक्खयतइय णाउं किउ दिवसहो । ८ ॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिमिउं^{१८} भडारउं^{१९} जं जे^{२०}
वन्दिउ रिसह-जिणिन्दुं^{२३}

सेयंसे^{२१} अप्पउ भावेवि^{२२} ।
सिरें^{२४} स इं भु व-जुवहुं^{२५} चडावेवि^{२६} ॥ ९

* * * *

इय एत्थं प उ म च रि ए
‘जिणवर-णिकखमणं’ इमं

धणज्जयासिय-स य म्भु ए व-कए ।
वीयं चियं साहियं पवं ॥

२०

26 s पइहु. 27 s विचारो. 28 P मइ, s सइ. 29 P अंजले, s अंजलि. 30 A जं जि.
31 P s A घरि. 32 P पवरसिय. 33 A तं जें. 34 P s ताव, 35 s लोयं. 36 P s छाविउ.
37 s A वारि. 38 s परायउ. 39 s णिगंथाहु, A निगाउ हाहु.

17. 1 P s वंदिवि. 2 A चरणारविन्द°. 3 P s अण्ण. 4 P पुप्फइ, s पुप्फइ. 5 P अक्ख-
इयाउ वल, s अक्खइयाउ वल, A अक्खयाउं वलि. 6 A जलवास with फ(?) superscrib-
ed on ज°. 7 P s इक्खुरसहं. 8 P s भरिअंजलि. 9 A अहिणव. 10 s सुरेहि. 11 A साहु-
कार. 12 P रयणहिं. 13 P रयणिहिं. 13 P कोडीउ. 14 s वारहं. 15 P s अद्वारहं, A अद्वारह
16 s भणेवि. 17 s णाउ. 18 A जिमिउं. 19 A भडारउं. 20 P रंजि, A जं जि. 21 P सेयंसें.
22 s A भावेवि. 23 P रिसहु जिणेंदु. 24 s A सिरि. 25 P सइ सुयज्जयल्ल, s सइं सुयज्जयल्ल.
26 s चडाविवि. 27 s इत्थ. 28 s णिकखवण. 29 s चियं.

[१७] १ श्रीखंडेनार्चनं, पटकूलेन मर्दनम्. २ पुष्पाञ्जलिम् (?). ३ १२५०००००० (?).

[३. तईओ संधि]

तिहुअण-गुरु

तं गयउरु

मेलेवि^१ सीण-कसाइउं ।

गय-सन्तउ

विहरन्तउ

पुरिमतालु संपाइउं ॥

[१]

दीहर-कालचक्र-हएण

वरिस-सहासैं^२ पुण्णएण ।

सयडामुह-उज्जाण-वणु

ढुकु भडारउ रिसह-जिणु ॥ १

रम्मं महा जं च पुण्णाय-णाएहिं^३कुसुमिय-लया-वेलि^४-पल्लव-णिहाएहिं ॥ २

कप्पूर-कङ्कोल-एला-लवङ्गेहिं

महु-माहवी-माहुलिङ्गी-विडङ्गेहिं ॥ ३

मरियल्ल^{१०}-जीरुच्छ^{११}-कुङ्कुम-कुडङ्गेहिंणव-तिलय-वडलेहिं^{१२} चम्पय-पियङ्गेहिं ॥ ४णारङ्ग^{१३}-णगोह-आसत्थं-रुक्खेहिं

कङ्केलि-पउमक्ख-रुद्धक्खं-दक्खेहिं ॥ ५

खजूरि-जम्बिरि-घण-फणिस-लिम्बेहिं^{१५}हरियाल-ढउएहिं^{१७} वहु-पुत्तजीवेहिं ॥ ६सत्तच्छया^{१८}मिथि-दहिवण्ण-णन्दीहिंमन्दार-कुन्दिन्दुं^{१९}-सिन्दूर-सिन्दीहिं ॥ ७वर-पाडली-पोफ्फली-णालिकेरीहिं^{२३}

करमन्दि-कन्थारि-करिमर-करीरेहिं ॥ ८

कणियारि-कणवीर-मालूर-तरलेहिं

सिरिखण्ड-सिरिसामली-साल-सरलेहिं ॥ ९

हिन्ताल-तालेहिं ताली-तमालेहिं

जम्बू-वरम्बेहिं कञ्चण-कयम्बेहिं ॥ १०

भुव-देवदारुहिं रिडेहिं^{२६} चारेहिं^{२७}कोसम्मं-सज्जेहिं कोरण्ट-कोज्जेहिं^{२९} ॥ ११

अच्चइय-जूहीहिं जासवण-मलीहिं

केयईए जाएहिं^{३१} अवरहि मि जाईहिं ॥ १२

॥ वत्ता ॥

तहिं^{३३} दिट्ठउसुमणिट्ठउ^{३४}

वड-पायउ थिर-थोरउ ।

वण-वणियहे^{३५}सुह-जणियहे^{३६}

उपरि धरिउ व मोरउ ॥ १३

1. 1 SA तिहुयण°. 2 PA मेलेवि, S मिह्लिवि. 3 SA °कसायउ. 4 P संपाइयउ, S संपायउ. 5 P °सहासइ, S °सहासइ. 6 A सयडामुहुं. 7 S °ण्णायेहिं. 8 P °वेली°, illegible. 9 P निहाएहिं. 10 A मिरियल्ल°. 11 S जीरुच्°. 12 S वडलेहि. 13 P नारंग°. 14 P > A रुद्धक्ख. 15 S °जंवीरे, A °जंवीर. 16 A °कणसनीवेहिं. 17 P °ढउएहे. 18 PS °पोत्तजीवेहिं. 19 PS for the following few lines only partly legible. 20 A कुंदेव. 21 S °पुफ्फली°. 22 P °नालिकेरीहिं. 23 S करमंद°, A करबिदि. 24 S °कन्थारि. 25 A जंबु°. 26 S रिडेहि. 27 A चारुहिं. 28 A कोसंव°. 29 S कोजेहि, A कुजेहि. 30 A केयइय°. 31 A जाईहिं. 32 P अवरहि मि, SA अवरहिं मि. 33 PS तहि. 34 A सुनिट्ठउ with म and णि superscribed respectively above नि and वि. 35 PS °जणियहि. 36 PS उपरे. 37 PS वि, A व with the sign of short इ added afterwards.

[१] १ गतश्रमः. २ दीर्घकालचक्रहते सति. ३ मधूकः. ४ अतिमुक्तता. ५ पीपल. ६ निम्बकैः. ७ वनस्त्रियः. ८ पिच्छ.

[२]

ताहिं थाएँवि परमेसरेण
विसय-सेणुं संचूरियउ
एक-सुक-ज्ञाणगि-पलित्तहों
तियगारहों^१ ति-सल फेडन्तहों
पञ्चिन्दिय-दण-दणु हरन्तहों
सत्त-महाभय परिसेसन्तहों
णवविह^२ वम्भचेरु रक्खन्तहों
सुइ एयारहङ्ग जाणन्तहों
तेरसविह^३ चारित्तु चरन्तहों
पण्णारह पमाय वज्जन्तहों
सत्तारह संजम पालन्तहों

आई-पुराण-महेसरेण ।
सुक-ज्ञाण आऊरियउ ॥ १
दो-गुण-धरहों दुविह-तव-तत्तहों ॥ २
चउविह-कम्मिन्धणइ^४ डहन्तहों ॥ ३
छविह-रस-परिचाउ करन्तहों ॥ ४
अठ दुठ मय णिण्णासन्तहों^५ ॥ ५
दसविह परम-धम्म पालन्तहों ॥ ६
वारह अणुवेक्खउ चिन्तन्तहों ॥ ७
चउदसविह-गुणथाणु चडन्तहों^६ ॥ ८
सोलहविह कसाय मुच्चन्तहों ॥ ९
अट्टारह वि दोस णासन्तहों ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुह-ज्ञाणहों गय-माणहों
धवलुज्जल तं केवल

अइपसण^७-मुहयन्दहों ।
णाणुप्पण^८ जिणिन्दहों^{१७} ॥ ११

[३]

साहिय-णिय-सहाव-चरिउ
थिउ जिणु णिड्डय-कम्म-रउ
पुण्ण-पवित्तु पाव-णिण्णासणु
किसलय-कुसुम-रिद्धि-संपण्णउ^९
दिणयर-कोडि-पयाव-समुज्जल
अण्णेत्तहें^{१०} ओणामिय^{१०}-मत्था
अण्णेत्तहें^{११} तिहुअणु^{१४} धवलन्तउ

चउतीस^{१२}इसय-परियरिउ ।
णं ससहरु णिजलहरउ ॥ १
अण्णुप्पण^{१३} धवलु सिंहासणु ॥ २
अण्णेत्तहें^{१४} असोउ उप्पणउ^{१५} ॥ ३
अण्णेत्तहें^{१६} पसणु भामण्डलु ॥ ४
चामरिन्द^{१६} थिय चमर-विहत्थी^{१७} ॥ ५
थिउ उट्ठण्ड^{१८}-धवल-छत्त-त्तउ ॥ ६

2. 1 P S तहि. 2 P आई°, s illegible. 3 P S °सेणु. 4 P आऊरिअउ. 5 A एक.
6 P तियगारहो, S तियगारउ, A तियगावरव. 7 P °कम्मैधणइ, S कम्मैधणइ. 8 P पंचेदिय°
9 P निजासंतहो. 10 P S णवविह. 11 A तेरहविह. 12 A चारित्तु चुरंतहो. 13 S चोहस°,
A चउदह°. 14 S चरंतहो. 15 P °पसणु, S° पसणु, A पसंत. 16 P णाणुप्पणु, S णाणुप्पणु,
A नाणुप्पणु. 17 जिणेंदहो.

3. 1. P S साहिउ. 2 S जिण°. 3 A चउतीसाइसय°. S °सा अइसइ, A साइसयं.
4 P अण्णुप्पणु. 5 P °संपण्णउ, S °संपण्णउ, A °संचण्णउ. 6 S अण्णेत्तहें. 7 A उप्पण्णउ.
8 P A अण्णेत्तहें, S अण्णेत्तहो. 9 S अण्णेत्तहि. 10 P उणामिय°, S उणामिय°. 11 S चामरेंद.
12 S चामरहत्था. 13 P अण्णेत्तह, S अण्णेत्तहि. 14 P तिहुअण, S तिहुयण, A तिहुअणु.
15 P उट्ठण्ड°.

अण्णेत्तहें¹⁶ सुर-दुन्दुहि वज्जइ
दिब्ब¹⁷ भास अण्णेत्तहें¹⁸ भासइ

अड्ड वि पाडिहेर उप्पण्णा

णं पक्खुहणें महोवहि गज्जइ ॥ ७

अण्णेत्तहें¹⁹ कम्म-रउ पणासइ ॥ ८

कुसुम-वासु अण्णेत्तहें वासइ ॥ ९

णं थिय पुण्णं-पुज्ज आसण्णा ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चिन्धइ²¹

जसु सिद्धइ²²

पर-समाणुं²³ जसु अप्पउ ।

गह-चक्कहो²⁴

तइलोकहो

सो जे²⁵ देउ परमप्पउ ॥ ११

[४]

वारह-जोयण-¹पोहिमउ

चउदिसु चउरुज्जाण-वणु

तिविहु कणय-पायारु पभाविउ

माणव-थम्भ चयारि परिट्ठिय

चउ गोउरइ⁵ हेम-परियरियइ⁶

दह धय पउम¹⁰-मोर-पञ्चाणण

अण्णु वि वत्थ-चक्क-छत्त-द्धय

एकेकए धए¹³ अहिणव-छायहु

तं समसरणु परिट्ठिउ जाविहि

चलियइ आसणाइ¹⁸ अहमिन्दहु

मणहरु सव्वु सुवण्णमउ² ।

सुर-णिम्मविउ³ समोसरणु ॥ १

वारह कोट्टा सोलह⁴ वाविउ ॥ २

कञ्चण-तोरण-णिवह समुट्ठिय ॥ ३

णव णव थूहइ⁸ तहि⁹ वित्थरियइ¹¹ ॥ ४

गरुड-मराल-वसह वर-वारण ॥ ५

फरहरन्त अच्चन्त¹² समुण्णय ॥ ६

सउ अट्टोत्तर¹⁴ चित्त-पडायहु¹⁵ ॥ ७

अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ¹⁶ ताविहि¹⁷ ॥ ८

विसहरिन्द-अमरिन्द¹⁹-णरिन्दहु²⁰ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिण-संपइ

‘किं अच्छहु²²

जाणावइ

आगच्छहु²³

सुरवइ सुरवर-विन्दहु²⁴ ।

जाहु²⁵ भडारउ²⁶ वन्दहु²⁷ ॥ १०

16 S अण्णेत्तहि. 17 S देव्व. 18 P S अण्णेत्तहि, A अण्णेत्तहि. 19 S अण्णेत्तह. 20 S पुण्ण. 21 P S चिन्धइ. 22 P S सिद्धइ. 23 P °सम्माणु. 24 S गहचक्कहु, A गयपक्खहो with चक्क superscribed above पक्ख. 25 S A जि.

4. 1 P पोहिमउ, S पोहिमउ, A पोहिमउ. 2 P सुअण्णमउ, S सव्वसुवज्जमउ. 3 P S णिम्मविउ. 4 P पभाविउ, A पभाविउ. 5 A वारह. 6 P गोउरइ, S गोउरइ, A गोउरइ. 7 S °परियरियइ, A पिंजरियइ. 8 A °थूहइ. 9 P S A तहि वित्थरियइ. 10 S पौम. 11 S A अच्चन्त. 12 P यए, S थए. 13 A चित्तपडायहु. 14 S जाविहि, A जाविहि. 15 A संचल्लइ. 16 A ताविहि. 17 P S आसणाइ. 18 P S अहमिन्दहु. 19 S °अमरेंद. 20 P S °णरिन्दहु, A °णरिन्दहु. 21 P °वन्दहु, S विन्दहु. 22 S अच्छहो. 23 A लइ पेच्छहु. 24 P S जाहु. 25 A भडारउ.

[४] १ प्रौढविस्तारः. २ चित्रपताकाः.

[५]

तं गिसुणेंवि^१ पउरामरेंहि^३
मणि-रयण-प्यह-रञ्जियइँ
केहि^५ मि मेस महिस विस कुञ्जरं
केहि^९ मि करह वराह तुरङ्गम
केहि^९ मि सस सारङ्ग पवङ्गम
केहि^५ मि वग्घ सिंघ गय गण्डा
केहि मि सुंसुआर^{१८} मच्छोहर
दस-पयार वर भवण-णिवासियं^{१५}
वहुविह कप्पामर कोकन्तउं^{१३}
विब्भमं^{२०} हाव-भाव-संखोडिहिं

कडय-मउडं-कुण्डल-धरेंहिं^४ ।
णिय-णिय-जाणइँ सज्जियइँ । १
केहि मि तच्छं रिच्छं मिग सम्बर॥ २
केहि^५ मि हंस मऊरं विहङ्गम॥ ३
केहि मि रहवर णरवरं जङ्गम ॥ ४
केहि^५ मि गरुड कोञ्च कारण्डां ॥ ५
एमं पराइय सयल वि सुरवर ॥ ६
विन्तरं अट्ट पञ्च जोईसियं ॥ ७
ईसाणिन्दुं^{१९} वि आउ तुरन्तउ ॥ ८
परिमिउं चउबीसउच्छर-कोडिहिं^{२३} ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेंवि^{१३} वलु कियं-कलयलु चउविह-देव-णिकायहो ।
धाइय णर कट्टिय-धर^{२६} ^३सुरवर-वल्लह-रायहो ॥ १०

[६]

ताव गलिय-दाणोच्चरउं
जिण-वन्दण-गवणंमणउ
जोयण-लक्ख-पमाणुं परिट्ठिउ
उप्परि पेक्खणाइँ^३ पारद्धइँ^९
उब्भिय धय धूवंतइँ चिन्धइँ

कण-चमर-हयं-महुयरउं ।
परिवट्ठिउं अइरावणउं ॥ १
वीयउ मन्दरु णाईं समुट्ठिउ ॥ २
चामीयर-तोरणइँ^{१०} णिवद्धइँ ॥ ३
कियंइँ वणइँ फल-फुल-समिद्धइँ ॥ ४

5. 1 S गिसुणिनि. 2 S पवरा. 3 S मौड. 4 A °धरिहिं. 5 A केहिं मि. 6 S कुंजरा.
7 P मच्छ. 8 PS रिच्छ. 9 SA केहिं मि. 10 PS सयूर. 11 S नरउर. 12 P कारंड.
13 S सुंसुआमार. 14 PS एव. 15 S °णिवासिया. 16 P वेंतर. 17 S जोयसिया.
18 PS कोकंतउ. 19 P ईसाणंदु, A ईसाणिंदु. 20 PS विब्भव. 21 A परिमिउं.
22 PS °कोडिहि. 23 P पेक्खेवि, S पेक्खवि. 24 PS किउ. 25 P कट्टिअवर, A कट्टियकर.

6. 1 PS °दाणोच्छरउ. 2 P °मय. 3 A °महुंयरउं. 4 PS परिवट्ठिअ. 5 PA अइरावणउं.
6 A °माणु. 7 PS णाइ, A नाईं समुट्ठिउं. 8 P पेक्खणाइ, S पेक्खेइ. 9 A पारद्धइ. 10 S
°तोरणइ णिवद्धइ. 11 P धूवंतहि, S धूयंतहि. 12 S चिन्धइ. 13 S कियइ. 14 PS °समिद्धइ.

[५] १ आधाभिः (?), २ ईशानेंद्र आगतः. ३ इन्द्रस्य.

[६] १ एरापतिः हस्ती १, मुख १००, मुखे मुखे दन्ताष्टाष्ट, दन्ते दन्ते सरोवर १, सरे सरे कमलिनी २५, कमलिनी कं कमल १२५, कमले कमले पत्र १०८, पत्रे पत्रे अप्सरा एकैका नृत्यं करोति अतिभक्त्या । मुख १००, दन्त ८००, सरोवर ८००, कमलि[नी] २००००, कमल २५००००००, दल २७००००००००, अप्सरा २७००००००००.

पोक्खरिणिउ णव पङ्कथ सरवर
तहि^{१७} अइरावणें गलगज्जन्तए^{१८}
विज्जिज्जन्तु चमर-परिवाडिहि^{२०}
चडिउ पुरन्दरु मणें परिओसे^{२१}
वन्दिणं^{२३} फफावयहि^{२४} पढन्तेहि^{२५}
इन्दहों तणिय रिद्धि अवलोएवि^{२८}

दीहिय वावि तलाय लयाहरं ॥ ५
दीहर-कर-सिक्कार मुअन्तए ॥ ६
सत्तावीसाहिं अच्छर-कोडिहिं ॥ ७
जय-मङ्गल-दुन्दुहि-णिग्घोसें ॥ ८
कट्ठियवालेंहिं ढोउ णं दिन्तेहिं ॥ ९
के वि विसूरिय विमुहा होएवि^{३१} ॥ १०
॥ घत्ता ॥

‘मल-धरणइं तव-चरणइं
जे^{३३} दुल्लहु जण-वल्लहु

कं दिवुं भरहे^{३१} करेसहुं^{३२} ।
इन्दत्तणु पावेसहुं ॥ ११

[७]

तामं सुरासुर-चाहणइं^३
जिणवर-पुण्ण-वाय-हयइं^४
अवरुप्परु चूरन्त महाइयं^७
णिय-करें^{१०} खञ्जेवि भणइं पुरन्दरु
जाइं^{१६} विउव्वण-सत्तिए^{१६} हयइं^{१७}
थिय देवासुर इन्दाएसें
णाणा-जाण-विमाणेहिं^{२३} तेत्तहें^{२४}
सयल वि दूरोणाविय-मत्था
सयल वि जयजयकार करन्ता
सयल वि अप्पाणउं दरिसन्ता

फलइं^१ व सग-दुमहों^३ तणइं ।
हेट्ठासुहइं समागयइं ॥ १
गिरि-मणुसोत्तरं-सिहर पराइयं ॥ २
उच्चासणं-आरुहणु असुन्दरु ॥ ३
तुरिउं ताइं आमेलहुं रुअइं^{१८} ॥ ४
सर्वं पडीवा तेण जि वेसें^{२१} ॥ ५
ढुकु समोसरणें जिणु जेत्तहें ॥ ६
सयल वि कर-मउलज्जलि-हत्था ॥ ७
सयल वि^{२५} थोत्त-सय्याइं पढन्ता ॥ ८
णामु गोत्तु णिय-णिलउ कहन्ता ॥ ९

15 P पोक्खरणिउ, A पोक्खरणिउ. 16 A मणोहर. 17 P स तहि. 18 S गजन्तइ. 19 S सुयंत, A सुयंतए. 20 P परिवाडिहि, A परिवाडिहिं. 21 S परिओसें, A परिओसे. 22 S दुन्दुहि-णिग्घोसें. 23 S वंदण. 24 P फफावेहिं, S फफावेहि. 25 S पढन्तिहि. 26 P कट्ठिय-वालहि, S कट्ठियवालहि. A कट्ठिवालहिं. 27 P न दिंतहिं, S ण दिंतहिं, A न दिंतिहिं. 28 P S अवलोयवि. 29 P होयवि, S होइवि. 30 P S दिउ. 31 S भरहु. 32 P S करेसहु. 33 S जि. 34 P S पावेसहु.

7. 1 P S ताव. 2 P S साहणइं, फलइ. 3 S दुम्महो. 4 S हरइ. 5 P णं हेट्ठासुहइं, S णं हेट्ठासुहइ. 6 S अवरपरु. 7 S महाइया. 8 A मणुसुत्तर. 9 S पराइया. 10 A करि. 11 S खंजेवि. 12 A भणइं. 13 This half is missing in s. 14 P S उच्चासणु. 15 P S जाइ. 16 P S सत्तिय. 17 P S भूयइं. 18 P तुरिउउ, S तुरियउ. 19 P अमेलहु, S अमिलहु. 20 P S रुयइ. 21 A पुणु with सब्ब superscribed. 22 S वेसें. 23 P विवाणहि, S विमाणहि. 24 P तेत्तिहि, S तेत्तहि. 25 P जेत्तहो, S जेतहि. 26 S दूरे. 27 S जयजयकार. 28 missing in s. 29 P सयाइ. 30 A अप्पाणउं.

२ लौघमेन्द्रः. ३ कं दिवसं भविष्यति. ४ भरतक्षेत्रे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

तैहिं वेले^{३१}
गयणङ्गणें

सुर-मेले^{३३}
तारायणें

तेयें-पिण्डु जिणु छजइ ।
छण-मयलज्जणु गजइ ॥ १०

[८]

सुर-करि-खन्धुत्तिण्णएणें
सप्परिवारें सुन्दरें

‘जय अजरामर-पुर-परमेसर
जय दर्य-धम्म-रयण-रयणायर
जय ससि भव-कुमुय-पडिवोहण
जय सुरगुरु तइलोक-पियामह
जय वम्मह-णिम्महण भंहाउस
जय कसायघण-पलयसमीरण
जय इन्दिय-गयडेलें पञ्चाणण
जय कम्मारि-मडप्पर-भज्जण

वहु-रोमञ्जुविभण्णएणें ।

थुइ आढत्त पुरन्दरें ॥ १
जय जिण आइ पुराण महेसर ॥ २
जय अण्णाण-तमोह-दिवायर ॥ ३
जय कल्लाण-णाण-गुण-रोहण ॥ ४
जय संसार-महाडइ-हुयवह ॥ ५
जय कलि-कोह-हुआसणें पाजस ॥ ६
जय माणइरि-पुरन्दरपहरण ॥ ७
जय तिहुअण-सिरि-रामालिङ्गण ॥ ८
जय णिक्कल णिरवेक्ख णिरज्जण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तुह सासणु
जें^{१२} होन्तेण^{१३}

दुह-णासणु
पहवन्तेणें

एवहिं उण्णें^{१०}इ चडियउ ।
जगु संसारें ण पडियउ ॥ १०

[९]

तं वलु तं देवागमणु

पेक्खेवि^१ उव्वणें अवयरिउं

पहणें पुरिमतालें जो राणउं
सो देवागमु णिऐवि^१ पहासिउ
कासु एउ एवडु पहत्तणु

सो जिणवरु तं समसरणुं ।

जाउ महन्तउ अच्छरिउं ॥ १
रिसहसेणुं णामेण पहाणउं ॥ २
‘को सयडामुह-वणें^{११} आवासिउं ॥ ३
जेण विमाणहिं^{१३} णवई गहज्जणु’ ॥ ४

31 P स तहि. 32 P केवलए, S वेलेइ. 33 P S °मेलइ. 34 A तिय.

8. 1 P °खंघुत्तिणएण, S °खंघुत्तिणएण, A °खंघुत्तिणएण. 2 P °भिन्नएण, S °तिणएण.

3 P S सप्परिवारें, A सप्परिवारि. 4 S दव. 5 S भवकुमुय°, A कुमुयभव°. 6 S °हुया वह.

7 A °गयडल. 8 S A °तिहुयण°. 9 P निक्कल निरवेक्ख निरंजन. 10 P S एमहि. 11 S उण्णइं.

12 A जि. 13 P हुंतएण, S होंतएण. 14 P S पवहंतएण. 15 S A संसारि.

9. 1 A तं जि. 2 A समोसरणु. 3 P पिक्खवि, A पेक्खवि. 4 S उवणि. 5 P अवयरिअउं,

S अवयरियउ. 6 P अच्छरियउं, S अच्छरियउ. 7 A पुरिमतालि. 8 P A राणउं. 9 P S विसहसेणु.

10 P A पहाणउं. 11 S वणि. 12 A अवासिउं. 13 S विमाणहि. 14 A वमइं.

[८] १ महोत्कट (A gloss महाउत्कट). २ मानपर्वतभजने वज्रः.

[९] १ प्रमाथितवान्.

तं णिसुणेवि केणं^{१६} 'अप्फालिउं^{१६}
भरहेसरहो वप्पु जो सुव्वइं^{१६}
केवल-णाणु तासु उप्पण्णउं^{१६}
तं णिसुणेवि मरइं मेळिउ
तं समसरणु पइहु तुरन्तउ

'एमं देव मइं^{१६} सव्वुं णिहालिउ ॥ ५
महि-वल्लहु भणेवि जो^{१६} थुव्वइ ॥ ६
अहु-महागुणं^{१६}हि-संपण्णउं^{१६} ॥ ७
स-वल्लु स-वन्धुवग्गु संचलिउ ॥ ८
'जय देवाहिदेव' पभणन्तउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

'तेणं^{२६} तेण
'ए^{२६} वेसेण

पइसन्तेण^{२७}
उहेसेण^{२७}

सुरहं मि विव्वमं^{२८} लाइउं^{२८} ।
किं मयरज्जउ आइउं^{२८} ॥ १०

[१०]

सो जिणुं तं जि समोसरणु ।

'रिसहसेणु पहु पव्वइउ ॥ १

दिक्खहं ठियं चउरासी णरवरं ॥ २

गणहर ते जि हूअं जग-णाहहो ॥ ३

चउरासी सहास पव्वइया ॥ ४

तिणिण लक्ख सावयं^{१७}हुं पसिद्धं^{१७} ॥ ५

देव वि दुक्कियं^{१८} कम्म-मंलुज्झिय ॥ ६

णं तारा-गहं पुणिम-चन्दं^{१९}हो ॥ ७

महिस तुरज्जम केसरि कुज्जर^{२०} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अहि णउलं वि
किय-सेवहो

थिय सयल वि
पुरएवहो

एकं^{२१}हि उवसम-भावेण ।
केवल-णाण-पहावेण ॥ ९

15 A केण वि. 16 S अप्फालिउ. 17 A एउ. 18 S मइ. 19 A सयल. 20 PS थुव्वइ, A सव्वइ.
21 S सइ थुव्वइ, P संधुव्वइ. 22 PA उप्पण्णउं. 23 P गुणद्धि°, S गुणद्धि. 24 PA संपण्णउं.
25 S देवाहदेव. 26 P तेणं, S तेयं, A तेणं. 27 S पइसन्तेण. 28 A सुरहंमि. 29 A विव्वमं.
30 P लाइउ, S लायउ. 31 P हू. 32 PS वेसें. 33 PS उहेसि. 34 S आयउ.

10. 1 S पेक्खवि. 2 A जिणवर. 3 PS भवभव°, A भवभवभय°. 4 P 'सहिणहिं, S सइहि.
5 S समलइ, A लइउ. 6 PS दिक्खह. 7 PS ठिय. 8 S णरवर. 9 S 'विहइं°. 10 A हूअ.
11 S जं. 12 PS जं. 13 P ससिद्धइं, S ससिद्धइ. 14 P सावयहु, S सावयहं. 15 P
पसिद्धइं, S पसिद्धहं. 16 P गणहं, S गणह. 17 SA किं. 18 P दुक्किय°. 19 PS 'कलुज्झिय.
20 PS ठिय. 21 A चउपासहिं. 22 गह corrected to गह. 23 A 'इन्दहो. 24 PS वइरइ.
25 S परिसेसिय, A परिहरेवि. 26 P थिय. 27 S वणयरा. 28 S कुंजरा, A कुंजरः. 29 S
णिउल. 30 S एकहि. 31 S पुरदेवहो.

२ कथितः (A कहिउ). ३ समस्तम्. ४ प्रातिहार्याष्टगुणाश्च ऋद्धयश्च. ५ तस्य तेजसा.
[१०] १ वृषभसेनः जिनपुत्रः.

तामं विणिग्गय दिव्व झुणि
बन्धं-विमोक्ख-कालवल्लं
पुग्गलं-जीवाजीव-पउत्तिउ
संजम-णियमं-लेस-वय-दाणं
सम्मदंसणे-णाण-चरित्तं
णव पयत्थ सज्जाय-ज्जाणं
सायर-पल्लं-पुव-कोडीयउ
कालं खेत्त-भाव-परदव्वं
णरय-तिरय-मणुअत्तं-सुरत्तं
तित्थयरत्तणां इन्दत्तं

किं बहुवेणं आलवेण
णउ एकु वि तिल-मेत्तु वि

धम्मक्खाणुं सयलु मुणोवि
भव-भव-भयं-सय-गय-मणहो
केणं वि पञ्चाणुव्वय लइया
केहिं मि गुणवयाइं अणुसरियइं
मउणाणत्थमियइं अवरेकहिं

[११]

कंहइ तिलोअहो परम-मुणि ।
धम्माहम्म-महाफलं ॥ १
आसव-संवर-णिज्जर-गुत्तिउ ॥ २
तव-सीलोववास-गुणठाणं ॥ ३
सग्ग-मोक्ख-संसार-णिमित्तं ॥ ४
सुर-णर-उच्छेहाउ-पमाणं ॥ ५
लोयविहाय-कम्मपयडीयउ ॥ ६
वारह अङ्गं चउदह पुंवेइ ॥ ७
कुलयर-हलहर-चक्करत्तं ॥ ८
सिद्धत्तणइ मि कंहइ समत्तं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तिहुअणे सयलं गविडुउ ।
तं जि जिणेण ण दिडुउ ॥ १०

[१२]

चञ्चलु जीविउं मणे मुणेवि ।
उवसमु जाउ सर्व्व-जणहो ॥ १
लोउं करेवि के वि पव्वइया ॥ २
केहिं मि सिक्खावयइं पधरियइं ॥ ३
अण्णेहिं किय णिवित्ति अण्णेकहिं ॥ ४ १०

11. 1 P तव, S ताव. 2 SA तिलोयहो. 3 A बंधइ corrected to बंधवि. 4 PS वल्लइ. 5 S फलइ. 6 P पोमल. 7 P निज्जर. 8 P नियम. 9 PS दाणइ. 10 P पुण्ड्राणइ, S गुण्ड्राणइ. 11 P सम्मदंसण. 12 PS चरित्तइ. 13 P णिमित्तइ, S णिमित्तइ. 14 A सज्जायाज्जाणइ. 15 PS उच्छेहाउ. 16 P पल्लव. 17 S कोडीउ. 18 P पयडीअउ, A पइडीअउ. 19 PSA कालइ. 20 S परदव्वइ, A वरदवइ. 21 PSA अङ्गह. 22 A पुवइ. 23 SA मणुयत्त. 24 S कुलहर. 25 PS तित्थयरत्तणाइ. 26 A इन्दत्तइ. 27 S कह. 28 PS बहुएण. 29 S तिहुयणि, A तिहुयणे. 30 A सयलि. 31 S मित्तु.
12. 1 S धम्मक्खाणु. 2 S जीविउ मणि, A जीवल्लोउ. 3 P S भवभय, A भवभवभय with the marks of deletion over the first two letters. 4 PS सर्व्वहो. 5 A केहिं जि. 6 A केहिं मि. 7 P अणुसरियइं, S अणुसरियइ. 8 P णत्थमियअइ, S णत्थमियइ, A णत्थमियइ. 9 P अण्णेकहिं, S अण्णेकहिं. 10 P अण्णेहिं, A अण्णेहिं.

[११]

१ त्रिलोकस्य जीवानां धर्माख्यानं कथयति. २ अवलोकितः. ३ यत्र कश्चित् तज्जातिः.

[१२]

१ लोचनं कृत्वा.

जो जं मग्गइ तं तहों देइ¹¹
 अमर वि गय सम्मत्तु ल¹⁵एप्पिणु
 जिण¹⁸-धवलहों¹⁹ वि धवलु सिंहासणु
 उब्भिय सेय छत्तं सिय-चामरु

हत्थु भडारउं¹³ णउ खञ्जेइ¹⁸ ॥ ५
 णियं णिय-लियं-वाहणहिं चडेप्पिणु¹⁷ ॥ ६
 पण्णारसं²⁰-विसट्ठ-थेरासंणु ॥ ७
 दिव भासं²³ भामण्डलुं²⁴ सेहरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तिहुअणं²¹-पहु
 तहों थाणहों

हय-वम्महु
 उज्जाणहों

केवल-किरणं²²-दिवायरु ।
 गउ तं गङ्गा-सायरु ॥ ९

[१३]

तहिं अवसरें भरहेसरहों
 पर-चक्केहिं² मि णविय कम
 मालूर-पवर-पीवर-थणाहं
 तहों दह-पञ्चासउ गन्दणाहुं⁵
 चउरासी लक्खंइं⁶ गयवराहुं⁷
 कोडीउ तिणिण वर-धेणुवाहं⁸
 वत्तीस सहासंइं⁹ मण्डलाहुं¹⁰
 णव णिहियउ रयणइं¹⁴ सत्त सत्त

सयल-पुहइं-परमेसरहों ।
 जाय रिद्धि सुर-रिद्धि-सम ॥ १
 छणवइ सहास वरङ्गणाहं ॥ २
 चउरासी लक्खंइं सन्दणाहुं ॥ ३
 अट्टारह कोडिउ हयवराहुं ॥ ४
 वत्तीस सहासं णराहिवाहं ॥ ५
 कम्मन्ते कोडि पवहइ हलाहुं ॥ ६
 छक्खण्ड इ मेइणि एक-छत्तं²¹ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिह वप्पेण
 तिह पुत्तेण

माहप्पेण
 जुज्झन्तेण

लइउं²² णाणु तं केवलु ।
 स इं भुं य-वल्लेणं²³ महीयलु ॥ ८

*

11 A देइं. 12 A भडारउं. 13 P खंचेइं. 14 A सम्मत्तइं. 15 A लएविण, A लेविण.
 16 A °णियवाहणहि. 17 PA चडेविणु. 18 S जिणु. 19 PS धवलो. 20 A पण्णारह.
 21 PS छत्तु. 22 A भासु. 23 PS भामण्डल. 24 SA तिहुयण. 25 PS °णाण.°
 26 A तथहो.

13. 1 P तहि, S तहे. 2 A °पिहिबि.° 3 A पारक्केहिं. 4 A दस पंचासउ तहो. 5 P
 गंदणाहं, S गंदणाहं, A गंदणाहु. 6 SA लक्खइ. 7 PS रहवराहं. 8 A चउसी. 9 PS लक्खइ.
 10 PS गयवराहं, A गइवराहु. 11 PS हयवराहं. 12 A °धेणुआहं. 13 P सहासइ णरवराहं,
 S सहासइं णरवराहं. 14 P सहासइ, A सहस वसि. 15 S मंडलाहु, A मंडलाहं. 16 P S
 कम्मन्ति. 17 SA हलाहं. 18 P णिहियइ, S णिहिअइ. 19 S रयणइ. 20 A छक्खंडइं.
 21 P एकच्छत्त, S एकच्छत्त, A एयच्छत्त. 22 P S महप्पेण. 23 S लयउ. 24 P सयंभुव.°
 25 P S °वल्लिण.

२ निर्गतः. ३ कमलानि. ४ पञ्चासनः (?).

[१३] १ बिल्वफलवत्.

[४. चउत्थो संधि]

सट्टिहु^१ वरिस-सहासहिं पुंण-जयासहिं भरहु अउज्झ पईसरइ ।
णव-णिसियर-धारउ कलह-पियारउ चक्करयणु ण पईसरइ ॥ १

[१]

पईसरइ ण पइणें चक्करयणु जिह अबुहवर्भन्तरें सुकइ-वयणु ॥ १
जिह वन्भयारि-मुहें काम-सत्थु जिह गोइङ्गणें मणि-रयण-वत्थु ॥ २
जिह वारि-णिवन्धणें हत्थि-जूहु जिह दुज्जण-जणें^{१६} सज्जण-समूहु ॥ ३
जिह किविण-णिहेलणें पणइ-विन्दु जिह बहुल-पक्खें खंय-दिवस-चन्दु ॥ ४
जिह कामिणि-जणु माणुसें^{१६} अदव्वें जिह सम्मदंसणु^{१७} दूर-भवें ॥ ५
जिह महुअरि-कुलु दुग्गन्धें रणें जिह गुरु-गरहिउ अण्णाण-कणें ॥ ६ १०
जिह परम-सोक्खु संसार-धम्में जिह जीव-दया-वैरु पाव-कम्म ॥ ७
पढम-विहत्तिहें^{२०} तप्पुरिसु जेम ण पईसरइ उज्झहें चक्कु तेम ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं पैक्खेवि^{२९} थक्कन्तउ विग्गु करन्तउ णरवइ वेहाविद्धउ ।
'कहहु^{३०} मन्ति-सामन्तहो जय-जस-मन्तहो किं महु को वि असिद्धउ' ॥ ९ १६

[२]

तं णिसुणेंवि^१ मन्तिहिं बुत्तु एमं 'जं चिन्तहि^४ तं तं सिद्धु देव ॥ १
छक्खण्ड वसुन्धरि णव णिहाण चउदह-विहेहिं^५ रयणेंहि^६ समाण ॥ २

1. 1 S सट्टिहु, A सट्टिहिं. 2 A °सहासहं. 3 S °जयासहि, A जयासहं. 4 P S अबज्झ. 5 A नवरि. 6 P णिसियर, ° A णिसियअसि°. 7 P पईसरइ, A पईसई. 8 A अबुहवर्भन्तरि. 9 P वंभायारि°. 10 S गोइङ्गणे. 11 P S मणे. 12 P °णेवंधणि, S °णिवंधणि. 13 S °जणि. 14 A वैदु. 15 P °दिवसि. 16 P S माणुस. 17 P सम्मदंसणु. 18 P S दूरे. 19 S महुयर, ° A महुयरी°. 20 P S दुग्गन्ध. 21 A सुक्खु. 22 P संसारे. 23 S धम्में. 24 P जह. 25 A जीवदयक्खरु. 26 S °विहत्तिहिं. 27 S उज्झहि. 28 S पिकियवि, A पेच्छेवि. 29 S थक्कउ. 30 S कहह. 31 A जयरसवंतहो.

2. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 S मन्तिहि. 3 P एम corrected to एव, S एव. 4 S चितहिं, A जोयहि. 5 S °विहेहि. 6 P रयणहिं, S रयणहि.

[१] १ पूर्णो यशेन (?) आशा वाञ्छा वा वस्य, वेपु वा. २ वाचकसमूहः सज्जनाश्च. ३ क्षयदिवसः अमावास्या तत्र. ४ कथितं धर्मोपदेशं (A गुरुकथितः). ५ प्रथमविभक्तौ यथा तत्पुरुषसमासः. ६ कोपातुरो जातः.
पठ० चरि० ५

णवणवई सहास महागराहुं^७
 अवराई मि सिद्धई जाई जाई
 पर एहुं ण सिद्धई साहिमाणु
 तित्थङ्कर-गन्दणु तुह कणिहु
 पोअणी-परमेसर चरम-देहु
 दुवार-वइरि-वीरन्त-कालु

वत्तीस सहास देसन्तराहुं ॥ ३
 को लक्खेवि^{१३} सकइ ताई ताई ॥ ४
 सय-पञ्च-सवाय-धणु-प्पमाणु ॥ ५
 अट्ठाणवइहि^{१६} भाइहि वरिहु ॥ ६
 अखलिय-मरइ^{१७} जयलच्छि-गेहु ॥ ७
 णामेण वाहुवलि वल-विसालु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सीहु जेम पक्खरियउ खन्तिए धरियउ जइ सो कह वि वियइइ ।
 तो सहू^{२१} खन्धावारें एक-पहारें पई मि देव दलवइइ ॥ ९

[३]

तं वयणु सुणैवि दद्वाहरेण
 पडविय महन्ता तुरिय तासु
 जइ णउ पडिवणु कयावि^१ एम
 सिक्खवि^२ महन्ता गय तुरन्त
 पुज्जेवि^३ पुच्छिय^४ 'आगमणु काई'
 'को तुहुं को भरहु ण भेउ को^५ वि
 जिह भायर अट्ठाणवइ इयर
 तिह तुहुं मि मडप्फ^६ परिहरेवि

॥ घत्ता ॥

भरहेण भरह-परमेसरेण ॥ १
 'बुच्चइ करें' केर णराहिवासु ॥ २
 ता तेम करहु महु भिडइ जेम' ॥ ३
 णिविसद्धे पोयण-णयर पत्त ॥ ४
 तेहि^{१०} मि कहियई वयणाई ताई ॥ ५
 पुहवीसर^{११} दीसइ गंमि तो वि ॥ ६
 जीवन्ति करेवि^{१८} तहो^{१०} तणिय केरा ॥ ७
 जिउ रायहो केरी केर लेवि^{२२} ॥ ८

तं णिसुणैवि^{२३} भय-भीसें वाहुवलीसें भरह-दूअ णिबभच्छिय ।
 'एक केर वप्पिकी^{२४} पिहिमि^{२६} गुरुकी^{२७} अवर केर^{२८} ण पडिच्छिय^{२९} ॥ ९

7 A णववइ. 8 PS महागराहु, A महागराहं. 9 PS देसन्तराहु, A देसन्तराहं. 10 P अवराइ
 वि, A अवराइ मि. 11 PS सिद्धइ. 12 A जाइ. 13 A लक्खेवि. 14 A इक्क. 15 S
 णवइहि भाइहि. 16 SA पोयण. 17 S भरह. 18 PS वीरन्तकालु. 19 P धरिअवं.
 20 PS कह व. 21 PS सहू. 22 P पक्क. 23 P पई वि, S पई वि, A पई मि.
 3. 1 PA करि. 2 A कयाइ. 3 P सिक्खिय. 4 S तुरंत, A तुरन्ता. 5 S णिविसद्धे, A
 निमिसद्धि. 6 S पत्त. 7 S पुज्जेवि. 8 P पुच्छिय, A पुच्छिउ. 9 S आगणु. 10 A तेहिंमि.
 11 P कहिअइ, S कहियइ. 12 SA वयणाइ. 13 SA तुहु. 14 PA न, S न. 15 PS किंमि.
 16 A पिहिवीसर. 17 P तो वि गंमि, S तो वि गंमि. 18 S करिवि. 19 S तहु. 20 PA तुहुं.
 21 A मडप्फ. 22 S करेवि. 23 S णिसुणि. 24 P णिबभच्छिय, S णिबभच्छिया. 25 P
 वप्पिकी. 26 A पिहिमि. 27 A गुरुकी. 28 A के. 29 S पडिच्छिआ, P पडिच्छिय, A
 परिच्छिय.

[२] १ महा-आगर=धातुपतिस्थान. २ विघटते.

[३] १ भयस्यापि क्षीप्ते. २ न परिज्ञाता.

[४]

पवसन्ते^१ परम-जिणेसरेण
तं अम्हहुं^५ सासणु सुहं-णिहाणु
सो पिहिमिहे^८ हउं पोयणहो सामि
दिट्ठेण तेण किरं^{१०} कवणु कज्जु
किं तहो^{१२} वलेण हउं दुण्णिवारु
किं तहो वलेण पाइक्क-लोउ
जं गज्जिउ वाहुवलीसरेण
तं कोवाणलं^{१६} पजलन्तएहिं

जं किं^१ पि विहज्जेविं^३ दिण्णु तेण ॥ १
किउ विण्णिउ णउ केण वि समाणु ॥ २
णउ देमिं^९ ण लेमि ण पासु जामि ॥ ३
किं तासु पसायं^{११} करमि रज्जु ॥ ४
किं तहो वलेण महुं^{१३} पुरिसयारु ॥ ५
किं तहो वलेण सम्पयं^{१५} विहोउं ॥ ६
पोयण-पुरवर-परमेसरेण ॥ ७
णिब्भच्छिउं^{१७} भरह-महन्तएहिं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

१०

‘जइ वि तुज्जु इमु मण्डलु बहु-चिन्तिंय-फलु आसि सनप्पिउ वप्पे ।
गामुं सीमु खल्लुं खेत्तुं वि सरिसव-मेत्तुं वि तो वि णाहिं विणु कप्पे’ ॥ ९

[५]

तं वयणु सुणेवि पलम्ब-वाहु
‘कहो^१ तणउं रज्जु कहो तणउ भरहुं
सो एक्के चक्के वहइ गव्वु
णउ जाणइ होसइ केम कज्जु
परियलइ जेण तहो तणउ दप्पु
वावल-भल-कणिय-करालुं
तं सुणेवि^{१९} महन्ता गय तुरन्त

णं चन्दाइच्चहुं कुविउ राहु ॥ १
जं जाणहुं तं महु मिल्हेविं^१ करहु ॥ २
किर वसिकिउ मइं^३ महिवीदु सव्वु ॥ ३
कहो पासिउ ‘णीसावण्णुं रज्जु ॥ ४
तं तेहउ कल्लए देमि कप्पु ॥ ५
मुग्गर-सुसुण्णिं^{१७} पडिसं-विसालुं ॥ ६
णिविसंछे भरहहो पासु पत्त ॥ ७

२०

4. 1 P पवसन्ते. 2 A किंवि. 3 PS विहंजिवि. 4 A दिज. 5 PS अम्हहु, A अम्हह. 6 P सुहनिहाणु, A साहिमाणु corrected to सुहमाणु. 7 S पिहिमिहि, A पिहिविहे. 8 PS हउ. 9 PS लेमि ण देमि. 10 P किरि. 11 S पसायं. 12 S तहु. 13 S हउ. 14 P महुं. 15 S सापय. 16 P कोवानल. 17 S पजलन्तएहि. 18 P णिब्भच्छिउ. 19 PS इसु. 20 PS चित्तिउ. 21 PS गामसीम. 22 A वल्ल. 23 S खेत्त. 24 P मेत्तु, S मित्तु. 25 S णहिं.

5. 1 PS चंदाइच्चहु, A चंदाच्चहं. 2 PS कहु. 3 S तणउ, A तणुउं. 4 P कहु, A कहा. 5 A भरहुं. 6 A जाणहो. 7 S लेवि. 8 S एक्के. 9 A चक्क वहइ. 10 S मइ. 11 A महि. 12 A जाणइ. 13 S भीसावण्णु. 14 PS परगलइ. 15 S करोलु. 16 P मोगगर. 17 PS सुसंछि. 18 A पडिम. 19 PS सुणिवि. 20 PS णिवसिद्धे, A णिविसाद्धि.

[४] १ (also A) प्रव्रजता. २ सदृशम्. ३ भरतः. ४ विना दण्डेन.

[५] १ द्वितीय-प्रसुरहितम्.

जं जेम चविड तं कहिड तेम

‘पइ^{२१} तिण-सरिसो वि णं गणइ देव ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

ण करइ केर तुहारी

रिउं-खय-कारी

णिब्भउ माणें महाइउ ।

‘मेइणि-रवणु समुइवि’^{२२}

रण-पिहुं मण्डेवि

जुज्झ-सैखुं थिउ दाईउ’ ॥ ९

[६]

तं णिसुणेवि^{२३} झत्ति पलित्तुं राउ

णं जलणु जाल-भाला-सहाउ ॥ १

देवाविउ लहु सण्णाह-तुरु

सण्णज्झइ सरहसु सुहड-सूरु ॥ २

आऊरिउं बहु चउरहु ताम

अड्डारह अक्खोहणिउं जाम ॥ ३

परिचिन्तिय णव णिहि संचलन्ति

जे^{२४} सन्दण-वेसैं परिभमन्ति ॥ ४

‘महाकालु कालु माणवउ पण्डु

पउमक्खु सङ्खु पिङ्गलु पचण्डु ॥ ५

गइसप्पु रयणु णव णिहिउ एय

णं थिय बहु-भार्यहिं पुण्ण-भेय ॥ ६

णव-जोयणाइं तुज्झत्तणेणं

चारह सप्पासज्झत्तणेण ॥ ७

अट्ठोयर गम्भीरत्तणेण

सहुं जक्ख-सहासैं रक्खणेण ॥ ८

कों वि वत्थइं कों वि भोयणइं देइ^{२५}

कों वि रयणइं कों वि पहरणइं णेइ^{२६} ॥ ९

‘कों वि हर्यं गय कों वि ओसंहिउ धरइं

विण्णाणाहरणहुं कों वि हरइं ॥ १०

॥ वत्ता ॥

चम्म-चक्क-सेणावइ

हय-गय-गौहवइ

छत्त-दण्ड-णेमित्थियं ।

कागणि-मणि-त्थयइ थिय

खग-पुरोहिय

ते वि चउइह चिन्तियं ॥ ११

[७]

२० गउ भरहु पयाणउ देवि जाम

हेरियेहिं^{२७} कणिहुं हों कहिउ ताम ॥ १

‘सहसा णीसरु सण्णहेवि देव

दीसइ पडिवक्खु समुहु जेम’ ॥ २

21 PS पइ. 22 P न. 23 A गणइ. 24 A रिरिउ. 25 PS भेयणिरयणु. 26 A संमंहेवि
27 S पण्डु, A पण्डु. 28 A मंडिनि. 29 S सजि, A सज्झ. 30 S दायउ.

6. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 P पलित्त. 3 P आऊरइ, S आऊरिइ, A आओरिउ. 4 A
अक्खोहणिउं. 5 PS जं. 6 P माणव सपंडु, S माणव सपिंडु, A माणवउ पंडु with स
superscribed above उ. 7 P पिङ्गल. 8 PS भार्यहि. 9 P तुङ्गत्तणेण. 10 S वत्थइ.
11 PS भोयणइ. 12 P देवि. 13 PS पहरणइ. 14 PS देइ. 15 S उसहिउ. 16 S धरइ.
17 PS णाहरणइ. 18 P हरइ, A भरइ. 19 S णेमित्थिया. 20 P थयइथिय, S थवइथिय
A थवइ थिय. 21 P पुरोहिय, S पुरोहिया. 22 S चित्तिया.

7. 1 S पयं × णे, A पयाणउ. 2 S हेरियेहि, A हेरियहि. 3 S कणिहुं हों. 4 PS
सण्णहिवि.

१ महादतः, मानसिरीलथः. ३ प्रगुणः.

[६] १ हतरोगाः औषधयः. २ स्थापयति अयच्छति वा. ३ ग्रहपतिः. ४ स्थपति.

तं सुणेवि^१ स-रोसु पलम्ब-वाहु^२
पहु^३ पडह समाहय दिण्णं सङ्खु^४
किउ कलयलु लइयइ^५ पहरणाइ^६
णीसरिउ^७ सत्त सङ्खोहणीउ^८
भरहेसर-वाहुवली वि ते वि

हय हयहुं महा-गय^९ गयवराहुं^{१०}

सण्णज्झइ पोयण-गयर-णाहु ॥ ३।
धयं दण्ड छत्त उब्भिय असङ्ख ॥ ४।
कर-पहर-पयइइ^{११} वाहणाइ^{१२} ॥ ५।
एकए सेंणए अक्खोहणीउ ॥ ६।
आसण्णीइ दुक्कइ वलइ^{१३} वे वि ७।
सवडंमुह धयं धयवडंहु^{१४} देवि ॥ ८।
भड^{१५} भडहुं महा-रह रहवराहुं ॥ ९।

॥ घत्ता ॥

देवासुर-वल-सरिसइ^{१६}
एकमेक कोकन्तइ^{१७}

वाहिय-हरिसइ^{१८}
रणे हकन्तइ^{१९}

कञ्जुय-कवय-विसइइ^{२०} ।
उभय-वलइ^{२१} अग्निमइइ^{२२} ॥ १० ॥

[८]

अग्निमइइ^{२३} वाहिय-कलयलाइ^{२४}
वाहिय-रह-चोइय-वारणाइ^{२५}
लुअ-जुण्ण-जोत्त-खण्डिय-धुराइ^{२६}
णिवाहिय-भुअ-पाडिय-सिराइ^{२७}
गय-दन्त-छोह-मिण्णुवडडाइ^{२८}
पडिहय-विणिवाइय-गयवडाइ^{२९}
मुसुमूरिय-चूरिय-रहवराइ^{३०}

भरहेसर-वाहुवली-वलाइ^{३१} ॥ १।
अणवरयासेल्लिय-पहरणाइ^{३२} ॥ २।
दारिय-णियम्ब-कप्पिय-उराइ^{३३} ॥ ३।
धुय-खन्ध-कवन्ध-पणाडिराइ^{३४} ॥ ४।
उच्चाइय-पडिपेल्लिय-भडाइ^{३५} ॥ ५।
अच्छोडिय-मोडिय-धयवडाइ^{३६} ॥ ६।
दलवाहिय-लोहिय-हयवराइ^{३७} ॥ ७।

5 PS सुणेवि. 6 S पलंबवाहो. 7 PS हु. 8 P दिव. 9 P संख. 10 AP धयच्छत्त-
दंड. 11 S लइयइ, A लइयइ. 12 S पहरणाइ. 13 A 'पहय'. 14 PS 'पयइइ'.
15 P साहणाइ, S साहणाइ. 16 P नीसरिउ, A नीसरिउ. 17 A संखोहणीहिण. 18 S
एकाइसेण, A एकाएसेण. 19 P संखोहणीउ, A अक्खोहणीउ. 20 PS आसण्णइ. 21 S
दुक्कइ. 22 PS वलइ. 23 S सवडंमुह. 24 P वय. 25 PS धयवडहु. 26 PS हयहं. 27
S समागय. 28 PS गयवराहं. 29 P भडहं, S भडह, A भडहु. 30 PS रहवराहं. 31 S
हरिसइ. 32 PS 'विसइइ. 33 P कोकंतइ, S कोकंतइ, A कुकंतइ. 34 PS रोकंतइ. 35 S
वलइ. 36 PS अग्निमइइ.

8. 1 PS अग्निमइइ. 2 PS 'वाहुवलीसराइ, A 'वाहुवलीवलाइ. 3 PS 'वाहणाइ.
4 S 'सिल्लिय. 5 PS लुय. 6 P जजु, S जण्णु. 7 S जुत्त. 8 S उराइ. 9 SA भुय. 10 PS
धुयखंभ', A धयवड corrected from धुय'. 11 S 'पणाडिराइ. 12 P जिजुभडाइ, S
मिण्णुभडाइ. 13 SA 'भडाइ. 14 P 'वडाइ. 15 PA 'धयवडाइ. 16 S मुसुमूरिय'.

[७] १ सम्यक् प्रकारेण शोभयति. २ भरतसेणे.

[८] १ छेदित-चरण-युगलम् (reading जमु). २ आर्षतं (? आघातम्). ३ प्रोत्सारितैः.

रुहिरोलइ^{१७} सरेहि^{१८} विहावियाइ^{१९}

णं वे वि कुसुम्भेहि^{२०} रावियाइ^{२१} ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

पेक्खेवि^{२२} वलइ^{२३} घुलन्तइ^{२४}

महिहि^{२५} पडन्तइ^{२६}

मन्तिहि^{२७} धरियं 'म भण्डहो ।

किं वहिण्ण वराणं

भड-संवाणं

दिट्ठि-जुज्झु वरि मण्डहो ॥ ९

[९]

पहिलउं जुज्झेवउं दिट्ठि-जुज्झु

जो तिण्णि मिं जुज्झइं जिणइं अज्जु

तं णिसुणैविं दुक्खुं णिवारियाइं

लहुं^{१३} दिट्ठि-जुज्झु पारज्जु तेहिं

अवलोलउं भरहें पढमुं भाइं

असियं-सियायस्व विहाइं दिट्ठि

पुणु जोइउं बाहुवलीसरेण

अवरामुह-हेड्डामुह-मुहाइं

जल-जुज्झु पडीवउं मल-जुज्झु ॥ १

तहो णिहिं तहो रयणइं तासु रज्जु ॥ २

साहणइं वे वि ओसारियाइं ॥ ३

जिण-णन्द-मुणन्दा-णन्दणेहिं ॥ ४

कइलासं कञ्चण-सइलु गाइं ॥ ५

णं कुवलय-कमल-रविन्द-विट्ठि^{२८} ॥ ६

सरं कुमुय-सण्डु णं दिणयरेण ॥ ७

णं वर-वहुं-वयण-सरोरुहाइं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

उवरिलियएँ विसालएँ

णं णव-जोवणइंती

मिउडि-करालएँ

चञ्चल-चिती

हेट्ठिम दिट्ठि परजियं ।

कुलवहु इज्जेणं तज्जियं ॥ ९

[१०]

जं^१ जिणैविं^२ ण सक्किउं दिट्ठि-जुज्झु

जलं पइट्ठं^३ पिहिमि-पोयण-णरिन्दं

पारज्जु खणज्जे सलिल-जुज्झु ॥ १

णं माणस-सरवरं सुर-गइन्दं ॥ २

17 P S रुहिरोलइ. 18 S सरेहि. 19 P विहावियाइ, S वहावियाइ. 20 P कुसुम्भे, A कुसुम्भ. 21 P पेक्खेवि, S पिक्खेवि. 22 S वलइ. 23 S महिहि, A महिहिं. 24 P S पडन्तइ. 25 S मन्तिहि. 26 P धरिय. 27 P वराइ. 28 P दिट्ठु corrected to दिट्ठि. 29 P S वर.

9. 1 P पहिलउं. 2 A पडिलउ. 3 A वि. 4 P S जुज्झइ. 5 A जिणइ. 6 P मिहि. 7 P रयणइ. 8 P S णिसुणिवि, A णेवि. 9 P S जुज्झु, A दुक्खु corrected to उज्जु. 10 S णिवारियाइ. 11 S साहणइ. 12 S ओसारियाइ, A असारियाइ. 13 P दिट्ठु. 14 S णंदणु णंदा. 15 A पढम. 16 P A भाइ. 17 P S सेलु. 18 P A असिय. 19 P S सिया. 20 P S विहाए, A विहाइ. 21 S 'रवेद'. 22 P S A दिट्ठि. 23 P S जोयउ. 24 P 'हेड्डामुह'. 25 S मुहाइ. 26 P महुअर, gloss noting the variant वरवहु, S महुअर. 27 S विसालइ. 28 S करालइ. 29 S परजिया. 30 A जोवणइती. 31 P अइज्जु, S अइज्जइ. 32 S तज्जिया.

10. 1 A तं. 2 P S जिणवि. 3 P पइउ, S पइट्ठि. 4 P पिहि, S पिहिमि, A पिहिं. 5 P S A णरिन्दु. 6 A सर. 7 P S A गइन्दु.

४ बाणैः खण्डितानि.

[९] १ धनुष ५००, २ प्रथमतः, ३ मरगय-वण्ण, धनु ५२५, बाहुवली, ४ कृष्ण-श्वेत-ताम्र.

१०. १ अ. २ P S जिणवि. ३ P पइउ, S पइट्ठि. ४ P पिहि, S पिहिमि, A पिहिं. ५ P S A णरिन्दु. ६ A सर. ७ P S A गइन्दु.

४ बाणैः खण्डितानि.

[९] १ धनुष ५००, २ प्रथमतः, ३ मरगय-वण्ण, धनु ५२५, बाहुवली, ४ कृष्ण-श्वेत-ताम्र.

एत्थन्तरे^{१०} महि-परमेसरेण
पमुक्कं^{११} झलक सहोयरासु
छुडु^{१२} वाहुवलिहें वच्छयलु^{१३} पत्त
परथिय(?) उरें तोय तुसार-धवल^{१४}
पुणु पच्छे^{१५} वाहुवलीसरेण
उच्चाइय चल-णिम्मल^{१६}-तरङ्ग

आडोहेंवि^१ सलिलु समच्छरेण ॥ ३
णं वेल समुद्धें महिहरासुं ॥ ४
णिब्भच्छियं असइ वं पुणु णियत्त ॥ ५
णं णहें तारा-णिउरुम्भ वहल ॥ ६
आमेल्लियं सलिल-झलक तेण ॥ ७
णं संचारिमं आयास-गङ्ग ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ओहद्विउं^{१७} भरहेसरु
सुरयारुहण-वियक्कए^{१८}

थिउं मुह-कायर गरुअं-रहलए^{१९} लइयउ ।
विरह-झलकए भग्गु व दुप्पवइयउ ॥ ९

[११]

जं जिणेंवि^१ ण सक्किउ सलिल-जुज्झु
आवीलं-विकच्छउ वलं-महल
ओवगियं पुणु किय वाहु-सह
वहु-वन्धहिं^२ दुक्करं-कत्तरीहिं^३
सहुं भरहें सुइरु करेवि वामु
उच्चाइउं उभयं-करेहिं^४ णरिन्दु
एत्थन्तरे^५ वाहुवलीसरासु
किउ कलयलु साहणें विज्जउ घुट्ट

पारहु^६ पडीवउ मल-जुज्झु ॥ १
अक्खाडए^७ णाई पइड मल ॥ २
णं भिडियं सुवन्तं-तियन्तं सह ॥ ३
विण्णणाणाहिं^८ करणाहिं^९ भामरीहिं ॥ ४
पुणु पच्छे^{१०} दरिसिउ णियय-थामु ॥ ५
सक्केण वं जम्मणें जिणें-वरिन्दु ॥ ६
आमेल्लिउं देवहिं^{११} कुसुम-वासु ॥ ७
णरणाहु विलक्खीइउ सुट्ट ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चक्क-रयणु परिचिन्तिउं^{१२}
पसरियं-कर-णिउंरुम्भें

उप्परि घत्तिउं^{१३}
दिणयर-विम्बें^{१४}

चरम-देहुं^{१५} तें^{१६} वञ्चिउ ।
णाई मेरु परिअञ्चिउ ॥ ९

२४

8 P इत्थंतरे, S इत्थंतरी. 9 PS आडोहवि. 10 PS ता मुक्क. 11 S समुद्धे, A समुद्धि.
12 PS सहोयरासु. 13 A च्छुडु वाहुवलिहि. 14 S वच्छयले. 15 PS णिब्भच्छिय.
16 PS य. 17 PS धवल. 18 S पच्छय, A पच्छइ. 19 S आमेल्लिय. 20 P निम्मल.
21 S उरंग. 22 S संचारिय. 23 P ऊहद्विउ, S ओहद्विउ. 24 PS थिय. 25 A गरुय.
26 S रहलइ. 27 PS विक्कए. 28 P दुप्पवइअउ.

11. 1 S जिणिवि. 2 A आडु पडिवउ. 3 A आवीलि. 4 P वल. 5 PSA अक्खाडइ.
6 S णाई. 7 P उवगिय, S उव मेय. 8 PS भिडिय. 9 P सुवन्त, A सुवत्त. 10 A तिडंत.
11 P वंधिहि, S वंधहि. 12 A दुक्करि. 13 S विण्णणाहि. 14 P करणिहि, S करणहि. 15
PS सहु. 16 S पच्छइ. 17 S उच्चाइउ. 18 S उहय. 19 S करेहि, A करि. 20 PS वि.
21 A जिणवरि. 22 PS एत्थंतरी, A इत्थंतरी. 23 S आमेल्लिउ. 24 P देवहिं, S देवहि.
25 S साहणि. 26 PS विजय. 27 P परिचिन्तिउ, A मण्णे चित्तिउ. 28 P चित्तिउ. 29 A
चरिमदेहु. 30 S तें. 31 S सपरिय. 32 S णिउरुम्भे. 33 S विवे. 34 PS णाह मेरु
परिअञ्चिउ, A मेरु नाहं परिअञ्चिउ.

[१०] १ वेल.

[११] १ सुवन्त=स्यादि के (?) शब्दाः. २ तिगन्तशब्दः. ३ व्यायामः.

[१२]

जं मुकु वहु चकेसरेण
 'किं पहु अफ्फालमि महिहिं अज्जु
 रज्जहो' कारणे किज्जइ अज्जु
 किं आएं' साहमि परम-सोक्खु
 परिचिन्तेवि^{१०} सुइरु मणेण एमं
 'महु तणिय' पिहिमि तुहुं भुंजे भाय
 सुणिसल्लु^{११} करेवि जिणु गुरु भणेवि
 ओलम्बिय-करयल्लु एकुं वरिसु

तं चिन्तिउ वाहुवलीसरेण ॥ १
 णं णं धिगत्थु परिहरमि' रज्जु ॥ २
 घाएवव भायरु वप्पु पुत्तु ॥ ३
 जहिं लब्भइ अचल्लु अणन्तु 'सोक्खु' ॥ ४
 पुणु थविउ^{१२} णराहिउ डिम्भु जेम ॥ ५
 सोमप्पहु केर करेइ^{१३} राय' ॥ ६
 थिउ पच्च मुट्ठि सिरे^{१४} लोउ देवि ॥ ७
 अविओल्लु अचल्लु गिरि-मेरु सरिसु ८ ॥

॥ वत्ता ॥

वेहिउं सुहु विसालेहिं^{१५}वेली-जालेहिं^{१६}अहि-विच्छिय-वम्भीयहिं^{१७} ।

खणु वि णं मुकु भडारउ

मयण-वियारउ

णं संसारहो भीयहिं ॥ ९

[१३]

एत्थन्तरे केवल-णाण-वाहु
 तइलोक-पियामहुं जग-जणेरु
 थोवेहिं^{१८} दिवसेहिं^{१९} भरहेसरो वि
 थोत्तुगीरियं गुरु-पुरउ भाइ
 वन्देप्पिणु दसविह धम्म-पालु
 'वाहुवलि भडारा सुह-णिहाणु
 तं णिसुणेवि^{१४} परम-जिणेसरेण
 'अज्ज वि ईसीसि^{१६} कसाउ तासु

कइलासे परिट्ठिउ रिसइणाहु ॥ १
 समसरणु वि स-गणु सं-पाडिहेरु ॥ २
 तहो वन्दण-हत्तिणं आउ सो वि ॥ ३
 परलोय-मूलं इहलोउ^{१८} णाई ॥ ४
 पुणु पुच्छिउ तिहुवण-सामिसालु ॥ ५
 के^{१९} कज्जे अज्जु ण होइ णाणु' ॥ ६
 वज्जरिउ दिव-भासन्तरेण ॥ ७
 जं^{१७} खेत्ते^{१८} तुहारणं किउ णिवासु ॥ ८

12. 1 PS परहरमि. 2 P रज्जहो, S रज्जहु. 3 SA अज्जुत्तु. 4 A घाइजह. 5 PS आपु. 6 S जहि. 7 A लब्भइ. 8 PS अणन्त. 9 A सुक्खु. 10 S परिचित्तिवि. 11 PS एव. 12 P थविउ, A ठविउ. 13 A पिहिवि. 14 PS तुहु. 15 S सुणि, A सुंजि. 16 PS करेय. 17 PA सुणिसल्लु. 18 PA करिवि. 19 PS सिरे. 20 P उल्लुत्तिय. 21 A इकु. 22 S अविउल्लु, A अविउल्लु. 23 SA वेहिउ. 24 S विसलिहि. 25 A 'जालेहि. 26 A 'विच्छिय'. 27 PS वम्भीयहि. 28 PA वि न मुकु, S णिम्मुकु. 29 P सीपुहिं.

13. 1 A इत्थन्तरि. 2 A रिसहु. 3 P 'पियामहु, A पियामहु. 4 Missing in A. 5 A सप्पाडिहेरु. 6 PS थोवेहि. 7 P दिवसहिं, S दिवसहि. 8 P 'भत्तिणं. 9 S थोत्तु गीरिय, A थोत्तु गीरिय corrected to थोत्तु व गीरिय. 10 A 'लोउं. 11 P तिहुवण, S तिहुवण. 12 PS किं. 13 PS अज्ज ण, A न अज्ज वि. 14 PS णिसुणेवि. 15 PS 'भासन्तरेण. 16 S ईसीसि. 17 A जं. 18 S खेत्ति. 19 S तुहारण.

[१२] १ प्रविष्ट्याम् (?)

[१३] १ अये. २ स्तोकात् स्तोकम्.

॥ वत्ता ॥

जइ भरहहो जि समप्पिउ
एणं कसोए लइयउं

तो किं चप्पिउ मइं चलैणोहिं महि-मण्डलु ।
सो पवइयउं तेण ण पावइ केवलु ॥ ९

[१४]

तं वयणु सुणोविं गउ भरहु तेत्थुं
सबहु पडिउ चलणेहिं तासु
विण्णवइ खमावइ एम जाम
उप्पण्णउं केवलं-गाणु विमलु
पउमासणु भूसणु सेय-चमरु
अत्थकए आइउ सुर-णिकाउ
थोविहिं दिवसहिं तिहुअणं-जणोरि
अट्टविह-कम्म-वन्धण-विमुक्कु

वाहुवलि-भडारउं अचलु जेत्युं ॥ १
'तउं तणिय पिहिमि' हउं तुम्ह दासु ॥ २
चउ घाई-कम्म गय खेयहो ताम ॥ ३
थिउ देहु खणंजे दुइ-धवलु ॥ ४
भा-मण्डलु एकुं जे छत्तु पवरं ॥ ५
तिथयर-पुत्तुं केवलिउं जाउ ॥ ६
णासियंघाईयं-कम्म वि चयारि ॥ ७
सिद्धउ सिद्धालउ णवर दुक्कु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

रिसहुं वि गउ णिवाणहो
अककित्ति^{२०} थिउ उज्झहे

सासय-थाणहो
दणुं-दुग्गेज्झहे^{२०}

भरहुं वि णिवुइ पत्तउ ।
रज्जु सइं^{२१} भु ज्जन्तउं ॥ ९

*

[५. पञ्चमो संधि]

अक्खइ गोत्तम-सामि
सुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति

तिहुअणं-लद्ध-पंसंसहुं ।
रक्खस-वाणर-वंसंसहुं ॥ १

[१]

तहिं जे अउज्झहिं वहवे काले

उच्छण्णे णरवर-तरु-जाले ॥ १

20 P सइ. 21 S चलणिहि. 22 P सइ. 23 S कसाए. 24 P लइउ, S लइयओ.
25 P पवइउ.

14. 1 S सुणिवि. 2 P तिथु. 3 S भडारा. 4 S जित्तु. 5 SA चलणेहि. 6 P तुहु.
7 A पिहिवि. 8 S हउ. 9 P खमाइ, S खमावइ. 10 S घाय. 11 S पयहु. 12 P उप्पणउ,
A उप्पणउं. 13 P केवलु. 14 S णणजे. 15 A एकु जि. 16 S चमरु. 17 P अथकइ, A
एत्थंतरे. 18 PA मुंड. 19 A केवलिहि. 20 P थोविहि. 21 P दिवसहि. 22 SA तिहुयण.
23 A जणेरि. 24 P णासिवइ. 25 P पावकम्मइ. 26 P रिसहो, A रिसह. 27 P
भरहहो. 28 P अकइत्ति. 29 A दण. 30 P दुग्गेज्झहे. 31 P सयइं, S सयं. 32 S
भुजंतउ, A भुजंतउ.

1. 1 A गउतम. 2 P तिहुअ, S तिहुयण, A तिहुयणे. 3 P A पंसंसहुं, S पंसंसहो.
4 P वंसह, S वंसहो. 5 P तहि. 6 P जि. 7 S अउज्झहि, A अउज्झहे. 8 S उच्छण्णे.

[१४] १ तत्कालमागतः.
पउ० चरि० ६

विमले^१खुक्क^२-वंसे^३ उप्पण^४उं
 तासु पुत्तु णामे^५ तियसज्जउ
 तासु विजय महएवि मणोहर^६
 ताहे^{१४} गे^{१५}भे^{१६} भव-भव-खय-गारउं^{१७}
 रिसहु जेम वसुहार-णिमित्तउ
 रिसहु जेम थिउ वालकील^{१८}ए
 रिसहु जेम रज्जु^{२१} इ भुज्जन्ते^{२२}

धरणीधरु सुरु^{११}व-संपण^{१२}उं ॥ २
 पुणु जियसत्तु रणज्जणे^{१३} दुज्जउ ॥ ३
 परिणिय थिर-मात्तूर-पओहर ॥ ४
 उप्पज्जइ सुउ अजिय^{१४}-भडारउ ॥ ५
 रिसहु जेम मेरु^{१५}हिं अहिसित्तउ ॥ ६
 रिसहु जेम परिणाविउ लील^{१६}ए ॥ ७
 एक-दिवसे^{२३} णन्दणवणु^{२५} जन्ते^{२६} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पवणु^{२७}हुउं सरु दिट्ठु
 णाँइ^{२८} विलासिणि-लोउ

पप्फुल्लिय^{२९}-सयवत्तउ ।
 उब्भिय-करु^{३०} णच्चन्तउ ॥ ९

[२]

सो जि महासरु^१ तहिं जे^२ वंणालए
 मउलिय-दलु^३ विच्छाय^४-सरोरुहु
 तं णिएवि गउ परम-विसायहो^५
 जो जीवन्तु^६ दिट्ठु पुवणहए
 जो णरवर-लक्खेहिं^७ पणविज्जइ
 जिह^{१६} सज्जाए^{१७} एउ पङ्कय-वणु
 जीविउ जमेण सरीरु हुआसे^{१९}
 चिन्तइ एम भडारउ जावेहिं

दिट्ठु जिणाहिवेण वेत्तालए ॥ १
 णं दुज्जण-जणु ओहुल्लिय^{१०}-मुहु ॥ २
 'लइ एह जि गई जीवहो जायहो ॥ ३
 सो अङ्गार-पुज्जु^{१०} अवरणहए ॥ ४
 सो पहु मुअउं अवार^{१५}े णिज्जइ ॥ ५
 तिह जराए धाइजइ जोवणु^{१८} ॥ ६
 सत्तइ काले रिद्धि विणासे^{२१} ॥ ७
 लोयन्तियहिं विवोहिउ तावेहिं^{२४} ॥ ८

9 P विमलेखुक्क°, A विमलिखुक्क°. 10 SA उप्पणउं. 11 PS सुरुउ. 12 A °संपणउं. 13 S मणोहरा. 14 P ताहि, S ताह. 15 PS गभि. 16 PS °खयकारउ. 17 This hemistich and the whole of the next line is missing in s. 18 P अजिउ. 19 P मेरुहे. 20 P वालाकीलए, S वालाकीलइ. 21 S लीलइ. 22 A रज्जु इ with the mark of deletion over इ. 23 A एके. 24 S °दिवसि. 25 P णंदणु. 26 A जेतें. 27 PS पवणधुउ, A पवणुधुअ. 28 P पप्फुल्लिय°, S पप्फुल्लिय°, A पप्फुल्लिय° (?). 29 PS णाह. 30 S उब्भियकर.

2. 1 PS तहि. 2 SA जि. 3 S चेत्तालउ, A वेत्तालए. 4 PS °दल. 5 PS विच्छाय. 6 PS ओहल्लिय°. 7 P ट्ठाइ corrected to गई. 8 P जीवंतु हि. 9 S पुवणहइ. 10 S °पुज्जु. 11 S अवरणहइ. 12 P °लक्खहिं, S लक्खहि. 13 S पणविज्जइ 14 A मुयउ. 15 S अवारइ. 16 S जिउ. 17 P एउ. 18 A जोवणु. 19 S हुआसेइ, A हुयासे. 20 P सत्तइ. 21 PS विणासइ. 22 P लोएतिएहिं. 23 S विवोहिउ, A पवोहिउ. 24 A सोवेहिं.

[१] १ इक्षा(क्षा)कुवंशे.

[२] १ उद्यानगृहे. २ अस्तमन-काले. ३ छल्लक-द्वारेण, उपराडौ (?) वा.

चउविह-देव-णिकाएं
जिणु पवइउ तुरन्तु

॥ घत्ता ॥

आएं कलि-मल-रहियउं ॥ १
दसहिं^{२६} सहासहिं सहियउं ॥ ९

[३]

थिउ छट्ठोववासैं सुर-सारउ
रिसहु जेम पारणउं करेपिणु
सुक-झाणुं आऊरिउ णिममलु
अहु वि पाडिहेर समसरणउं
गणहर णवइ लक्खु वर-साहुंहुं
तहिं जे^{१९} कालें^{२८} जियसत्तु-सहोयरु
जयसायरहो पुत्तु सुमणोहरुं
भरहु जेम सहुं णवहिं णिहाणहिं

वम्हयत्तं-घरें थक्कु भडारउ ॥ १
चउदह संवच्छर विहरेपिणु ॥ २
पुणु उप्पणु णाणु तहो केवलु ॥ ३
जिह रिसहहो तिह देवागमणउं ॥ ४
वम्मह-मल्ल-णिसुम्भण-वाहुंहुं ॥ ५
तियसज्जवहो पुत्तु जयसायरु ॥ ६
णामें सयरु सयरु-चक्केसरु ॥ ७
रयणेहिं^{२०} चउदह-विहहिं-पहाणेहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल-पिहिमि^{२६}-परिपालु
जीउ व कम्म-वसेण

एक-दिवसें चडुलङ्गे ।
णिउं अवहरेंवि^{२७} तुरङ्गे ॥ ९

[४]

दुहुं तुरङ्गमु चञ्चल-छायहो
पइसइ सुण्णारणुं महाडइ
दुक्खु दुक्खु हरि दमिउं णरिन्दें
ताम महा-सरु दीसइ स-कमलु
तहिं लय-मण्डवें उप्पहाणेवि
समु मेलइ वेत्तालहो जावेंहिं

गयउ पणासेवि^१ पच्छिम-भायहो ॥ १
जहिं^२ कलि-कालहो^३ हियवउ पाडइ ॥ २
णं मयरज्जउ परम-जिणिन्दें^४ ॥ ३
चल-वीई^५ तरङ्ग-भङ्गुर-जलु ॥ ४
सलिलु पिणवि तुरङ्गमु ण्हाणेवि^{११} ॥ ५
तिलयकेसं सम्पाइय तावेंहिं ॥ ६

25 PS रहिअउ. 26 S दस. 27 सहसहि. 28 PS सहिअउ.

3. 1 S छट्ठोववासि, A छट्ठोववासैं. 2 A वम्मयत्तं. 3 P A पारणउं. 4 A ०सणु.
5 Missing in s. 6 P corrected to समो, A समसरणउं. 7 P S A देवागमणउं.
8 S ०साहुहु. 9 PS मल्ल. 10 PS ०वाहुहु. 11 PS तहि. 12 S A जि. 13 S A कालि. 14 A
जयसायरहो. 15 A समणोहरु. 16 P सयरु. 17 S सहु. 18 P णवहिं, S णवहि. 19 P
णिहाणेहि, S णिहाणहिं. 20 P रयणेहि, S रयणेहि. 21 P ०विहहें, S ०विहहि. 22 PS पहाणेहि,
A पहाणेहि. 23 S A पिहिमि. 24 P चडुलंगें, A चडुलंगें. 25 S णिउ. 26 S अवहरिणि.

4. 1 A दुहु. 2 P पणासवि, S पणासिनि. 3 A सुण्णारण. 4 PS जहि. 5 PS ०कालु
वि. 6 A दमिउं. 7 S णरेंदें, A नरिंदें. 8 S ०जिणेंदें. 9 PS ०वीची. 10 PS तहि. 11 PS
ण्हाणवि, A ण्हाणिवि. 12 S वेत्तालहो, A वेत्तालइ. 13 A तिलककेस.

[४] १ यमः द्वौ वा. २ संव्यासमये.

धीय सुलोयणा^{१४}हों बलवन्त^{१५}हों
किर संहु^{१६} सहिय^{१७}हिं दुकइ सरवर

बहिणि^{१८} सहोयर^{१९} दससयणेत्तहों ॥ ७
दीसइ ताम सयर^{२०} पिहिमीसरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

विज्जी काम-सरेहिं
णाइं सयम्बर-माल

एकु^{२१} वि पउ ण पयइइ^{२२} ।
दिडि^{२३} णिवहों आवइइ^{२४} ॥ ९

[५]

केण वि कहिउ गम्पि सहसक्खहों
एकु अणङ्ग-समाणु जुवाणउं
तं पेक्खेवि सस तुम्हहं केरी
तं गिसुणेवि राउ रोमञ्चिउ
'णेमित्ति^{२५}यहिं आसि जं वुत्तउ
मणें परिचिन्तेवि^{२६} पप्फुल्लाणणु
ते^{२७} चउसडि-पुरिसलक्खण-धरु
सिर^{२८} करयलं करेवि जोकारिउं

'कोउहलुं किं एउ ण लक्खहों ॥ १
णउ जाणहूं किं पिहिमिहें^{२९} राणउं ॥ २
काम-गहेण हूअं विवरेरी' ॥ ३
अब्भन्तरे^{३०} आणन्दु पणच्चिउ ॥ ४
एउं तं सयरामणु गिरुत्तउं ॥ ५
गउ तुरन्तु तहिं^{३१} दससयलोयणु ॥ ६
जाणवि^{३२} सयरु सयल-चक्केसरु ॥ ७
दिण्ण कण्ण^{३३} पुणु पुरे^{३४} पइसारिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

लीलए भवणु पइडु
तूसेवि^{३५} दिण्णउं तेण

विज्जाहर-परिवेडिउं ।

उत्तर-दाहिण-सेडिउ ॥ ९

[६]

तिलकेस लएप्पिणु गउ सयरु
सहसक्खु वि जणण-वइरु सरेवि^{३६}

पइसरिउं अउज्झाउरि^{३७}-णयरु^{३८} ॥ १
विज्जाहर-साहणु मेलवेवि^{३९} ॥ २

14 S सुलोयणाहु. 15 S बलवन्तहु. 16 A भइणि. 17 A सहोयर. 18 S सहु. 19 P सहिइ.
S सहियइ. 20 PS सयल. 21 A पिहिमीसरु. 22 A इकु. 23 P पइइइ. 24 S णाय,
25 PS परिवइइ.

5. 1 A कोउहलु. 2 PS लक्खहु. 3 S 'समाण. 4 P जुवाणउं, A जुयाणउं. 5 S
जाणहु, A जाणहं. 6 PS पिहिमिहि. 7 PA राणउं. 8 S पेक्खवि. 9 S तुम्हह. 10 PS
कामगहेण. 11 A हूय. 12 A अब्भन्तरि. 13 S नेमित्ति^{२५}यहि, A नइमित्ति^{२५}यहि. 14 PS इउ.
15 P पेरेविंतेवि, SA परिचित्तिवि. 16 S तहि. 17 PS जो. 18 A जाणवि. 19 PSA
सिरि. 20 PS करयलु. 21 P जोकारिउ corrected to जयकारिउ, A जोकारिउ. 22 S
कपुण्ण. 23 PS पुरि. 24 S परेवेडिउ. 25 PS तूसेवि. 26 S दिण्णउ.
6. 1 PS पइसरिय. 2 S अउज्झाउरि. 3 P नयरु. 4 A सरेवि. 5 S 'साहणु, A 'सहिणु.
6 SA मेलविवि.

३ सुलोचनस्य पुत्री. ४ सगरस्य.

[५] १ हेल्या.

गउ उप्परि तासु पुण्णघणहो
रहणेउरचकवालण-यरें
जो तोयदवाहणुं तांसु सुउ
गउ हंस-विमाणे तुट्ट-मणुं
मम्भीस दिण्णं अमरेसरण
जे^१ रिउ अणुपच्छए लग्गं तहो

तोयदवाहणु देव^{२०}
जिम सिद्धालंए सिद्धु

जे^३ जीविउ हरिउ सुलोयणहो ॥ ३
विणिवाइउ पुण्णामेहुं समरें ॥ ४
सो रणेमुहें कह वि^{१३} कह वि णं मुउ ॥ ५
जहि^{१४} अजिय-जिणिन्द^{१५}-समोसरणु ॥ ६
स-वइर-वित्तन्तुं कहिउ गरेंण ॥ ७
गय पासु पंडीवा णिय-णिर्वहो ॥ ८
॥ घत्ता ॥

पाण लएविणुं गट्टुं^{११} ।
तिम समसरणें पइट्टु ॥ ९

[७]

तं णिसुणेंवि^१ पंहु झत्ति पलित्तउ
'मरु मरु जइ वि जाइ पायालहो
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु सुर-सेवहुं
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु थिर-थाणहुं
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु दुवारहुं
कप्पामरहुं जइ^{१५} वि अहमिन्दहुं^{१६}
मरइ तो वि मंहु तोयदवाहणुं
पेक्खेवि^{१९} माणत्थम्भु जिणिन्दहो
सो वि गम्पि समसरणु पइट्टुं
विहि^{२१} मि भवन्तराइं वज्जरियइं

णं खंड-हारं हुआंसणें धित्तउ ॥ १
विसहर-भवण-मूल-घण-जालहो ॥ २
दसविह-भावणवासिय-देवहुं ॥ ३
अट्ट विहहुं विन्तरं-गिवाणहुं ॥ ४
जोइस-देवहुं पञ्च-पयारहुं ॥ ५
वरुण-पवण-वैइसवण-सुरिन्दहुं ॥ ६
पइज करेवि^{१८} गउ दंससयलोयणु ॥ ७
मच्छरु माणु वि गलिउ णरिन्दहो ॥ ८
जिणु पणवेप्पिणु पुरउ णिविट्टु ॥ ९
विहि^{१९} मि जणण-वइरइं परिहरियइं ॥ १०

7 P पुण्णघणहो, 8 S जं, 9 P S A पुण्णमेहु, 10 S तोयदवाहण, 11 P रणउहे, S रणउहि.
12 P कहिवि कहिवि ण मउं, S कहिवि सुणउं, A कहवि न कहवि मुउ. 13 A सट्टमणु.
14 P S जहि. 15 P °जिणेंद°. 16 P दिज्ज. 17 P °वित्तंतु. 18 S लग्गं, A लग्गु. 19 P °निवहो. 20 Missing in P S. 21 P S लेवि. 22 P S पणट्टु. 23 P S सिद्धालय, A सिद्धालउ. 24 A समसरणु.

7. 1 P S णिसुणिवि. 2 A खंडभार. 3 P S हुआंसणि. 4 P S जाहि. 5 P S सुरसेवहो, A सेवहु. 6 P S °भवणवासियदेवहो, A °देवहु. 7 S °थोरणहु, A °थाणहु. 8 P विहहो corrected to °विहहो, A विहहु. 9 P S वेंतर°. 10 S A °गिवाणहु. 11 S A दुवारहु. 12 P जोइसएवहुं, S जोइसएवहो. 13 °पयारहो. 14 S कप्पामरहो. 15 A अहव. 16 S अहमिन्दहो. 17 P °सुरिन्दहु, S °सुरिन्दहो. 18 A करिवि. 19 S पेक्खिवि. 20 P S जिणेंदहो. 21 A वइट्टु. 22 A विहिं वि. 23 P भवंतराइ. 24 P S वज्जरियइ. 25 P S °वइरइ.

[६] १ सहस्राक्ष-पितुः. २ पूर्णमेघस्य. ३ न मृतः. ४ इन्द्रेण. ५ सहस्राक्षस्य भृत्याः. ६ पार्थे गताः. ७ पुनः, सहस्राक्षस्य किङ्कराः.

[७] १ सहस्राक्षः. २ तृणभारम्. ३ मेघस्य. ४ धनदस्य. ५ सम हस्ते. ६ सहस्राक्षः.

‘भीम-सुभीमैहि’^{२६} ताम्
पुत्र-भवन्तर-गेहै^{२८}

॥ वृत्ता ॥

अहिणव-गहिय-पसाहणु ।
अवरुण्डिउ घणवाहणु ॥ ११

[८]

पभणइ भीसु भीम-भड-भञ्जणु
जिह चिरु तिह एवहि^{२७} मि पियारउ
‘लइ कामुक-विमाणु^{२८} अविचारें
अणु^{२९} वि रयणायरं-परिवञ्चियं
तीस परम जोयण विथिणणी^{३०}
अणु^{३१} वि एक्कं-वार छज्जोयणं
भीम-महाभीमहुं^{३२} आएसैं
विमलकिसि-विमलामलं-मन्तिहि^{३३}

‘तुहुं महु अण्ण-भवन्तरें’^{३४} णन्दणु ॥ १
सुम्बिउ पुणु वि पुणु वि सयवारउ ॥ २
लइ रक्खसिय विज्ज सहुं^{३५} हारें ॥ ३
दुप्पइसार सुरेहि^{३६} मि वञ्चिय ॥ ४
लङ्का-णायरि तुञ्जु मँइ दिण्णी ॥ ५
लइ पायाललङ्क घणवाहण’ ॥ ६
दिण्णु पयाणउं मणें^{३७} परिओसें ॥ ७
परिमिउं^{३८} अवरहि^{३९} मि सामन्तैहि^{४०} ॥ ८

॥ वृत्ता ॥

लङ्काउरिहि^{४१} पइहु
रक्खस-वंसहों गौइ

अविचल्ले रज्जे^{४२} परिट्टिउ ।
पहिलउ कन्दु समुट्टिउं ॥ ९

[९]

बहवें कालें बल-संपत्तिंए
तं समसरणु पईसइ जावैहिं^{४३}
पुच्छिउ णाहु पिहिमिं-परिपालें
तुम्हें जेहा वय-गुण-वन्ता
तं णिसुणेंवि कन्दप्प-बियारउ
अजिय-जिणहों गउ वन्दण-हत्तिंए ॥ १
सयरु वि तैहिं जे पराइउ तावैहिं ॥ २
‘कइ होसन्ति भवन्तें कालें ॥ ३
कइ तित्थयरं देव अइकन्ता’ ॥ ४
मागह-भासँए कहइ भडारउ ॥ ५

26 A भीमसुभीमहिं. 27 PS ताव. 28 A ‘नेहि.

8. 1 A पभणइ. 2 PS तुहु. 3 S ‘भवन्तरि. 4 A एवहिं वि. 5 S कामुकविमाण. 6 PS विथिणणी. 7 A अण्ण. 8 S रयणायरं. 9 P ‘परिवञ्चिय, S torn. 10 PSA सुरेहिं. 11 PS लइ. 12 PS महु. 13 A इक्कं. 14 P छज्जोयण. 15 S ‘महाभीमहु, A ‘महाभीमहु. 16 A पयाणउं. 17 PS मणि. 18 P ‘विमलामलं, S ‘विमलमलं, A ‘विमलालयं. 19 PS ‘मन्तिहिं. 20 A परिमिउं. 21 PA अवरहिं. 22 A सामन्तैहिं. 23 P लंकाउरिहे. 24 PS लविचले. 25 P राज्ज, S रज्ज. 26 PS णाइ. 27 A समुट्टिउं.

9. 1 A बहवें. 2 A ‘संपत्तिं. 3 A जावैहिं. 4 S तहिं जि परायउ तावैहिं. 5 A पिहिमिं. 6 A हवन्तें कालें. 7 A तुम्हें, S तुम्हे. 8 P तित्थयर, S तित्थर. 9 S ‘भासइ, A ‘भासइं.

७ राक्षसेन्द्राभ्याम्.

[८] १ नवकण्ठा-हारेण सह. २ एकद्वारो यत्र.

‘मइँ¹⁰ जेहउ केवल-संपणउं¹¹
 पइँ¹² जेहउ छक्खणउं¹³-पहाणउं¹⁴
 पइँ¹⁵ विणु दस होसन्ति णरेसर
 णव वलएव णव जि णारायण
 अण्णु वि एक्कुणसंहि पुराणइँ

एक्कु जि रिसहु देउ डप्पणउं ॥ ६
 भरह-गराहिउ एक्कु जि राणउं ॥ ७
 मइँ विणु वावीस वि तित्थङ्कर ॥ ८
 हर एवारह णव जि दसाणण ॥ ९
 जिण-सासणें होसन्ति पहाणइँ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु ताम
 दस-उत्तरेंण सएण

भायें पुलउ वहन्तउ ।
 भरहुँ जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥ ११

[१०]

णिय-गन्दणहों णिहय-पडिवक्खहों
 वूहवें कालें सासय-थाणहों
 सयरहों सयल पिहिमिं भुज्जन्तहों
 सट्ठि सहास हूय वर-पुत्तहुँ
 एक्क-दिवसें जिण-भवण-णिवासहों
 भरह-कियँइँ मणि-कञ्चण-माणइँ
 भणइँ भईरहि सुहु वियक्खणु
 कहेवि¹⁶ गङ्ग भमाडहुँ पासेहि¹⁷

लङ्का-णयरि दिण्ण महरक्खहों ॥ १
 अजिये-भडारउ गउ णिवाणहों ॥ २
 रयण-णिहाणइँ परिपालन्तहों ॥ ३
 सयल-कला-विण्णाण-णिउत्तहुँ ॥ ४
 वन्दण-हत्तिएँ गय कइलासहों ॥ ५
 चउवीस वि वन्देप्पिणु थाणइँ ॥ ६
 ‘करहुँ किं पि जिण-भवणहुँ रक्खणु ॥ ७
 तं जि समत्थिउं भाइ-सहासेहि²⁰ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दण्ड-रयणु परिचिन्तेवि²¹
 पायालइरिहें²² णाइँ

खोणि खणन्तुं भमाडिउ ।
 वियड-उरत्थलु फाडिउ ॥ ९

10 PS मइ. 11 PA °संपणउं. 12 PA डप्पणउं. 13 PS पइ, A तइ. 14 P छक्खं. 15 PA पहाणउं. 16 S भरहु. 17 PA राणउं. 18 S पइ. 19 A इक्कुणसट्ठि. 20 P पुराणइ. 21 PS जिणसासणि. 22 PS होहंति. 23 PS भरहो.

10. 1 PS कजिउ भडारहो. 2 A पिहिमि. 3 PS °णिहाणइ. 4 P °पुत्तहु, S पुत्तहो, A °पुत्तहं. 5 S णिउत्तहु, A °णिउत्तहं. 6 P वन्दणभत्तिए. 7 A केलासहो. 8 S °कयइ. 9 S °माणइ. 10 P राणइ, S ठाणइ. 11 A भणइ. 12 S विक्खणु. 13 PS करहु. 14 P °भवणहु, S भवणहो. 15 S रक्खणो. 16 P कहेवि, A कहेवि. 17 P भमाडहु, S भमाडहो. 18 S पासेहि. 19 समत्थिउ. 20 P सहासहि. 21 S परिचिन्तिवि, A परिचिन्तेवि. 22 A खमंतु. 23 PS पायालइरिहि णाइ.

[९] १ आगामिक. २ अतिक्रान्ता.

[१०] १ भागीरथि. २ पातालनिरि.

[११]

तक्खणें^१ खोहु जाउ अहि-लोयहों
 आसीविस-दिट्ठिणें^२ 'णिक्खत्तिथ
 कह वि कह वि ण वि दिट्ठिहिं^३ पडियां
 दुम्मण दीण-वयण परियत्ता
 मन्तिहिं^४ कहिउ 'कह वि तिह भिन्दहों^५
 तामें सहा-मण्डउ^६ मण्डिज्जइ
 मेहलु^७ मेहलेण आलगें
 सयर-णरिन्दासण-संकासइ^८

धरणिन्दहों^९ सहास-फड-डोयहों ॥ १
 सयलं वि छारहों पुज्जु पवत्तिथ ॥ २
 भीम-भईरहि वे उवरिया ॥ ३
 लहु सक्केय-णवरि संपत्ता ॥ ४
 जिह उडुन्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहों ॥ ५
 आसणु आसणेण पीडिज्जइ ॥ ६
 हारें हारु मउडु मउडगें ॥ ७
 वइसणाहुं वाणवइ सहासइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णरवइ आउल-चित्तु^{१०}
 सट्ठि-सहासहुं मज्जे^{११}

सवत्थाणु विहावइ ।

एकु वि पुत्तु ण आवइ ॥ ९

[१२]

भीम-भईरहि^१ तामें पइड्डा
 पुच्छिय पुणु परिपालिय-रज्जे
 तेहिं^२ विणासणाइं विच्छायइं
 'तं गिसुणेवि वयणु तहों मन्तिहिं^३
 'हे णरवइ णिय-कुलहों^४ पईवा
 जलवाहिणि-पवाह णिन्वूढा
 घण-घट्टियइं^५ विज्जु-विप्पु^६रियइं
 जलबुब्बुव-तरङ्ग-सुरचावइं^७

'णिय-णिय-आसणें गम्पि णिविड्डा ॥ १
 'इयर ण पईसरन्ति किं कज्जे ॥ २
 तामरसाइं वं णिज्जुयगार्यइं ॥ ३
 जाणाविउ पच्छण-पउत्तिहिं ॥ ४
 गय दियहा किं एन्ति^५ पडीवा ॥ ५
 परियत्तन्ति^६ काइं^७ ते^८ मूढा ॥ ६
 सुविणय-वालभाव-संचरियइं ॥ ७
 कइ दीसन्ति विणासुं ण भावइ ॥ ८

11. 1 s तक्खणि. 2 s धरणेंदहो. 3 s °दिट्ठिय. 4 P सयल. 5 PS छारपुंज. 6 PS परियन्तिथ. 7 s कहि वि. 8 दिट्ठिहे, s दिट्ठिहि. 9 A भरिया. 10 This hemistich missing in s. 11 P संकेय°, A साकेय°. 12 s मन्तिहि. 13 A भिन्दहु. 14 PS ताव. 15 P °मंडवु, s मंडव. 16 PS मेहल. 17 PS संकासइ. 18 PS वइसणाह. 19 PS सहासइ. 20 A आउचलचित्तु. 21 PSA °सहासहु. 22 PS मज्जे.

12. 1 P °भईरहि. 2 PS ताव. 3 A णियणियणिय आसणहिं वइड्डा. 4 P ण पइसरंत, s किं करंति. 5 PS तेहि. 6 PA विणासणाइ. 7 SA इव. 8 P णिज्जुयवायइं, s णिट्टियवायइं, A निज्जुयगावइ corrected to निज्जुयवावइ. 9 A तें. 10 A कुलमवणपईवा. 11 A इति. 12 A जे ऊढा. 13 s परियचंवि. 14 PS काइ. 15 s तै. 16 P °वट्टिअइं. 17 PS सुविणइ. 18 A °बुब्ब. 19 s °सुरचावइ. 20 PA विणास. 21 A भावइं.

[११] १ क्षयं नीताः.

२ कृताः.

३ सगरस्य प्रकटीक्रियते.

४ ६००००

आसन् पुत्राणाम् ।

२२००० सुकुटवद्ध-नृपाणाम्, एवं ९२०००.

॥ वत्ता ॥

भरह-बाहुवलि-रिसंह
कर दीसन्ति^{२३} पडीवा

काल-भुअङ्गे गिलिया ।

उज्झहि^{२४} एकहि^{२५} मिलिया' ॥ ९

[१३]

जं 'गिहरिसु' समासए^{२६} दिण्णउं
'तेण जे' ते अत्थाणु ण दुक्का
लद्धावसरहि^{२७} जं अणुहुन्तउं^{२८}
तं गिसुणेवि राउ मुच्छंगउ
तहि^{२९} मि काले^{३०} सामिय-सम्मणोहि^{३१}
दुक्खु दुक्खु दूरज्झिय^{३२}-वेयणु
'किं सोए^{३३} किं खन्धावारें
आयए^{३४} लच्छिए^{३५} बहु उज्झाविय

तं चक्कवइहें हियवउं भिण्णउं ॥ १
फुडुं महु केरउं पेसणु चुका' ॥ २
भइरहि-भीमहि^{३६} कहिउ गिरुत्तउ ॥ ३
पडिउ महहुमुं ब पवणाहउं ॥ ४
भिच्चहि^{३७} जेम ण मेळिउं पाणेहि^{३८} ॥ ५
उट्ठिउ सबङ्गागय^{३९}-वेयणु ॥ ६
वरि पावज्ज लेमि^{४०} अविचारें ॥ ७
पाहुणयां इव बहु बोलाविय ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

जो जो को^{४१} वि जुवाणु
मेइणि छेज्जइ जेम

तासु तासुं कुलउंत्ती ।

कवणे^{४२} णरेण ण भुत्ती' ॥ ९

[१४]

पभणिउं भीमु 'होहि दिहुं रज्जहों
तेण वि बुत्तु 'णाहि' वउ भज्जमि'
चत्तु^{४३} भीमु भइरहि हकारिउ

हउं^{४४} पुणु जामि थामि गिय-कज्जहों' ॥ १
'छेज्जइ पइ' जि कहिय णउ भुज्जमि' ॥ २
दिण्णं पिहिमि^{४५} वइसणें वइसारिउ ॥ ३

22 Metre requires रिसहा. 23 P वीसन्ति. 24 A उज्झहे. 25 PS एकहि.

13. 1 S गिहरिसु, A गियरसणु. 2 A समाए. 3 SA दिण्णउं. 4 P हिअवउ, S हिअवउ.
5 PS भिण्णउं, A भिच्चउ. 6 SA जि. 7 S पडु. 8 P केरउं. 9 S लद्धावसरहु. 10 P अणुहुन्तउं,
A अणुहुत्तउ. 11 S भइरहिभीमहि. 12 S महाहुम, A महहुमो. 13 A पवणाहउं. 14 A तहि.
15 PS कालि. 16 P 'समाणेहि', S 'समाणेहि. 17 PS भिच्चहि. 18 S पोहिउ. 19 P
पाणेहि, S पाणिहि. 20 P दुक्ख. 21 P दूरज्झिय. 22 P सबङ्गागय, S सबङ्गागय. 23 S
सोय. 24 PS लेवि. 25 P आयें, S आयइ. 26 PS पाहुणया. 27 P इय. 28 S बोलाविया.
29 PS कोइ. 30 P जुवाणु. 31 Missing in s. 32 S कुलत्ती. 33 S छिच्चइ, A
छिच्चइ. 34 P कमणें, S कमेण, A कवणि.

14. 1 A पभणिउं. 2 P रहुदिहु, S दिहु, A रहु. 3 PS हउ. 4 PS णाहि. 5 S भुज्जमि.
6 P छेज्जइ, S छेज्जइ, A छिच्चइ. 7 S पइ. 8 S चार. 9 PS दिण्णु, A दिव. 10 A पुहइ.

[१३] १ दृष्टान्तः. २ अन्य-व्याजेन. ३ पुंश्वली.

[१४] १ पुंश्वली. २ लक्षः.
पउ० चरि० ७

अपुण्य भरहु जेम णिकखन्तउ
ता एत्तहें^{११} विणिहय-पडियक्खहें
देवरक्खु उप्पणणउ^{१३} णन्दणु
कीलणं-वाविहें परिमिउ^{१५} णारिहिं
णिवडिय तासु दिट्ठि तहिं^{२१} अवसरें^{२२}

तउ करेवि पुणु णिवुइ पत्तउ ॥ ४
रज्जु करन्तहें तहें महरक्खहें ॥ ५
णैरवइ एक-दिवसे^{१५} गउ उववणु ॥ ६
णहाइ गइन्दु व सहुं गणियारिहिं^{२०} ॥ ७
जहिं^{२३} मुउ महुयरु कमलब्भन्तरे^{२४} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ 'जिह धुअंगाउ
तिह कामाउरु सव्वु

रस-लम्पडु अचलन्तउ ।
कामिणि-वयणासत्तउ' ॥ ९

[१५]

णिय-मणें^१ जाइ विसायहें जावेहिं
सयल वि रिसि तियालं-जोगेसरं
सयल वि बन्धु-सत्तु-समभावा
सयल वि जल्ल-मलक्किय-देहा
सयल वि णिय-तव-तेपं^५ दिणयर
सयल वि घोर-वीर-तव-तत्ता
सयल वि कम्म-बन्ध-विद्धंसण
सयल वि परमागम-परियाणा

सवण-सङ्खु संपाइउ तावेहिं^१ ॥ १
'महकइ गमयं वाइ वाईसर ॥ २
तिण-कञ्चण-परिहरणं-सहावा ॥ ३
धीरत्तणेण महीहर-जेहा ॥ ४
गम्भीरत्तणेण रयणायर ॥ ५
सयल वि सयलं-सङ्ग-परिचत्ता ॥ ६
सयल वि सयल-जीव-मम्भीसण ॥ ७
काय-किलेसेक्केकं-पहाणां ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल वि चरम-सरीरं^{११}
णं परिणणहं पयइ^{१६}

सयल वि उज्जुयं-चित्ता ।
सिद्धि-बहुयं वरइत्तां ॥ ९

[१६]

तो एत्थन्तरे^१ पहु आणान्दिउ
पभणिउं विण्णवेवि^४ 'सुयसायर

सो रिसि सङ्खु तुरन्ते^१ वन्दिउ ॥ १
भो भो भवम्भोय-विवायर ॥ २

११ A अप्पणु. १२ S एत्तहि, A तेत्तहे. १३ S णंदणु उप्पणणउ, A उप्पण्णइ णंदणु. १४ S A इक्कं. १५ A °दिवसि. १६ A कीलइ, S कीलण. १७ PS परिमिहि. १८ PS गयंदु. १९ S सहु. २० PS गणियारिहि. २१ S तहि. २२ P अवसरि. २३ PS जहि. २४ A कमलब्भन्तरि. २५ P वियगारउ, S धुयगारउ. २६ P वइणा°.

१५. १ PS °भणि. २ P तावेहि, S ताविहि. ३ PS तियाले. ४ S योगेसर, A जोगेसर. ५ A गमइ वय. ६ A °परिहरण°. ७ S °तेपं. ८ A सव्व°. ९ S °किलेसेक्केकं. १० A °पहाणा. ११ PS सरीर. १२ PS उज्जय.° १३ P परिणणहं, S परिणणणहं. १४ P A पयइ. १५ S A °वहु. १६ S वरयत्ता.

१६. १ P एत्थन्तरि. २ P तुरन्ते. ३ A पभणिउं. ४ P वेण्णवेवि, A ताम तेण,

३ महारक्षः.

[१५] १ महाशब्दाः (?).

भव-संसार-महण्णव-णासिय
जम्पइ साहु 'साहु लक्खेसर
जं जाणहि¹⁰ तं करहि¹¹ तुरन्तउ'
अट्ट दिवसं संलेहण भावेवि¹⁵
अट्ट दिवस पुज्जउ¹⁸ णीसारैवि¹⁹
अट्ट दिवस आराहण 'वाएवि²¹

करै⁶ पसाउ पवज्जहै⁷ सामिय' ॥ ३
पइ⁸ जीवेवउ अट्ट जे⁹ वासर ॥ ४
णिविसद्धेण¹² सो वि णिक्खन्तउ¹³ ॥ ५
अट्ट दिवस दाणइ¹⁶ देवावेवि¹⁷ ॥ ६
अट्ट दिवस पडिमउ अहिसारैवि²⁰ ॥ ७
गउ मोक्खहौ परमप्पउ झाएवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहौ महरक्खहौ पुत्तु
थिउ अमराहिउ जेम

देवरक्खु वलवन्तउ ।
लक्क स इ²³ भु ज्जन्तउ²⁴ ॥ ९

[६. छट्टो संधि]

चउसट्ठिहि¹ सिंहासणेहि² अइकन्तेहि³ आणन्तए⁴ भित्तिए ।
पुणु उप्पण्णु कित्तिधवल्लु धवल्लिउ⁵ जेण भुअणु णिय-कित्तिए ॥ १

* * * *

*यथा प्रथमस्तोयदवाहनः । तोयदवाहनस्यापत्यं महरक्षः । महरक्षस्यापत्यं देवरक्षः । देवरक्षस्यापत्यं रक्षः । रक्षस्यापत्यमादित्यः । आदित्यस्यापत्यमादित्यरक्षः । आदित्यरक्षस्यापत्यं भीमप्रभः । भीमप्रभस्यापत्यं पूजार्हन् । पूजार्हतोऽपत्यं जितभास्करः । जितभास्करस्यापत्यं संपरिकीर्तिः⁹ । संपरिकीर्तेरपत्यं सुग्रीवः । सुग्रीवस्यापत्यं हरिग्रीवः । हरिग्रीवस्यापत्यं श्रीग्रीवः । श्रीग्रीवस्यापत्यं सुमुखः । सुमुखस्यापत्यं सुव्यक्तः । सुव्यक्तस्यापत्यं मृगवेगः ।

5 P भवणव, A 'सहंर' (?). 6 P A करि. 7 P S पवज्जहे. 8 P S A पइ. 9 P S जि.
10 A जाणहि. 11 A करहि. 12 P S णिवसद्धेण. 13 P S णिक्खन्तउ. 14 P S दिवसे.
15 P S A भावि. 16 P S दाणइ. 17 P A देवावि, S देवावि. 18 P S पूजउ. 19 P S A
णीसारि. 20 P S A अहिसारि. 21 S भावेवि. 22 S अमरायउ. 23 P सइ, S सयं.
24 S भुजंतउ.

1. 1 P चउसट्ठिहि, A चउसट्टी. 2 P S सिंहासणेहि. 3 S अइकन्तिहि. 4 S आणन्तपभित्तिपु.
A अणन्तपभित्तिपु. 5 S पुणु पुणु. 6 S धवल्लि. 7 A भुअणु जेण

* For the text of this dynastic list the incorrectness of the Mss. relating to sandhi, Prakritic influence etc. is ignored. Variants for the names only are recorded. 8 This name is missing in P S. 9 P S परिकीर्तितः. 10 P S मृगवेगः.

[१६] १ वाचयित्वा.

[१] १ बहुकोटिना(?)कोटिपुत्रान्वये गते सति.

मृगवेगस्यापत्यं भानुगतिः । भानुगतेरपत्यमिन्द्रः । इन्द्रस्यापत्यमिन्द्रप्रभः ।
 इन्द्रप्रभस्यापत्यं मेघः । मेघस्यापत्यं सिंहवदनः । सिंहवदनस्यापत्यं पविः ।
 पवेरपत्यमिन्द्रविटुः । इन्द्रविटोरपत्यं भानुधर्मा^{११} । भानुधर्मणोऽपत्यं भानुः ।
 भानोरपत्यं सुरारिः । सुरारेरपत्यं त्रिजटः । त्रिजटस्यापत्यं भीमः । भीम-
 स्यापत्यं महाभीमः । महाभीमस्यापत्यं मोहनः^{१२} । मोहनस्यापत्यमङ्गारकः ।
 अङ्गारकस्यापत्यं रविः । रवेरपत्यं चक्रारः । चक्रारस्यापत्यं वज्रोदरः । वज्रो-
 दरस्यापत्यं प्रमोदः । प्रमोदस्यापत्यं सिंहविक्रमः । सिंहविक्रमस्यापत्यं चामुण्डः ।
 चामुण्डस्यापत्यं घातकः । घातकस्यापत्यं भीष्मः । भीष्मस्यापत्यं द्विपबाहुः ।
 द्विपबाहोरपत्यमरिमर्दनः । अरिमर्दनस्यापत्यं निर्वाणभक्तिः । निर्वाणभक्ते-
 रपत्यमुग्रश्रीः । उग्रश्रियोऽपत्यमर्हद्भक्तिः । अर्हद्भक्तेरपत्यं अनुत्तरः^{१३} । अनु-
 त्तरस्यापत्यं गत्युत्तमः । गत्युत्तमस्यापत्यमनिलः । अनिलस्यापत्यं चण्डः ।
 चण्डस्यापत्यं लङ्काशोकः । लङ्काशोकस्यापत्यं मयूरः । मयूरस्यापत्यं महा-
 बाहुः । महाबाहोरपत्यं मनोरमः । मनोरमस्यापत्यं भास्करः । भास्करस्यापत्यं
 बृहद्गतिः^{१४} । बृहद्गतेरपत्यं बृहत्कान्तः । बृहत्कान्तस्यापत्यमरिसंत्रासः ।
 अरिसंत्रासस्यापत्यं चन्द्रावर्तः । चन्द्रावर्तस्यापत्यं महारवः । महारवस्यापत्यं
 मेघध्वनिः । मेघध्वनेरपत्यं ग्रहक्षोभः । ग्रहक्षोभस्यापत्यं नक्षत्रदमनः ।
 नक्षत्रदमनस्यापत्यं तारकः । तारकस्यापत्यं मेघनादः । मेघनादस्यापत्यं
 कीर्तिधवलः । इत्येतानि चतुःषष्टिं सिंहासनानि ॥

* * * *

[१]

सुर-कीलएँ रज्जु करन्ताहों
 एकहिँ^{१५} दिणें विज्जाहर-पवरु
 सिरिकण्डे^{१६} णामु णिवं-मेहुणउं^{१७}
 स-कलत्तु स-मन्ति-सामन्ते^{१८}-वल्लु
 स-पणामु समाइच्छिउ करेवि
 एत्थन्तरे हय-गय-रह-चडिउं^{१९}

लङ्काउरि परिपालन्ताहों ॥ १
 लेच्छी-महएँविहें भाई-णरु ॥ २
 रयणउरहों आइउ पाहुणउं ॥ ३
 तहों^{२०} अहिमुहुं आउ कित्तिधवल ॥ ४
 पुणु थिउं एक्कासणें वईसरेंवि ॥ ५
 अत्थकएँ पोरकउ पडिउ ॥ ६

11 P S भानुधर्मा. 12 P मोहानः. 13 A मनोत्तरः. 14 P S बृहद्गतिः. 15 P एकहि,
 S पक्कहि. 16 S A दिणि. 17 S महएँविह. 18 S भाई. 19 P S सिरिकण्डे णाम.
 20 P A लिवं. 21 A मेहुणउं. 22 P रहनेउरहो, S रहणेउरहो. 23 P A पाहुणउं.
 24 A ससमंत. 25 S तहु. 26 P A अहिमुहुं. 27 P सयणाउ S सपणाउं. 28 A थिय. 29 P
 S एक्कासणि. 30 S वईसरिवि. 31 P रथ. 32 A वडिउ. 33 S अत्थकउ.

१ लक्ष्मी महादेवी, तस्या भ्रातृ-नरः. २ सा(स्या)लक्षः. ४ अपस्तावे. ५ शत्रोः(?).

चायारिं वि बारइं रुझाई
णिसुयई रण-तूरइं वज्जियई
दुवार-वइरि-सय-रोकियई

दिडुई छत्त-ऊय-चिन्धौई ॥ ७
हय-हिंसिय-भयवर-गज्जियई ॥ ८
पचारिय-खारिय-कोकियई ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेविणु वइरि-वल
'ताव ण जिणवरु जय भणमि

कित्तिधवलु सिरिकण्ठें धीरिउ ।
जाव ण रणें विवक्खु सर-सीरिउ ॥ १०

[२]

सिरिकण्ठहौं जोएविं मुह-कमलु
'किं ण मुणहिं धण-कञ्चण पउरु
तहिं पुप्फोत्तर-विज्जाहिवइ
छुडु छुडु उच्चेल्लेविं पीसरियं
तहिं अवसरें धवल-विसालाई
स-विमाणु एन्तु णहें णियंवि सई
तइयहुं जे जाउ पाणिग्गहणु
मा णिय-णिय-सेण्णइं णिडुवहौं

कमलाएँ पवुत्तु कित्तिधवलु ॥ १
विज्जाहर-सेट्ठिहिं मेहउरु ॥ २
तहौं तणियं दुहिय हउं कमलमइ ॥ ३
चमरहरिहिं णारिहिं परियरिय ॥ ४
वन्देप्पिणु मेरु-जिणालाई ॥ ५
घत्तिय णयणुं पल-माल मइ ॥ ६
एवहिं णिकारिणें काई रणु ॥ ७
तहौं पासुं महन्ता पट्टवहौं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिसुणेविं तं तेहउ वयणु
उत्तर-वारें परिट्ठियउ

पेसिय दूय पराइय तेत्तहें ।
पुप्फोत्तर विज्जाहरु जेत्तहें ॥ ९

[३]

विण्णाण-विणय-णयवन्तएहिं
'परमेसर एत्थुं अ-खन्ति कउ

विज्जाहरु वुत्तु महन्तएहिं ॥ १
सवउ कण्णउं पर-भायणउं ॥ २

20

34 A वेयारिनि, 35 SA दिडुइ, 36 P °वय°, 37 A °चिन्धाइ, 38 S णिसुयइ, 39 A रणतूरइ
S रयणतय, 40 PS विज्जियाइ, 41 S P गज्जियाइ, गज्जियाह, 42 PS रोकियाइ, °सइ
रोकियाइ, 43 PS °कोकियाइ, A °कोकियाइ, 44 S सरसरीरिउ.

2. 1 S जोइवि, 2 S कमलाइ, A कमलाएँ वुत्तु, 3 P किश, 4 A मुणहिं, 5 P सेट्ठिहिं,
6 PSA तहि, 7 PS पुप्फोत्तर°, A पुप्फुत्तर, 8 PS तहु, 9 A तणय, 10 S हउ, 11 A
कमलवइ, 12 P उच्चेल्लेवि, A उच्चेल्लेवि, 13 S पीसरिया, 14 S परियरिया, 15 PS तहि,
16 P अवसरि, 17 S विसालाइ, 18 P °जिणालाई, S जिणालाए, 19 S णहि, 20 P णेएवि,
21 S णयलु°, 22 S तइयहु, 23 SA जि, 24 PS एवहि, A एव्वहिं, 25 S णिकारणि, 26
PSA काइ, 27 PS सेण्णइ, 28 A निडुवहु, 29 PS पासि, 30 P तं णिसुणेवि, S तं णिसुणिवि,
31 S पेसिउ दूयउ, 32 P पराइय, S पराय, 33 P तेत्तहें, 34 PSA वारि, 35 P परि-
ट्ठियउ, 36 PS पुप्फोत्तर, A पुप्फुत्तर, 37 P तेत्तहें.

3. 1 P °णयवन्तएहिं, 2 P विज्जाहर, 3 S एक्कु, 4 PS अवखन्ति, 5 A कण्णउं, 6 PS
°भायणउं.

सरियउ णीसरेवि^७ महीहरहों
 मोत्तिय-मालउ सिरे^८ कुञ्जरहों
 धाराउ लेवि जलुं जलहरहों
 उप्पज्जवि^{१२} मज्झे महा-सरहों
 ५ सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारहों दोसु कउ
 तं णिसुणेवि^{१७} णरवइ लज्जियउं

ढोयन्ति सलिलु रयणायरहों ॥ ३
 उवसोह देन्ति^९ अण्णहों णरहों ॥ ४
 सिञ्चन्ति^{११} अङ्गु णव-तरुवरहों ॥ ५
 णलिणिउं वियसन्ति दिवायरहों ॥ ६
 तउं दुहियए^{१५} लइउं सयम्बरउं ॥ ७
 थिउ माण-मडप्फर-वज्जियउं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

‘कण्णा दाणु कैहिं(?) तणउ
 होइ सहावे मइलगिय

जइ णं दिण्णुं तो तुडिहि^{१४} चडावइ ।
 छेयक-ल^{१६} दीवय-सिह णावइ ॥ ९

[४]

गउ एम भणेवि णराहिवइ
 बहु-दिवसोंहि उम्माहय-जणणु
 सम्भावें भणइ कित्तिधवलुं
 तिह अच्छहुं^{१०} मज्जण-पाण-पियं
 १५ महु अत्थि^{१०} अणेय दीव पवर
 कुस-कञ्चण-कञ्चअ-मणि-रयण
 ववर-वज्जर-गीरां वि सिरि
 वेलन्धर-सिङ्गल-चीणवर

सिरिकण्ठे परिणिय पउमवइ ॥ १
 णिय-सालउं पेक्खेवि^{११} गमणं-मणु ॥ २
 ‘जिह दूरीहोइ ण मुह-कमलु ॥ ३
 किं विहिं^{१३} ण पहुच्चइ एह सिय ॥ ४
 हरि-हणुरुहं-हंस-सुवेल-धरं ॥ ५
 छोहार-चीरं-वाहण-जवण ॥ ६
 तोयावलि-सञ्झागार-गिरि ॥ ७
 रस-रोहण-जोहण-किक्कुधरं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

भार-भरक्खम-भीम-तउं
 णिवाडेप्पिणु धम्मु जिह

एय महारा दीव विचित्ता ।
 जं भावइ तं गेण्हहि^{२२} मित्ता^{२३} ॥ ९

7 P नीसरिवि, S A णीसरिवि. 8 PS सिरि. 9 PA दिति. 10 S जल. 11 P सेंचिति,
 S संचिति. 12 P उप्पज्जइ, S उप्पज्जवि. 13 S णलिणिय, A णलिणिउं. 14 A तुह.
 15 PS दुहियए. 16 P लइयउ, S लयउ. 17 S णिसुणिवि. 18 P लज्जियउ. 19 S °मड-
 प्फर. 20 P °वज्जियउ. 21 PS कहिं तणउं, A कहिं तणउ. 22 P न. 23 PS दिवु.
 24 PS तुडिहि. 25 A °कालि.

4. 1 PS दिवसों. 2 A °सालउं. 3 PSA पेक्खेवि. 4 A गवण°. 5 S कित्तिधवलुं
 6 PS अच्छहु. 7 S °पिया. 8 PS विहि. 9 A पहुच्चइ. 10 P अच्छि. 11 P दीवपवर, S
 दीवपवरा. 12 PS °हणरुहं. 13 PS °सुवेलयर. 14 PS कंचुय°. 15 PS °वीण°. 16 PS
 °सीरा. 17 PS तोयावलि°, A तायावलि°. 18 S °किक्कुवरा. 19 P °खम, S खेम. 20 S
 °तउइ. 21 PS विचित्त. 22 S गिण्हहि, A गिण्हहिं. 23 PSA मित्त.

सिरिकण्डहों ताम मन्ति कहइ
जहि^१ किङ्कु-महीहरु हेम-इलु
पंवलङ्कुरु इन्दणील-गुंहिलु
मुत्ताहल-जल-तुसार-दरिसु
अहिणव-कुसुमइ पकइ फलइ
जहि^{१४} दक्ख रसालउ दीहियउ
जहि^{१४} पाणा-कुसुम-करम्वियइ
जहि^{१४} धण्णइ फल-संदरिसियइ

[५]

‘किं वहवें’ वाणर-दीउं लइ ॥ १
विप्फुरिय-महामणि-फलह-सिलु ॥ २
ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्जर-वहलु ॥ ३
जहि^३ देसु वि तासु जे^९ अणुसरिसु ॥ ४
कर-गेज्झइ^{११} पण्णइ^{१९} फोप्फलइ^{१३} ॥ ५
गुलियउं अमरेहि^{२७} मि^{१८} ईहि[य]उं ॥ ६
सीयलइ^{२०} जलइ^{२१} अलि-चुम्वियइ ॥ ७
धरणिहें अङ्गाइ व हरिसियइ^{२५} ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं निसुणेंवि^{२६} तोसिय-मणेंण देवागमणहों अणुहरमाणउं ।
माहव-मासहों पढम-दिणें तहिं सिरिकण्डें दिण्ण पयाणउं ॥ ९

[६]

लङ्गेप्पिणु लवण-समुद-जलु
जहिं कुहिणिय रविकन्त-प्पहउं
जहिं वाविउ वडलामोइयउं
जहिं जलइं गीहिं विणु पङ्कयइं
जहिं वणइं^{१८} गीहिं^{१०} विणु अम्बयइं
गोच्छा वि गीहिं विणु कोइलइं
तं वाणर-दीउ पइडु वलु ॥ १
सिहि^३-सङ्कए उवरि ण देइ पउ ॥ २
सुर-सङ्कए^९ णरेण ण जोइयउ ॥ ३
पङ्कयइं^{११} गीहिं विणु छप्पयइं^{१३} ॥ ४
अम्बा वि गीहिं^{१०} विणु गोच्छयइं^{१६} ॥ ५
कोइलउ गीहिं विणु कलयलइं^{१७} ॥ ६

5. 1 The portion from वहवें वाणरदीउ लइ up to साहामयणिवह (VI 9 3 a) is transposed in A after निसुणेंवि किङ्कु (VII 6 3 a). 2 A वहवे. 3 P वाणरदीउ. 4 S जहि. 5 P इंदनील°, A इंदनील. 6 P °हवल, A °वहुल. 7 A °सरिसु. 8 P S जहि. 9 A जि. 10 S °कुसुमइ पकइ फलइ. 11 S A गेज्झइ. 12 S पण्णइ. 13 P S फोफलइ. 14 S जहि. 15 This hemistich missing in s. 16 P गुलियउ. 17 For the portion from °हिं ईहियउ up to बुक्कर घो° (VI 11 5 b) P could not be used, as its folio 19 containing this portion is missing. 18 A अमरे हिं मि. 19 A ईहिउ. 20 S सीयलइ. 21 S जलइ. 22 S धण्णइ फलसंदरिसियइ. 23 S धरणिहि. 24 S अंगाइ, A अंगाइ. 25 S हरिसियइ. 26 S निसुणिवि. 27 A अणुहरमाणउं. 28 P पयाणउं.

6. 1 A लवण वण°. 2 S °तपहुउ, A °दप्पहउं. 3 A ससि°. 4 A दिंति. 5 S लामोइयउ. 6 S °संकहि. 7 A णरिहि. 8 S जहि. 9 S जलप. 10 S गीहि. 11 S A पंकयइ. 12 S छप्पयइं, A छप्पयइं. 13 S वणइ. 14 S अंबइ. 15 A गोच्छइहिं. 16 A कोइलिहिं. 17 A कलयलिहिं.

[५] १ प्रवाल्य(क). २ घनम्. ३ दीर्घः, धृतिवारी वा.

जहि फलइ¹⁸ गाहि¹⁹ विणु तरुवरैहि²⁰ तरुवर वि गाहि²⁰ विणु लयहरैहि²¹ ॥ ७
 लयहरइ गाहि²¹ गिक्कुसुमियइ²² जहि²³ महुयर-विन्दइ²⁴ गं भमियइ²⁵ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

साहउ णउ विणु वाणरैहि²⁶
 ताइ²⁷ गियन्तउ²⁸ तहि²⁹ जे थिउ³⁰

णउ वाणर³¹ जाह³² ण बुकारो ।
 विज्जालउ³³ सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारो³⁴ ॥ ९

[७]

पहु³⁵ तेहि³⁶ समाणु खेडु करेवि³⁷
 गउ किक्कु-महीहरहो(?) सिहर
 किउ सहसा सबु सुवणमउ
 10 जहि³⁸ चन्दकन्ति-मणि-चन्दियउ
 जहि³⁹ सूरकन्ति-मणि विप्फुरिय⁴⁰
 जहि⁴¹ गीलाउलि-भू-भङ्गुरइ⁴²
 विहुमं दुवार-रत्ताहरइ⁴³
 उप्पणु ताम कोड्डावणउ⁴⁴

अवरेहि⁴⁵ धरावेवि सइ⁴⁶ धरेवि ॥ १
 चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु णयर ॥ २
 णामेण किक्कुपुरु⁴⁷ अणमउ ॥ ३
 ससि भणेवि अ-दियहें जे⁴⁸ वन्दियउ ॥ ४
 रवि भणेवि जलैइ⁴⁹ मुअन्ति दिय ॥ ५
 मोत्तियतोरण-उदन्तुरइ⁵⁰ ॥ ६
 अवरोप्परु विहसन्ति व घरइ ॥ ७
 सिरिकण्ठहो वज्जकण्ठु⁵¹ तणउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एक-दिवसे⁵² देवागमणु
 वन्दण-हत्तिऐ सो वि गउ

णिऐवि⁵³ जन्तु⁵⁴ णन्दीसर-दीवहो ।
 परम-जिणहो तइलोक्क-पईवहो ॥ ९

[८]

स-पसाहणु स-परिवारु स-धउं
 10 पडिकूलिउ ताम गमणु णरहो
 'मइ⁵⁵ अण्ण-भवन्तरै⁵⁶ काइ⁵⁷ किउ

मणुसुत्तर-महिहरु⁵⁸ जाम गउ ॥ १
 सिद्धालउ⁵⁹ णाई कु-मुणिवरहो ॥ २
 जे सुर गय महु जि⁶⁰ विमाणु थिउ ॥ ३

18 s फलइ. 19 A तरुवरैहि repeated. 20 s गाहि, A नाहि. 21 s लयहरइ णाइ
 विणु कुसुमियइ. 22 s °विन्दइ. 23 s णउ. 24 s गयाइ. 25 s वाणरैहि. 26 s वाणर.
 27 s जहि. 28 s A बुकार. 29 s ताइ. 30 A गियन्तु. 31 s तहि जि, A ताहि. 32 A
 थियउ. 33 A चेत्तालउ. 34 s A °कुमार.

7. 1 s यहू. 2 s तेण. 3 A करेवि. 4 s अवरेहि मि. 5 s सइ, A ताइ. 6 s °गिरि.
 7 s किक्कुपुर. 8 A अणमउ. 9 s जहि. 10 A चंदकन्त°. 11 s अदियहें, A अदियहि जे.
 12 s विप्फुरिया. 13 s भणवि. 14 s जलाए, A जलाइ. 15 s सुयन्ति. 16 A लीलावरि.
 17 s °भंगुरइ. 18 s °उदन्तुरइ. 19 s विहुम°. 20 A कोड्डावणउ. 21 s वज्जकन्ठ. 22 s
 दिवसि. 23 s गियवि. 24 s जंत. 25 A तइलोक्क°.

8. 1 s सयवाहणु. 2 s सधओ. 3 s माणुसोत्तर°. 4 s °महिहर. 5 s सिद्धालउ णाइ.
 6 s मइ. 7 s A °भवन्तरि. 8 s काइ. 9 s illegible. 10 s missing.

वीरि घोर-वीर-त^{१३} हउ^{१३} करमि
गउ एम^{१६} भणैवि णिय-पट्टणहो
णीसहु जाउ णिविसन्तरेण
तिह इन्दाउहु तिह इन्दमइ^{१८}
तिह रविपहु एम सुहासणइ^{२०}

णैन्दीसरकु जे पइसरमि^{१४} ॥ ४
संताणु समप्येवि णन्दणहो ॥ ५
जिह^{१७} वज्जकण्डु कालन्तरेण ॥ ६
तिह मेरु स-मन्दरु^{१९} पवणगइ ॥ ७
ववगयइ^{२१} अड सीहासणइ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

णवमउ णामें अमरपहु
अन्तरे विहि^{२४} मि परिट्टयउ

वासुपुज्ज-सेयंस-जिणिन्दहु^{२६} ।
छण-पुवणहु^{२८} जेम रवि-चन्दहु^{२९} ॥ ९

[९]

परिणन्तहो लङ्काहिव-दुहियं
दीहर-लङ्गलारत्त-मुह
तं पेक्खेवि^७ साहामय-णिवहु
एत्थन्तरे^{११} कुविउ णराहिवइ
पणवेप्पिणु मन्तिहि^{१३} उवसमिउ^{१४}
एयहु^{१७} जि पसाएं^{१८} राय-सिय
एयहु^{२३} जे^{२३} पसाएं रणे अजउ
सिरिकण्ठहो लङ्गेवि कइ-सयइ^{२७}

तहो पङ्गणे^९ केण वि कइ लिहियं ॥ १ ॥
कमु दिन्ति व धावन्ति व समुह ॥ २
भइयए^९ मुच्छाविय राय-वहु^{१०} ॥ ३
'तं मारहु लिहिया जेण कइ' ॥ ४
'कइ-णिवहु^{१६} ण केण वि अइकमिउ^{१७} ॥ ५
तउ पेसणयारी^{१९} जेम तिथि^{२०} ॥ ६
जगे^{२४} वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गउ^{२५} ॥ ७
एयइ^{३३} जे^{३३} तुम्ह कुल-देवयइ^{३४} ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि^{२९} परितुट्टएणं^{३०}
णिम्मल-कुलहो^{३१} कलहु जिह

अइकमिय(?) णमिय मरिसावियं^{३१} ।
मउडें चिन्धे^{३३} धए छत्ते लिहाविय ॥ ९ ॥ २०

11 s वर. 12 s missing. 13 s हउ करमि. 14 A नंदीसरदीवि पइसरमि. 15 s भणिवि एम. 16 s समप्येवि. 17 s तिह. 18 A इन्दमइ. 19 s समंदिरु, A missing. 20 s सुहासणइ. 21 s missing. 22 A अमरपहु. 23 s जिणिन्दहु. 24 A विहि मि. 25 s छण, A च्छण. 26 s पुवणह, A पुवणहु. 27 s रविचंदहो.

9. 1 s damaged, A लंका. 2 s दुहिया, A हिय. 3 s पंगणि. 4 s लिहिया. 5 s पंगलारत्तमुहा. 6 s समुहा. 7 s पेक्खेवि, A पेक्ख. 8 s णिवहो. 9 s भइयइ. 10 s रायवहो. 11 s एत्थन्तरे. 12 s लिया. 13 s मन्तिहि. 14 A उवसमिउ. 15 s णिवहो. 16 s अइकमिउ, A अइकमिउ. 17 s येयहु. 18 s पसायं. 19 A पेसणयारी. 20 A एह. 21 s तिया. 22 s आयहु. 23 s जि पसायं रणि. 24 A जगे, s जगि. 25 s गओ. 26 A सिरिकंठाहो लङ्गिवि. 27 s कयसयइ. 28 s येयइ जि. 29 A णिसुणिवि. 30 A परितुट्टमण. 31 s मरिसाविया. 32 A कुलहु. 33 s छत्ते धयचिधहि, A चिधि धइ छत्ते. 34 P लिहाविया.
पउ० चरि० ४

[१०]

तें^१ वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गउ
उप्पणु कइद्धउं तासु सुउं
पडिवलहों वि गयणाणन्दु पुणु
पुणु गिरिणन्दणु पुणु उवहिरउं
तडिकेसि-णामुं लङ्काहिवइ
एकहिं^{१२} दिणें उववणु णीसरिउ
महएवि तामं तहों तक्खणेंणं
तेण वि णारयहिं विज्जु^{२०} कइ

विणि वि सेदिउं वसिकरेंवि^३ थिउ ॥ १
कइधयहों वि पडिवलु पवर-भुउ ॥ २
पुणु खयरणाणन्दु विसाल-गुणु ॥ ३
तहों परम-मित्तु पडिपक्ख-खंउ ॥ ४
विज्जाहर-सामिउ^{१०} गयणगइ ॥ ५
पुणु बुद्धिणं-वाविहें^{१४} पइसरिउ ॥ ६
थण-सिहरहिं^{१७} फाडिय मक्कडेंणं ॥ ७
गउ तउ जउं तरुवर-मूलें जइ ॥ ८

॥ धत्ता ॥

लङ्क-णमोकारहों^{१३} फलेंणं
णियय-भवन्तरु संभरेंवि^{२८}

उवहिउं^{२५} मारु देउ उप्पणउ ।
विज्जुकेसु जउ तउ^{२६} अवइणउ ॥ ९

[११]

तडिकेसु णिएवि विहाइयउं
अज्जुवि मणें^४ सल्लु समुबहइ
केत्तडउं वहेसइ खुदु खलु
तो^१ एम भणेंवि^८ साहामियइ
रत्तमुहइं^{१०} पुच्छ-पईहरइं
आणत्तइं^{१३} उप्परि^{१४} धाइयइं^{१५}

‘हउं’ एण हयासें धाइयउं ॥ १
जउं पेक्खइ तउ कइवर वहइ ॥ २
उप्पायमि माया-पमय-वलु^३ ॥ ३
गिरिवर-संकासइं^९ णिमियइं ॥ ४
बुक्कार-घोर-घग्घरं-सरइं^{१२} ॥ ५
जलें थलें आयासें^{१६} ण माइयइं^{१७} ॥ ६

10. 1 S तं. 2 A सेणिउ. 3 S A वसिकरिति. 4 S कयद्धउ. 5 S सुओ. 6 S उवहिरउ. 7 S °खओ. 8 A तहो केसि. 9 S °णाउ लंकाहिवइ. 10 A °सामिउं. 11 S गयणगइ. 12 इकहि दिणि उववणु णीसरइ. 13 A बुद्धिणं. 14 S °वाविहि. 15 S ताव. 16 S तक्खडेण. 17 S °सिहरह, A सिहरहि. 18 A मक्कडेण. 19 S णारयं. 20 A विज्जु. 21 A जं. 22 P लद्ध. 23 S णमोकार, A नमोकारहो. 24 S महाफलेण, A फलिण. 25 S उवहिं. 26 A संभरिवि. 27 A सो वि सुकेसु जेयु अवइणउं. 28 S तइ.

11. 1 S विहाइयउ, A वेहावियउ. 2 S A हउ. 3 S धाइयउ. 4 S A मणि. 5 जइ. 6 S केत्तडउ. 7 A ता. 8 S भणिवि साहामियइ. 9 S A °संकासइ. 10 S रत्तमुहइ. 11 P S °ववर. 12 S °सरइ. 13 P S आणत्तइ. 14 P उप्परे. 15 P S धाइयइ. 16 A आयासि. 17 P माइयइ, S माइयइ.

[११] १ आज्ञाऽनन्तरम्, अनन्तानि वा.

अण्णइ^{१८} उम्मूलिय^{१९}-तरुवरइ^{२०}
अण्णइ^{२१} उगामिय-पहरणइ^{२२}

अण्णइ^{२३} संचालिय-महिहरइ^{२४} ॥ ७
अण्णइ^{२५} लङ्गूल-पईहरइ^{२६} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णइ^{२७} हुयवह^{२८}-हत्थाइ^{२९}
रुवइ^{३०} कालहो^{३१} केराइ^{३२}

अण्णइ^{३३} पुणु अण्णेहि^{३४} उप्पाएहि^{३५} ।
आवेवि^{३६} थियइ^{३७} णाई^{३८} बहु-भाएहि^{३९} ॥ ९

[१२]

अण्णेहि^{४०} कोक्किउं लङ्काहिवइ^{४१}
तं णिसुणेवि^{४२} णरवइ^{४३} कम्पियउं
किं^{४४} कहि मि कइन्दहो^{४५} पहरणइ^{४६}
चिन्तेवि महाभय-घत्थएण
‘के’^{४७} तुम्हइ^{४८} काई^{४९} अ-खन्ति किय
तं णिसुणेवि चविउं^{५०} पमय-णिवहुं^{५१}
जइयहुं^{५२} जल-कीलए^{५३} आइयउ
रिसि-पञ्चणमोक्कारहुं^{५४} वल्लेण

‘तिह^{५५} पहरु पाव^{५६} जिह णिहउ कइ’ ॥ १
‘किं^{५७} कहि^{५८} मि पवङ्गमुं^{५९} जम्पियउ ॥ २
आयइ^{६०} लहुआइ^{६१} ण कारणइ^{६२} ॥ ३
बोलाविय पणविय^{६३}-मत्थएण ॥ ४
कज्जेण केण सण्णहवि^{६४} थिय’ ॥ ५
‘किं पुव-वइरु वीसरिउ’^{६५} पहु ॥ ६
महएवि-कज्जे^{६६} कइ घाइयउ ॥ ७
सुरवरु उप्पणुं^{६७} तेण फल्लेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वइरु तुहारउ संभेरवि सो हउ^{७०} एक्कु जि थिय बहु-भाएहि^{७१} ।
सेरउ अच्चहि^{७२} काई^{७३} रणे जिम अम्भिहुं^{७४} जिम पडु महु पाएहि^{७५} ॥ ९

18 S अण्णइ, A अंतइ. 19 A निम्मूलिय. 20 P तरुवराइ, S तरुवराइ. 21 P S अण्णइ.
22 S अण्णइ. 23 P S पहरणाइ. 24 P लङ्गूलपईहराई, S लङ्गूलपईहराई, A लङ्गूलपहरइ
हरइ. 25 P S हुयपहु. 26 P अण्णइ, S अण्णे. 27 P S अण्णेहि, A अण्हि. 28 P S उप्पाइहि.
29 P तूवइ?, S रुवइ. 30 S केराइ. 31 S आइवि, A आविवि. 32 P थियइ, S थियइ.
33 A बहु. 34 P S भावहि.

12. 1 S A अण्णहि. 2 P कोक्किउ. 3 A तह. 4 A पाउ. 5 S A कइ. 6 S णिसुणेवि.
7 P कंप्पियउ. 8 This hemistich missing in s. 9 P कह वि, A कहि मि. 10 P पव-
णउ जंप्पियउ. 11 A कहि. 12 P S कह मि, A कहि मि. 13 P A कइन्दहु. 14 P S आयहु.
15 P S लहुआइ, A लहुयाइ. 16 A पणमिय. 17 A के. 18 P S तुम्हइ, A तुम्हेहि. 19
P S अखन्ति. 20 P सण्णहवि. 21 S illegible. 22 S पमयणि. 23 S वीसरि. 24 S जइयहु.
25 S कीलइ. 26 P कज्जि, illegible. 27 P S णमोक्कारहो. 28 P सुरवर, S illegible
29 P S उप्पणउ तं. 30 P हउ, S illegible. 31 A भायहि. 32 S A अच्चहि. 33 P
काइ, S काई. 34 P S अम्भिहु. 35 P S जेम. 36 P S पायहि.

[१२] १ अक्षमा. २ मन्दोदमः.

[१३]

तं गिसुणेंवि^१ णमिउं णराहिवइ
 णिउ विज्जुकेसुं करे^२ धरेवि^३ तहिं
 पयाहिणं करेवि^४ गुरु-भत्ति किय
 ६ सवज्जिउ सुरवरं हरिसियउं
 अज्जु वि लक्खिज्जइ पायडउ
 तं पेक्खेवि^{१७} तडिकेसु वि डरिउ
 पुणु पुच्छिउ महारिसि 'धम्मू कहें
 तं गिसुणेंवि^{२९} चवइ चारु-चरिउ
 १० सो कहइ धम्मू सबत्तिहंरु
 परिओसें तिणिण वि उच्चलियं

अमरेण वि^५ दरिसिय अमर-गइ ॥ १
 णिवसइ महारिसि चउ-णाणि जहिं ॥ २
 वन्देप्पिणु विणिण मि^६ पुरउ थियं ॥ ३
 'एहुं जम्मु एणं महु दरिसियउं ॥ ४
 महु केरउ एउं सरीरडउ' ॥ ५
 णं पवण-छित्तुं तरु थरहरिउ ॥ ६
 परिभमंहुं जेणं णउ णरय-पहें ॥ ७
 'महु अत्थि अणु परमायरिउं ॥ ८
 पइसंहुं जि जिणालउ सन्तिहरु' ॥ ९
 वाहुवलि-भरह-रिसहं व मिलियं ॥ १०

॥ वत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु महारिसि चेइ^{३०} हरे
 परम-जिणिन्दुं समोसरणे

णरवइ-उवहिकुमारं-मुणिन्देहिं^{३१} ।
 णं धरणिन्दं-सुरिन्दं-णरिन्देहिं ॥ ११

[१४]

पणवेप्पिणु पुच्छिउ परम-रिसि
 परमेसरु जम्पइ जइ-पवरु
 'धम्मेण जाण-जम्पाण-धये
 धम्मेणाहरण-विलेवणंइ
 १० धम्मेण कलत्तइ मणहरंइ
 धम्मेण पिण्ड-पीण-त्थणउं

'दरिसावि भडारा धम्म-दिसि' ॥ १
 तइ-काल-बुद्धि चउ-णाण-धरु ॥ २
 धम्मेण भिच्च-रह-तुरय-गयं ॥ ३
 धम्मेण गियासण-भोयणंइ ॥ ४
 धम्मेण छुहा-पण्डुर-धरइ ॥ ५
 चमरंइ पाडन्ति वरङ्गणउं ॥ ६

13. 1 P S गिसुणिवि. 2 A नमिउं. 3 P S च. 4 S A विज्जकेसु. 5 S धरे, A करि.
 6 A धरिवि. 7 P तिथपाहिण, S तिपयाहिण, A पयाहिण corrected to तिपया. 8 P S करे.
 9 A वि. 10 A थिउ. 11 A सुरवइ. 12 P हरिसियउ, S हरिसियाउ. 13 P इहु, S यहु.
 14 A एहिं. 15 P दरिसियउं. 16 S येउ. 17 S पिक्खवि. 18 P S छित्त. 19 A कहि.
 20 P S परिभमउ. 21 A जेण. 22 S गिसुणिवि. 23 P S परमायरिउ. 24 S सव्वत्तिहरो.
 25 S पइसहु, A लइ जाहु. 26 S उच्चलिया. 27 P S रिसहु. 28 S मिलिया. 29 S चेवहरे,
 A चेइहरे. 30 S 'उवहिकुमार,' A उवहिकुमार. 31 S 'मुणिन्दहो. 32 S जिणिंद. 33 P
 धरणेदं. 34 P 'नरेदेहिं, S णरिदेहिं.

14. 1 S 'धया. 2 S 'गया. 3 P 'विलेवणाइ, S 'विलेवणाइ. 4 P S 'भोयणाइ. 5 P S
 मणहराइ. 6 P S 'धराइ. 7 P S पीणपिंड. 8 P 'त्थणउ, S A 'त्थणउं. 9 P S चमरइ.
 10 P S A चरणणउं.

धम्मैण मणुय-देवत्तणइँ^{११}
धम्मैण अरुहँ-सिद्धत्तणइँ^{१२}

वलएव-वासुएवत्तणइँ ॥ ७

तित्थङ्कर-चकहरत्तणइँ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

एकें धम्मैँ^{१३} होन्तएण
धम्म-विहूणहों माणुसहों

इन्दा देव वि सेव करन्ति ।

चण्डाल वि पङ्गणएण ठन्ति ॥ ९

[१५]

तडिकेसैं^१ पुच्छिउ पुणु वि गुरु
जइ जम्पइ 'णिसुणुत्तर-दिसएँ
तुहँ^३ साहुँ एहु धाणुकुँ तहिँ^{१२}
णिगान्थु णिएवि उवहासु कउँ
भज्जेवि कापित्थ-सग-गमणु
तत्थहों वि चवेप्पिणु सुद्धमइँ
धाणुकिउँ हिण्डेवि^{२३} भव-गहणें
पइँ^{२३} हउ समाहि-मरणेण मुउ

'अण्हिँ भवें को' हउँ को वं सुरु' ॥ १

जाओ' सि आसि कासी-विसएँ ॥ २

आइउँ तरु-मूलें वि थिओ सि जाहिँ ॥ ३

ईसीसुप्पणु कसाउ तउ ॥ ४

पत्तो सि णवर जोइस-भवणु ॥ ५

हूओ सि एत्थं लङ्काहिबइ ॥ ६

उप्पणु पवङ्गमु पमय-वणें ॥ ७

पुणु गम्पिणु उवहि-कुमारु हुउ' ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि^{२६} लङ्केसरेंण

मुएवि^{२६} कु-वेस वराय-सियं

रज्जे सुकेसुं थवेवि परमत्थें ।

तव-सिय-वहुय लइय सइँ^{३०} हत्थें ॥ ९

[१६]

पञ्चैहिँ मुट्ठिहिँ^३ सिरें^४ लोउ किउ ॥ १

सम्मत्तु लइउँ दिहु सुरवरेंण ॥ २

गउ लेहु कइइय-सेहरहों ॥ ३

णावालउँ गज्जा-चाहु जिह ॥ ४

जं विज्जुकेसु णिगान्थु थिउ
तं कडय-मउड-कुण्डल-धरेंण
एत्थन्तरे किक्क-पुरेसरहों
महि-मण्डलें घत्तिउ दिहु किहँ

11 S °वेवत्तणइ. 12 A परम.° 13 S सिद्धत्तणइ. 14 S °चकहरत्तणइ. 15 A धम्मै.
16 A इंद्राएव. 17 S पंगण स हवति.

15. 1 S तडिकेसैं, A तहिकेसैं. 2 PS अण्हि, A अजहि. 3 S के. 4 PS हउ. 5
PS अ. 6 P जंपइ. 7 P जाउं. 8 S तुहु. 9 P साहु. 10 P धाणुक. 11 S तहि. 12 SA
आयउ. 13 A तरुमूलिहिं थियउ. 14 S जहि. 15 The portion up to उवहा° missing
in S. 16 A किउ. 17 PS ईसीसुप्पणु, A इसीसिप्पणु. 18 PS भंजिवि कापित्थ°. 19
PS सुद्धमइ, A सच्छमइ. 20 A इत्थु. 21 S धाणुकिउ. 22 A हिंडिवि. 23 PS पइ. 24 P
S उवहिङ्गुमारु. 25 S णिसुणेवि. 26 A सुकेउ. 27 P परमथें. 28 S सुयवि. 29 S सिया.
30 PSA सइ.

16. 1 PS विज्जुकेसु. 2 S पंचहि, A पंचहिं. 3 P मुट्ठि, S मुट्ठिहि. 4 P सिर, SA
सिरि. 5 S लउ. 6 PS इत्थंतरि, A एत्थंतरि. 7 P किक्क°. 8 S °मंडलि. 9 S किहा.
10 P णामालउ, S णामूलउ.

वन्धण-विमुक्कु ण गिरियउलु
जुवई^{१३} जणु वणु^{१४} समुबहइ
णं अक्खर-पन्तिहि^{१८} पहु^{१९} भणिउं^{२०}
तडिकेसं^{२३} तव-सिय लइय करे

॥ घत्ता ॥

लेहु धिवेप्पिणु उवहिरउं^{२६}
पुरे पडिचन्दु परिट्ठियउं

पुत्तहो^{२७} रज्जु देवि णिक्खन्तउ ।
वाणरदीउ सइ^{२९} भु ज्जन्तउं ॥ ९

*

[७. सत्तमो संधि]

पडिचन्दहो जाय
णं रिसह-जिणामु

किक्किन्धन्धयं पवर-भुव^३ ।
भरह-वाहुवलिं बे वि सुव ॥ १

[१]

छुडु छुडु सरीर-संपत्ति पत्त
'वेयहू-कडए'^९ धण-कणय-पउरें^{१०}
विज्जामन्दरु णामेण राउ
३ सिरिमाल-णाम तहो तणिय दुहियं
कयली-कन्दल-सोमाल वाल
तं णिसुणेवि^{१७} पवर-कइयएहिं
ढोइयइं विमाणइं चडियं जोह
णिविसंइं दाहिण-सेटि पत्त

तहिं अवसरें केण वि कहिय वत्त ॥ १
दाहिण-सेटिहिं^{११} आइच्चणयरे ॥ २
वेयमइं अग-महिसिएं^{१३} सहाउ ॥ ३
इन्दीवरच्छि छण-चन्द-मुहियं ॥ ४
सा परए^{१९} धिवेसइ कहो वि माल ॥ ५
गमु सज्जिउ किक्किन्धन्धएहिं ॥ ६
संचल णहज्जणं दिण्ण-सोह ॥ ७
जहिं मिलिया विज्जाहर समत्त ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

किक्किन्धं दिट्ठु

हकारइ णाई

धउ राउलउ सुं(?)पवणहउ ।

करयलु सिरिमालह तणउं ॥ ९

11 A मुकुवि. 12 P S सहावि. 13 A जुवईयण. 14 A वज्ज. 15 P आइरिउ. 16 A कहि.
17 S कहए. 18 S °पन्तिहि. 19 P पहु. 20 P A भणिउं. 21 S तुहु, A तुम्हहं. 22 P
परिपालणिउं. 23 S तडिकेसिं. 24 P A जाणहिं. 25 A तुहुं मि. 26 P उवहिरउ. 27
पुत्तहि. 28 P S परिट्ठियउ. 29 S सयं, A सइ. 30 A मुजंतउं.

1. 1 A जाया. 2 S A °धय. 3 S पवरभुवा, A पवरभुय. 4 S वाहु वाहुवलि. 5
सुया, A सुय. 6 P S तहि. 7 A अवसरि. 8 A वेयड°. 9 P S °कडइ. 10 A °पयरे. 11
°सेटिहि. 12 A वेयवइ. 13 S °सहिसिय. 14 P दुहिय, S दुहिया. 15 P °सुहिय,
°सुहिया. 16 S परइ. 17 S णिसुणेवि. 18 S °कययएहिं. 19 P किक्किन्धय(इ)धएहिं, S णि
किंयधएहिं, A किक्किन्धसरेहिं. 20 P S ढोइयइ. 21 S A विमाणइ. 22 P चडिय. 23 P णि
सइं. 24 P S जहि. 25 P S missing, A स. 26 S णाइ. 27 P S सिरिमालए. 28 A तण

[१६] १ निरजः सिद्धसमूहः. २ लेखं गृहीत्वा.

[१] १ प्रातर्थावनौ. २ समस्ताः.

णिय-णिय-थाणेहि^१ णिवद्ध मञ्च
आरुह सब मञ्चेसु तेसु
परिभमिर-भमर-झङ्कारिएसुं
रविकन्त-कन्ति-उज्जालिएसुं
मञ्चेसुं तेसु धिय पढु चडेवि
भूसन्ति सरीरइ^{१०} वारवार
सुन्दर सच्छायि वि कणय-डोर
गायन्ति हसन्ति पुणासणत्थं

स-पसाहण सब
'किर होसइ सिद्धि^{२१}'

सिरिमाल तामे करिणिहें^२ वलग
सयलहरणालङ्कारिय-देह
अग्गिम-गणियारिहें चडिय धाइ
दरिसाविउं णर-णिउरुम्बु तीए^३
उहु सुन्दरि चन्दाणण-कुमारु
उहु विजयसीहु रिउ-पलय-कालु
सयल वि णरवर वञ्चन्ति जाइ
पुर उज्जोवन्तिथ दीवि जेम
णं सिद्धि कु-मुणिवर परिहरन्ति

[२]

महकवि-कवालाव व सु-सञ्च ॥ १
चामियर-गत्तं-मणि-भूसिएसुं ॥ २
णिविडायवत्त-अन्धारिएसुं ॥ ३
आलावणि-सह-वमालिएसु ॥ ४
वम्महं-णड णाडिज्जन्ति(?) के वि ॥ ५
कण्ठइ^{११} मुअन्ति लयन्ति हार ॥ ६
अलियं^{१२} जि विवन्ति भणेवि थोर ॥ ७
अङ्गइ^{१३} मोडन्ति वलन्ति हत्थ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

थिय^{२०} सम्मुह वरइत्त किहें ।
आय^{२२}ए आसय^{२४} समय जिहें ॥ ९

[३]

णं विज्जुं महा-घण-कोडि-लग ॥ १
णं णहें उम्मिल्लिय चन्द-लेह ॥ २
णिसि-पुरउ परिडिय सञ्ज णाइ ॥ ३
णं वण-सिरि तरुवर महुयरीए ॥ ४
उग्घाउं उहु रणें दुग्गिणवारु ॥ ५
रहणेउर-पुरवर-सामिसालु ॥ ६
अवरागम सम्मादिट्ठि^{१०} णाइ^{१०} ॥ ७
पच्छ^{१२} अन्धारु करन्ति तेम ॥ ८
दुग्गन्ध^{१३} रुक्खं णं भमर-पन्ति ॥ ९

2. 1 s °थाणेहि. 2 P चामीयरग.° 3 s भूसियेसु. 4 s झंकारियेसु. 5 s °अंधारियेसु.
6 s °उज्जालियेसु. 7 P s आलावणि°. 8 A मंछेंसु. 9 P वम्महं. 10 P s A सरीरइ. 11 P
कंठाए. 12 P सुपंति, s सुपंति. 13 P लएत्ति. 14 A सच्छाविय. 15 P s अलिउ. 16 s
पुणोवि ससत्थ, A पुणोसणत्थ. 17 P s A अंगइ. 18 s चलन्ति. 19 A हत्था. 20 P s थिय.
21 P s किहा. 22 s लि. 23 s आयइ. 24 s आसप. 25 s जिहा.

3. 1 P s ताव. 2 s A करिणिहि. 3 s A विज्ज. 4 A °देहा. 5 P उम्मेल्लिय, s उम्मि-
लिय. 6 s चडिया. 7 s दरिसावि व पुण णिउरुम्बु. 8 P उग्घाउ उहु, s उहुग्घाउ उहु. 9 s
सम्माइट्ठि. 10 s णाइ. 11 This whole line missing in A. 12 P पच्छा. 13 A
दुग्गन्धि. 14 P रुक्खु, A रुक्खे.

[२] १ अनया सह-दर्शनाशा—सिद्धिर्भवति. २ षड्दर्शनानि च.
[३] १ तथा.

॥ घत्ता ॥

गणियारिएँ वाल¹⁵
सरि-सलिल-रहल्लिएँ(?)

णिय किकिन्धहों पासु किह¹⁶ ॥
कलहंसहों कलहंसि जिह¹⁸ ॥ १०

[४]

णं मेहेसरहों सुलोयणाएँ ॥ १
णं कणयगिरिहें⁴ णव-चन्दलेह ॥ २
ससि-जोणहएँ विणु णं सहिहरिन्द ॥ ३
णं पङ्कय-सर रवि-कन्ति-सुक⁶ ॥ ४
कोवगि-पलीविउं विजयसीहु ॥ ५
पइसारु दिणु किं वन्नराहें ॥ ६
वाणर-वंस-युरुहों¹⁵ कन्दु खणहों¹⁰ ॥ ७
हकारिउ अमरिस-कुद्धएणं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘विजाहर तुम्हें
लइ पहरणु पाव

अम्हें कइद्धयं कवणु छलु ।
जाम ण पाडमि सिरि-कमलु ॥ ९

[५]

उत्थरिउ पवर-भुव-फलिह-दीहु ॥ १
सिरिमाला-कारणें दुद्धराहें ॥ २
णं सुकइ-कव-वयणइँ घडन्ति ॥ ३
दुकवि-कवालावं व कु-सञ्च ॥ ४
णं पंसुलि-लोयण परिभमन्ति ॥ ५
लङ्काहिउ पत्तु सुकेसुं ताम ॥ ६

तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु विजयसीहु
अभिहुं जुज्जु विजाहराहें
साहणइँ मि अवरोप्परु भिडन्ति
भञ्जन्ति खम्भ विहडन्ति मञ्च
हय गय सुण्णासण संचरन्ति
रणु विजाहर-वाणरहें जाम

15 P वालेवि, S वालवि. 16 S किहा. 17 P S रहल्लए. 18 S जिहा.

4. 1 A घत्तिय. 2 A मालए. 3 P S आसणि. 4 P कणयइरिहे, S कणयइरिहि. 5 P °गईहिं, S गईहि. 6 P चुकु corrected to चुक, S चुकु, A सुक. 7 P एत्थंतरि, S इत्थंतरि. 8 P S °वलीविउ. 9 A अबभंतरि. 10 P S °वराहें. 11 P S वाणराहें. 12 P S A उद्दालहु. 13 S वरयन्तु. 14 A हणहु. 15 P S वाणरवंसुडभउ. 16 A खणहु. 17 S सुणेवि. 18 S कइ-द्वएण. 19 P अरिह. 20 S कयद्धय. 21 A सिरि°.

5. 1 P S °भुज°. 2 P S अभिहु, A आभिहु. 3 P S जुज्जु, A जुज्जे. 4 A विजाहराह. 5 P A साहणइँ मि, S साहण मिअ. 6 P S °वयणइ. 7 A घिडन्ति. 8 A °कद्दालाव. 9 P S °वाणराहें. 10 S सुकेसि.

[४] १ तथा कन्यया. २ अस्मिन् प्रस्तावे.

[५] १ पुंश्वली.

आलगु सो वि वणें जिह हुआसुं
तहिं अवसरें वेहाविछएण

जसु दुकड़ सो सो लेइ णासुं ॥ ७
रणें विजयसीहु हउ अन्धएण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

महि-मण्डलें सीसु
णावइ सयवत्तु

दीसइ असिवर-खण्डियउं ।
तोडैवि¹¹ हंसै¹⁸ छण्डियउ ॥ ९

[६]

विणिवाइएँ 'विजयमइन्दें खुदें
तुडाणणु भणइ सुकेसु एमं
तें वयणें गय कण्टइय-गत्त
एत्तहें वि दुडु-णिडुवण-हेउ
'परमेसर पर-णरवर-सिरीहुं
पडिचन्दहों सुएण कइछएण
तं वयणु सुणेंवि णं करन्तु खेउ
चउरङ्ग¹⁵ विजाहर-बलेण

किऐ पाराउडुएँ वल-समुदें ॥ १
'सिरिमाल लएप्पिणु जाहुं देव' ॥ २
णिविसिद्धें किक्कु-पुरक्खु पत्त ॥ ३
केण वि णिसुणाविउ असणिवेउं ॥ ४
ओलगइ पाणोहें¹¹ विजयसीहु ॥ ५
आवडिउं जम-मुहें¹³ अन्धएण' ॥ ६
सण्णहेंवि पधाइउ असणिवेउ ॥ ७
परिवेडिउं पट्टणु तें छलेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हकारिय वे वि
लइ दुकड़ कालु

'पावहों¹⁸ पेमय-महद्धयहों ।
'णिगहों 'किक्किन्धन्धयहों²⁰ ॥ ९

[७]

पुणु पच्छएँ विप्फुरियाणणेण
'अरें भाइ महारउ णिहउ जेम
तं णिसुणेंवि दूसह-दंसणेहिं'
णिगन्तंहिं जण-णिग्गय-पयाउं

हकारिय 'विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ १
दुद्धर-सर-धोरणि धरंहों तेम' ॥ २
पडिचन्द-णारिन्दहों णन्दणेहिं ॥ ३
किउ पाराउडुउं सेणु साउं ॥ ४

11 S हुआसु. 12 PS तासु, A नासु. 13 PS तहि. 14 A अवसरि. 15 PSA 'मंडलि.
16 P 'खंडियओ. 17 PSA तोडिबि. 18 A हंसे.

6. 1 S पाराउडुए. 2 A भणइ. 3 PS एव. 4 PS जाहु. 5 A ते. 6 A णिविसिद्धि. 7
S एत्तहें. 8 S असणिवेउ, A असणिवउ. 9 A 'समीहु. 10 S उलगइ. 11 A पाणिहिं. 12
P आयडिउ. 13 PS 'मुहि. 14 S missing, A न न. 15 A चउरंगे. 16 P परिवेडिउ.
17 A रिउपट्टणु छलेण. 18 A पाहो. 19 P णिगडुओ with हु deleted, A णिगड.
20 A 'धद्धयहो.

7. 1 P विप्फुरिया. 2 A सहहु. 3 A 'संदणेहिं. 4 A णिगन्तिहि. 5 P जणे. 6 S
'पयाउ. 7 P पाराउडुउं, S पाराउडिउ. 8 S साउ.

२ कोपाविष्टेन.

[६] १ विजयसिंहे. २ रे मर्कटध्वजौ (?). ३ निर्गच्छय. ४ नाम.

[७] १ अशनिवेगेन (?). २ सर्वम्.
पउ० चरि० ९

सो असणिवेउ^९ अन्धयहो वलिउ
पहरणै^{११} मुयन्ति सु-दारुणाई
खणै^{१३} पवणत्थै^{१३} खणै^{१३} थम्मणाई

खणै^{१३} महियलै^{१३} खणै^{१३} णहयलै^{१३} भमन्ति खणै^{१३} सन्दणै^{१३} खणै^{१३} जै^{१५} विमाणै^{१५} थन्ति ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

आयामेवि दुक्खु
णिउ पन्थे तेण

अन्धउ खणै^{१३} कण्ठे हउ ।

जै^{१५} सो विजयमइन्दु^{१५} गउ ॥ ९

[८]

एत्तहै^१ वि भिण्डिवालेण पहरै^१

अच्छन्तउ परिचिन्तेवि^३ मणेण

तहिँ अवसरै^५ दुक्खु सुकेसु पासु

पडिवाइउ चैयण-भाउं लहुं

‘कहिँ^{११} अन्धउ^{१३}’ पेसण-चुक्खु देव^{१३}

पुणु पडिवाइउ पुणु आउ जीउं

हा भाय सहोयर देहि वाय

किकिन्ध-णराहिउ मुच्छ-गउ ॥ १

आमेहिउं विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ २

रहवरै^५ छुहेवि णिउ णिय-णिवासु ॥ ३

उट्ठन्ते^{१०} पुच्छिउ परम-वन्धु ॥ ४

णिवडिउं पुणो^{१५} वि तडि-हंक्खु जेम ॥ ५

‘हा पइँ^{१७} विणु सुणणउं पमय-दीउ ॥ ६

हाँ पइँ विणु मेइणि विहवँ जाय’ ॥ ७

॥ वत्ता ॥

तो भणँइ सुकेसु

सिरै णिक्खैए खगै

‘संसउ णाहँ जिएवाहो’ ॥ १

अवसरु कवणु रुपवाहो’ ॥ ८

[९]

विणु कज्जे वइरिहिँ अङ्गु देहिं

जीवन्तहुं सिज्जइ सब्बु कज्जु

पायाललङ्क पइसरहुँ एहिं ॥ १

एत्तिउ ण वि हँउं ण वि तुहुँ ण रज्जु’ ॥ २

१ A असणिवेउ. १० A किकिन्धु. ११ S पहरण. १२ P सुयन्ति. १३ S पावत्थइ. १४ S वाहण, A उम्मोहण. १५ S खणै जि, A खणि जि. १६ A ठंति. १७ A पंथे. १८ P S जि, A जे. १९ A विजयमयंदु.

८. १ S एत्तहिँ. २ P S हउ. ३ P S परिचितिवि, A परिचितइ. ४ S आमिहिय. ५ S विट्ठलवाहणेण. ६ P A रहवरि, S रहवर. ७ S पडिवायउ. ८ P S भाव. ९ A लहु. १० P S उट्ठेते. ११ P S कहि. १२ A वंघउ. १३ P पेसणचक्खु. १४ A सिवडउ. १५ S पुणो पुणो वि. १६ P S तरु च्छिडु. १७ A missing. १८ P S A पइ. १९ A सुणउं. २० P S हो. २१ P विहउ. २२ A भणइ. २३ S णाहे. २४ P S जीवेवहो. २५ A सिक्खय. २६ P रुवेवाहो corrected to रुवेवहो, S रुवेवहो.

९. १ A कज्जे. २ P S वइरिहि. ३ S देहि अंगु, A पंगु देहि. ४ S एहि. ५ P S जीवन्तहु. ६ S हउ.

[८] १ गोफणि-पाषाणेन. २ प्रतिवापितः, पुनः पुनः वीजितः. ३ सचेतनो जातः. ४ वानरद्वीपः. ५ विधवा.

तं गिसुणोवि वाणर-वंस-सारु
णासन्तु गिएवि हरिसिय-मणेण
करे^९ धरिउ असणिवेएण पुत्तु^{१०}
णासन्तु णवन्तु^{१५} सुवन्तु^{१६} सत्तु^{१७}
जे^{१९} विजयसीहु हउ भुय^{२०}-विसालु
तं गिसुणोवि तडिवाहणु गियत्तु^{२३}

‘णिग्घायहो’ लक्क
भुत्तइ इच्छाए

किक्किन्ध-सुकेसहं पुरं हरेवि
वहु-दिवसोहि^४ घण-पडलइ^५ गिएवि^६
सहसार-कुमारहो देवि^७ रज्जु
वहु-काले^{१०} किक्किन्धाहिवो वि
पल्लुइ^{१२} पडीवउ णर-वरिडु
जोवइ^{१५} व पईहियं-लोयणोहि^{१६}
गायइ^{१७} व भमर-महुअरि-सरेहि^{१८}
वीसमइ^{१९} व ललिय-लयाहरेहि^{२०}

तं सेलु^{१९} गिएवि
किउ पट्टणु तेत्थु^{२०}

णीसरिउ स-साहणु स-परिवारु ॥ ३
रहु वाहिउ विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ ४
‘किं उत्तिमं-पुरिसहं एउं जुत्तु ॥ ५
भुज्जन्तु ण हम्मइ^{१६} जलु पियन्तु ॥ ६
सो^{२१} णिउ कियन्तं-दन्तन्तरालु ॥ ७
लहु देसु पसाहिउ एकं-छत्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णहं^{२३} अण्णइं पट्टणइं ॥
सु-कलत्तइं^{३०} व स-जोवणइं ॥ ९

[१०]

अवरं वि विज्जाहर वसिकरेवि ॥ १
तं विजयसीह-दुहु संभरेवि ॥ २
अप्पणुं साहिउ पर-लोय-कज्जु ॥ ३
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिए^{११} मेरु सो वि ॥ ४
महु पवर-महीहरु तामं दिट्ठु ॥ ५
हसइ^{१६} व कमलायर-आणणेहिं ॥ ६
णहाइ^{१७} व णिम्मल-जल-णिज्जरेहिं ॥ ७
पणवइ^{१८} व फुल-फल-गुरुभरेहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कोकावेवि^{२०} गिय पय पउरं^{२१} ।
किक्किन्धे^{२३} किक्किन्धपुरं^{२४} ॥ ९

7 A सपरिचार. 8 S विज्जलवाहणेण. 9 P S करि धरिवि असणिवेउ वि. 10 P पुत्तु,
S वुत्तु. 11 A उत्तम°. 12 S पुरिसहो, A °पुरिसह. 13 S एव. 14 This hemistich is
missing in s. 15 A णमंतु. 16 A सुयंतु. 17 P संतु. 18 A हम्मइ. 19 S जि, A जे.
20 S सुअ°. 21 S हणिउ. 22 P कयंत.° 23 S दंततरालु. 24 S गिसु गिसुणिवि तडेवाहणु.
25 P S गियंतु. 26 P S एकु. 27 A णिग्घाए. 28 P S अण्णहो. 29 S पट्टइ. 30 P सकलत्तइं,
S सुकलत्तइं.

10. 1 S °सुकेस, A °सुकेसर. 2 S पुरइं. 3 A अवरवि अवरवि. 4 P S °दिवसहिं. 5 P °पड-
लइ, S पट्टलइ, A पट्टण. 6 S गियैवि, A गिए. 7 P S विजयसीहु. 8 A देव. 9 A अप्पणु.
10 S कालि, A काले. 11 P °मत्तिए. 12 S पल्लु, A पल्लु. 13 P S ताव. 14 P S जोवइ.
15 A पईहि. 16 S हंसइ. 17 A °महुयर°. 18 P S °गुरुहरेहिं. 19 A सयलु. 20 A कोका-
विवि. 21 A पउर. 22 A तित्थु. 23 S किक्के. 24 A किक्किवउर.

[९] १ व्याघ्रटितः. २ निर्घात-नाम-विद्याधरस.

[१०] १ मधुप्रतुरपर्वतः (?)

[११]

महु-महिहरो वि किक्किन्धु वुत्तु
अण्णु वि सूररउं कणिट्ठु तासु
एत्तहँ वि सुकेसहँ तिण्णि पुत्त
पोढत्तणँ वुच्चइ तेहिँ ताउ
तं सुणँवि जणेरँ वुत्तु एम
कहिँ जाहुँ सुएँवि पायाललँक्क
घणवाहण-पमुहँ गिरन्तराई
अणुहय लक्क कामिणि व पवर

उच्छुरउं तामं उप्पण्णु पुत्तु ॥ १
वाहुवलि जेम भरहेसरासु ॥ २
सिरिमालि-सुमालि-सुमल्लवन्त ॥ ३
'कि' ण जाहुँ जेत्थु किक्किन्धराउ' ॥ ४
'थियं दाहुप्पाडिय सप्पु जेम ॥ ५
चउपासिउ वईरिहुँ तणिय सक्क ॥ ६
एत्तिथई जामं रज्जन्तराई ॥ ७
महु तणएँ सीसँ अवहरिय णवर' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं वयणु सुणेवि
'उच्छइएँ रज्जं

मालि पलिंत्तुं दवग्गि जिह ।
णिविसु वि जिज्जइ ताय किह ॥ ९

[१२]

महु कहिय भडारा पईं जि णित्ति तिहँ जीवहि जिह परिभमईं कित्ति ॥ १
तिह हसु जिह ण हसिज्जईं जणेण तिहँ भुज्जु जिह ण मुच्चहिँ धणेण ॥ २
तिह जुज्जु जिह णिवुइ जणईं अज्जु तिह तज्जु जिह पुणु वि ण होईं सज्जु ॥ ३
तिह चउं जिह वुच्चईं साहु साहु तिह संचरु जिह सयणहँ ण डाहु ॥ ४
तिह सुणु जिह णिवसहि गुरुहुँ पासँ तिह मरु जिह णावहिँ गग्गवासँ ॥ ५
तिह तउ करे जिह परितवइ गत्तु तिह रज्जु पाले जिह णवईं सत्तु ॥ ६
किं जीएँ रिउँ-आसक्किण किं पुरिसँ माण-कलक्किण ॥ ७
किं दवेँ दाण-विवज्जिएणं किं पुत्तेँ मइलइ वंसु जेण ॥ ८

11. 1 s उच्छरउ. 2 ps ताव. 3 s सूरउ. 4 ps सुमल्लवन्त. 5 s किर, A कि न. 6 ps जाहु जिथु. 7 ps सुणिवि. 8 A जणेर. 9 ps थिय. 10 A जाहु. 11 s illegible. 12 ps वईरिहि. 13 A पढुइ. 14 P एत्तिथइ, s णत्तिथइ. 15 s illegible. 16 s तणइ. 17 ps सीसि. 18 A पवुत्त. 19 A उच्छइएँ.

12. 1 ps पईं जि भडारा कहिय. 2 s तहि. 3 A परिभमईं. 4 P हसिज्जहिँ. 5 A तिहि. 6 ps मुच्चइ, A मुच्चहिँ. 7 A जुज्जु. 8 A जणईं. 9 ps तज्जु. 10 s illegible. 11 P वज्जु. 12 P वुच्चहिँ, s illegible, A वच्चहिँ. 13 s न. 14 गुरुहु. 15 A पासि. 16 ps णावहिँ. 17 A करि. 18 s रत्तु. 19 A नमईं. 20 a and b are transposed in A. 21 P रिउँ, s illegible. 22 A दव्वे. 23 A विवज्जिएणी. 24 A पुत्ते.

[११] १ मधुगिरे: किक्किन्ध-नाम स्थापितम्. २ इक्षुरवः. ३ सूर्यरवः. ४ माल्यवन्तः (?). ५ विनष्टे.

॥ वृत्ता ॥

जइ कलहँ ताय
तो गियय-जणेरि

लङ्काणयरि^{२५} ण पइसरमि^{२६} ।
इन्दाणी^{२७} करयलें धरमि^{२८} ॥ ९

[१३]

गय रयणि पयाणउं परएँ^१ दिण्णु
संचल्लिउं साहणु णिरवसेसु
तुरएसु के वि केँ^२ वि सन्दणेसु
परिवेदिय लङ्का-णयरि तेहिं
णं पोढ-विलासिणि कामुएहिं
किउ कलयलु रहसाऊरिएहिं
संखिएहिं सङ्ख ताँलियेहिं ताल
धाइउ लङ्काहिउ विप्फुरन्तु

हउ तूरुं रसायलु णाई^३ भिण्णु ॥ १
आरुढ के वि णर गयवरेसु ॥ २
सिविएसु के वि पञ्चाणणेसु ॥ ३
णं महिहर-कोडि^४ महा-धणेहिं ॥ ४
णं सयवत्तिणि फुल्लन्धुएहिं ॥ ५
पडिपहरइं तूरइं तूरिएहिं ॥ ६
चउ-पासिउ उट्टियं भड-वमालं ॥ ७
रणे पाराउट्टउ वलु करन्तु ॥ ८

॥ वृत्ता ॥

णं मत्त-गइन्दु^{१६}
सरहसुं णिगघाउ

पञ्चाणणहों समावडिउ ।
गम्पिणु मालिहें अब्भिडिउ ॥ ९

[१४]

पहरन्ति परोप्परुं तरुवरेहिं
पुणु विज्जारुवहिं भीसणेहिं
पुणु णाराएहिं भयङ्करेहिं^७
छिन्दन्ति महारह-छत्त-धयइं

पुणु पाहाँणेहिं पुणु गिरिवरेहिं ॥ १
अहि-गरुड-कुम्भ-पञ्चाणणेहिं ॥ २
भुर्यइन्दायाम-पईहरेहिं ॥ ३
वइयागरणं व वायरण-पयइं ॥ ४

25 PS लंकाउरि. 26 PS पईसरमि. 27 PS इन्दाणि.

13. 1 A पयाणउं. 2 A नवर. 3 S तूरु. 4 PS णाउं, A नाइ. 5 A संचल्लियउ. 6 S किवि. 7 S सुविएसु. 8 S णयरे. 9 S फुल्लंघुएहिं. 10 S पडिपहरइ. 11 A तूरय. 12 S संखियहिं, A संखियहि. 13 S तालियहि, A तालियहिं. 14 PS उट्टिय. 15 S भवमाल corrected to भडह°. 16 PS गयइंदु. 17 P सहरसु. 18 P मालिहिं, S मालिहि.

14. 1 P परोपरु. 2 P पहरेहिं, marginally 'तरुवरेहिं पाटे,' S पहरेहिं, marginally 'पहरणेहिं'. 3 PS पाहणेहिं. 4 A विज्जारुवहिं. 5 S गुरु. 6 S कुंभे. 7 A repeats whole of the previous portion of this Kadavaka except the first hemistich. 8 P भूर्यइन्दा°, S भूर्यइदा°. 9 P वइयायरण, S पईयायरण.

[१२] १ माता.

[१३] १ प्रभाते. २ णागराजो (P. णाउं) मेदितः. ३ अग्रभाग. ४ भ्रमरैः. ५ निर्घातु नाम विद्याधरः.

[१४] १ भुजगेन्द्रदीर्घत्व.

एत्थन्तरे^{१०} वाहिय-सन्दणेण
सयवारउ परिअञ्चेवि^{१२} गयणे^{१३}
गिग्घाउ^{१६} पडिउ गिग्घाउ^{१७} जेम
चत्तारि वि धुव-परिहव-कलङ्क

सन्तिहें सन्तिहरे
सुविलासिणि जेम

दणुवई-इन्दाणिहें गन्दणेण ॥ ५
हउ खगो लुडु कियन्त-वयणे^{१५} ॥ ६
महियलें णरें णहें^{१८} परितुई^{१९} देव ॥ ७
जय-जय-सदेण पइड लङ्क ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

गम्पिणु वन्दण-हत्ति कियं ।
लङ्क सँ ईं मु ज्जन्तं थियं ॥ ९

*

[८. अट्टमो संधि]

मालिहें रज्जु करन्ताहो
सहसा अहिसुहिहूआई

सिद्धईं विज्जाहर-मण्डलईं ।
सायरहो जेम सव्वईं जलईं ॥ १

[१]

तहिं अवसरे लुह-पङ्कापण्डुरे
पिहुल-णियस्विणि पीण-पओहरि^{१०}
ताहें पुत्तु सुरे-सिरि-संपण्णउं^{११}
मेसईं मन्ति दन्ति अइरावणु
विज्जाहर जि सब किय सुरवर
छबीस वि सहसईं पेक्खणयहुं
गायण जाईं सुरिन्दत्तणयहुं
उव्वसि-रम्म-तिलोत्तिम-पहुईहें

दाहिण-सेहिहिं रहणेउर-पुरे^{१२} ॥ १
सहसारहो पिय माणस-सुन्दरि ॥ २
इन्दु चवेवि इन्दु उप्पण्णउं^{१३} ॥ ३
सेणावइ हरिकेसि भयावणुं ॥ ४
पवण-कुवेर-वरुण-जम-ससहर ॥ ५
णाहिं पमाणु खुज्जे-वामणयहुं ॥ ६
णामंईं ताईं कियईं अप्पणयहुं ॥ ७
अट्ठायाल-सहस-वर-जुवइहिं ॥ ८

10 PSA एत्थन्तरि. 11 A दणुवईं. 12 A परियञ्चेवि. 13 P गयणं. 14 A कयंत.
15 PS वयणि. 16 S गिग्घाउ. 17 P गिग्घाउ, S गिग्घा with य added marginally.
18 PS णरवइ. 19 P णहिं, S णहि. 20 PS वड. 21 P marginally corrected to धुव.
22 S संतिहिं. 23 S किया. 24 S सयं. 25 PA भुज्जन्ति. 26 S थिया.

1. 1 रज्जु. 2 A repeats the previous words as विज्जु करन्ताहो, सिद्धईं. 3 A
मण्डलइ. 4 P अहिसुहिहूआई, S अहिसुह इयाई. 5 PSA सव्वई. 6 A पंडरे. 7 S सेहिहि,
A सेहिहे. 8 A पुरि. 9 S पओहरि. 10 PS तासु. 11 A सर. 12 P संपुण्णउं, S
संपुण्णउ. 13 A उप्पण्णउं, 14 S मेसइ. 15 S यभावणु. 16 PS पवणु कुवेर. 17 S वतुण.
18 PS सहस. 19 P पेक्खणयहु, S पेक्खणयहु. 20 S णाहि. 21 PS खुज्जु. 22 P वावणयहु,
S वावणयहु. 23 A गाणहुं जाईं सुरिन्दहुं तणयहुं. 24 PSA णामइ. 25 A अप्पणयहु. 26
SA उव्वस. 27 S पहुइहिं.

२ राक्षसपति सुकेशीत्यर्थः. ३ माता. ४ सुकेशि-मालि-सुमालि-मातृवन्तः.
[१] वृद्धरूपति. २ प्रसूतिभिः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिचिन्तिउं विजाहरण
ताइं ताइं महु चिन्धाइं

‘तहों जाइं जाइं आखण्डलहों ।
लइं हउं जि इन्दु महि-मण्डलहों’ ॥ ९

[२]

‘जुएँ’ खय-कालें णिड्डु (?) णिड्डुलिहें जे जे सेव करन्ता मालिहें ॥ १
ते ते मिलिय णराहिव इन्दहों अवर जलोह व अवर-समुद्धहों ॥ २
कप्पु ण दिन्ति जन्ति सिरिगारहिं (?) आण करन्ति वि णाहङ्कारहिं ॥ ३
केण वि कहिउ गम्पि तहों मालिहें ‘पहु संकन्ति (?) ण तुम्ह णिड्डुलिहें (?)’ ॥ ४
इन्दु को वि सहसारहों णन्दणु तासु करन्ति सब भिच्चत्तणु ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेवि सुकेसहों पुत्तें कोव-जलण-जालोलि-पलित्तें ॥ ६
देवाविय रण-भेरि भयङ्कर घरु (?) सण्णहेंवि पराइय किङ्कर ॥ ७
किक्किन्धहों किक्किन्धहों णन्दण दिण्णु पयाणउं वाहिय सन्दण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘गमणु ण सुज्झइ महु मणहों’ तं मालि सुमालि करेहि १७ घरइ ।
‘पेक्खुं देव दुणिमिच्छाइं’ सिव कन्दइ वायसु करगरइ ॥ ९

[३]

पेक्खु कुंहिणि विसहर-छिज्जन्ती मोकल-केस णारि रोवन्ती ॥ १
पेक्खु फुरन्तउ वामउ लोयण पेक्खहि रुहिर-ण्हाणु वस-भोयण ॥ २
पेक्खु वसुन्धरि-तलु कम्पन्तउ घर-देवउल-णिवहुं लोइन्तउ ॥ ३
पेक्खु अकालें महा-घणु गज्जिउ णहें णच्चन्तु केवन्धु अलज्जिउ ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेवि वयणु तहों वलियउ ‘वच्छ वच्छ जइ सउणुं जि वलियउ ॥ ५
तो किं मरइ सव्वु एउं अलियउ दइउं मुणवि अण्णु को १८ वलियउ ॥ ६

28 A परिचित्तुं. 29 A जाइं जाइं वि. 30 P चिन्धाइ, S चिन्धइ. 31 This Pāda is missing in A. 32 P लइं, S missing.

2. 1 The first line in missing in A. 2 S जुय. 3 A रवरव. 4 S दंति, A दित्ति. 5 S सेंगारहिं, A सिंगारहि. 6 A गणंति. 7 S illegible, A हंकारहिं. 8 A केहिं मि. 9 S मालिहो. 10 P संकन्ति. 11 P णिड्डुलिहें, S णिड्डुलिहें, A निड्डुलिहें. 12 S णंदणो. 13 S जालालि. 14 A किक्किध वि. 15 P पयाणउं. 16 P सुमाले. 17 PS करे. 18 S पेक्खे. 19 A दुणिमिच्छाइ. 20 P करकरइं, S करकरइ.

3. 1 A पक्खि. 2 PS देउलहं. 3 S णिवहुं. 4 A अकालि. 5 A महाघण. 6 S णच्चन्ति. 7 S ववणु. 8 PS सवणु. 9 PS सकु. 10 S यउ, A इउ. 11 P अलिजउं. 12 S दयउ. 13 A नउ.

[२] १ मृत्युकाले. २ ललाटे. ३ आशां.

[३] १ मार्गः. २ भयङ्करं (दं) वा.

छुडु धीरत्तणु होई¹⁴ मणूसहो¹⁵
एम¹⁶ भणेपिणु दिणु पयाणउ¹⁷

हय-गय-रहवर-णरवरहिं²¹
दीसइ विज्झं-महीहरहो²²

तं जमकरणहो अणुहरमाणउं²³
उभय-सेदि²⁴-सामन्त पण्डा
तहिं अवसरें वलवन्त²⁵ महाइयं²⁶
‘अहो अहो रहणेउर-पुर-राणा
दुज्जउ लङ्काहिउ समरज्जणें
राय-लच्छि तइलोक-पियारी
तेण समाणु विरोहु असुन्दरु’
‘दूउ भणेवि तेण तुहुं चुकउं²⁷

लच्छि कित्ति ओसरइ¹⁸ ण पासहो¹⁹ ॥ ७
चलिउं¹⁸ सेणु सरहसु स-विमाणउं¹⁹ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

महियलें गयणयलें ण माइयउं²⁸ ।
मेहउलु णाई उद्दाइयउं²⁹ ॥ ९

[४]

णिसुणेंवि रक्खहो³⁰ तणउ पयाणउ ॥ १
गम्पिणु इन्दहो सरणें³¹ पइडा ॥ २
मालिहें केरा दूअ पराइयं³² ॥ ३
कणु देवि³³ करे³⁴ सन्धि अयाणा ॥ ४
छुडु जेण णिग्घाउ जमाणणें ॥ ५
दासि जेम जसुं पेसणगारी³⁵ ॥ ६
आएहिं³⁶ वयणेंहिं कुविउं³⁷ पुरन्दरु ॥ ७
णं तो जम-दन्तन्तरु दुकउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

को सो लङ्क-पुराहिवइ
जो जीवेसइ विहिं³⁸ मि रणें

को तुहुं किर सन्धि कहो³⁹ तणियं ।
महि णीसावण तहो तणिय ॥ ९

[५]

गय ते मालि-दूय णिब्भच्छिय
सणणज्झइ सुरिन्दु सुर-साहणु
सणणज्झइ तणु-हेइ हुआसणुं
सणणज्झइ जमु दण्ड-भयङ्करु

दुवयणावमाण-पडिहत्थियं ॥ १
कुलिस-पाणि अइरावयं-वाहणु ॥ २
धूमद्वउं कुयारिं⁴⁰ मेसासणु ॥ ३
महिसारूदु पुरन्दर-किङ्करु ॥ ४

14 PS होउ. 15 S उसरइ. 16 PS एव. 17 PA पयाणउ. 18 A चलिउं. 19 A सविमाणउं. 20 A णरवरहिं. 21 A महियलि गयणयलि. 22 P माइअउं, मायूअउ. 23 PS विज्झइ रि०. 24 PS उद्दाइअउ.

4. 1 PA अणुहरमाणउं. 2 S वक्खहो. 3 A तणउं पयाणउं. 4 A उहयसेणि०. 5 P सरणि, S सरण, A सरणु. 6 PS तहि. 7 A वलवन्त. 8 S महाइया. 9 A दूअ०. 10 S पराइया. 11 P could not be used for the text from उरपुरराणा up to कुम्भवीढे अबिभ० (VIII 9 8), because folio no. 24 in P covering that portion is missing. 12 S देहि. 13 S A करि. 14 S जं. 15 S पेसणगारी. 16 S आयहिं वयणेहि. 17 A कुइउ. 18 S तुहु. 19 A चुकउं. 20 S दंतन्तरे. 21 A कहु. 22 S तणिय. 23 A बिहिं मि. 24 S तहु तणिया.

5. 1 S पउहत्थिय, A पउहच्छिय. 2 A सनज्झइ. 3 S अइरावइ. 4 S हुआसणु. 5 A कुंजारि. 6 S A जमदंडु.

सण्णज्झइ णइरिउ मोग्गर-धरु^७
 सण्णज्झइ वरुणु वि दुदंसणु
 सण्णज्झइ मिग-गमणु समीरणु
 सण्णज्झइ कुवेरु फुरियाहरु
 सण्णज्झइ ईसाणु विसासणु
 सण्णज्झइ पञ्चाणण-गामिउ^{१०}

रिच्छारुदु रणङ्गणे दुद्धरु ॥ ५
 णागवास-करु करिमयरासणु ॥ ६
 तरुवर^९-पवरुग्गामिय-पहरणु ॥ ७
 पुप्फ-विमोणारुदु सत्ति-करु ॥ ८
 सूल-पाणि पर-वल-संतासणु ॥ ९
 कुन्त^{११}-पाणि ससि ससिपुर-सामिउ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाइँ वि दि^{१२}लीहोन्ताइँ
 णिँएवि परोप्परु चिन्धाइँ^{१७}

ताइ मि रण-रस^{१३}-पुलउगयइँ^{१६} ।
 सुहडहुँ^{१८} कवयइँ फुट्टिवि^{१९} गयइँ^{२०} ॥ ११

[६]

तामं परोप्परु वेहाविद्धइँ
 मुसुमूरिय-उर-सिर-मुह-कन्धर
 पुच्छुंभीरिय पडिपहरन्ति व
 जोह वि अमुणिय^{१०}-जडर-उरत्थल
 संचूरिय तुरङ्ग-धय^{१३}-सारहि
 तहिँ अवसरँ रहणेउर-सारहोँ
 सूररण सोमु रणे^{१८} खारिउ
 जमु^{२०} किक्किन्धे धणउ सुमालिँ

पढम भिडन्तइँ अग्गिम-खन्धइँ^{११} ॥ १
 पच्छिम-भाअ-सेस थियं कुञ्जर ॥ २
 'कहिँ^{१३} गय अग्गिम-भाय' भणन्ति व ॥ ३
 'कहिँ^{१४} गय रिउ' पहरन्ति^{१५} व करयल ॥ ४
 चक्क-सेस थियं णवर महारहिँ^{१६} ॥ ५
 धाइउँ मल्लवन्तु सहसारहोँ ॥ ६
 उच्छुरएणं वरुणु हक्कारिउ ॥ ७
 पवणु सुकेसे^{२२} सुरवइँ मालिँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'एत्तिउँ कालु ण वुज्झियउ^{२५} तुहुँ कवणहुँ^{२६} इन्दुहुँ^{२७} इन्दु कहँ ।
 रण्डेहिँ^{२८} मुण्डेहिँ जिन्निपेहिँ^{२९} किं^{२७} जो सो रम्महि इन्दवहेँ^{३१} ॥ ९

7 s मोग्गरधरु. 8 A मयरासणु. 9 s तरुवर. 10 s पहरु. 11 s विमोणारुदु सत्तिअकरु.
 12 A गामिउ. 13 A कौत. 14 A टीलीहोताइ. 15 s रणस. 16 s पुलउगयइ, A
 पुलउगयइ. 17 s चिवाइ. 18 s सुहडह कवयइ. 19 sA फुट्टिवि. 20 s गयइ, A गयाइ.

6. 1 s ताव. 2 s वेहाइँइइ. 3 A भिडन्तहुँ. 4 s खंघइ, A खंघहु. 5 s थिय. 6 s
 पुच्छु. 7 This hemistich is missing in s. 8 A कहि. 9 s अमुणिय. 10 A जडरोर-
 त्थल. 11 s कहि, A कह. 12 A पसरन्ति. 13 A सुरसारहिँ. 14 s ठिय. 15 A महारहिँ.
 16 s तहि. 17 s धायउ. 18 s रणि. 19 s उच्छुरएण. 20 A जसु किक्किन्धे. 21 s सुमालेँ.
 22 A सुकेसि. 23 s मालेँ. 24 A एत्तउ. 25 sA तुहु. 26 s कवणहो, A कवणहुँ.
 27 s missing. 28 A रण्डिहिँ मुण्डिहिँ. 29 s जिन्निपेहिँ, A भयहिँ. 30 A रम्महि.
 31 s इन्दवहो.

छुडु धीरत्तणु होई मणूसहो
एमं भणेपिणु दिणु पयाणउं

हय-गय-रहवर-णरवरहिं
दीसइ विज्झं-महीहरहो

तं जमकरणहो अणुहरमाणउं
उभय-सेहिं-सामन्त पण्डा
तंहिं अवसरे बलवन्तं महाइयं
१० 'अहो अहो रहणेउर-पुर-राणा

दुज्जउ लङ्काहिउ समरङ्गणे
राय-लच्छि तइलोक-पियारी
तेण समाणु विरोहु असुन्दरु
'दूउ भणेवि तेण तुहुं चुकउं

को सो लङ्क-पुराहिउइ
जो जीवेसइ विहिं मि रणे

गय ते मालि-दूय णिब्भच्छिय
१० सण्णज्झइ सुरिन्दु सुर-साहणु
सण्णज्झइ तणु-हेइ हुआसणु
सण्णज्झइ जमु 'दण्ड-भयङ्करु

14 PS होउ. 15 S उसरइ. 16 PS एव. 17 PA पयाणउं. 18 A चलिउं. 19 A सविमाणउं. 20 A णरवरहिं. 21 A महियलि गयणयलि. 22 P माइअउं, मायूयउ. 23 PS विज्झइरि०. 24 PS उद्धाइअउ.

4. 1 PA अणुहरमाणउं. 2 S वक्खहो. 3 A तणउं पयाणउं. 4 A उहयसेणि०. 5 P सरणि, S सरण, A सरणु. 6 PS तहि. 7 A चलेवन्त. 8 S महाइया. 9 A दूअ०. 10 S पराइया. 11 P could not be used for the text from 'उरपुराणा up to कुम्भवीदे अहिम० (VIII 9 8), because folio no. 24 in P covering that portion is missing. 12 S देहि. 13 S A करि. 14 S जं. 15 S पेसणयारी. 16 S भायहिं वयणेहि. 17 A कुइउ. 18 S वुडु. 19 A चुकउं. 20 S दंतंतरे. 21 A कहु. 22 S तणिया. 23 A विहिं मि. 24 S तहु तणिया.

5. 1 S पउहत्थिय, A पडहत्थिय. 2 A सनज्झइ. 3 S अइरावइ. 4 S हुआसणु. 5 A कुंजारी. 6 S A जमदंडु.

॥ वत्ता ॥

महियलें गयणयलें ण माइयउं ।
मेहउलु णाई उद्धाइयउं ॥ ९

[४]

णिसुणेवि रक्खहो तणउ पयाणउ ॥ १

गम्पिणु इन्दहो सरणे पइडा ॥ २

मालिहें केरा दूअ पराइय ॥ ३

कप्पु देवि करे सन्धि अयाणा ॥ ४

छुडु जेण णिग्घाउ जमाणे ॥ ५

दासि जेम जसुं पेसणगारी ॥ ६

आएहिं वयणेहिं कुविउं पुरन्दरु ॥ ७

णं तो जम-दन्तन्तरु दुक्कउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

को तुहुं किर सन्धि कहो तणिय ॥ ९

महि णीसावण तहो तणिय ॥ ९

[५]

दुव्वयणावमाण-पडिहत्थिय ॥ १

कुलिस-पाणि अइरावयं-वाहणु ॥ २

धूमद्वउ कयारि मेसासणु ॥ ३

महिसारूदु पुरन्दर-किङ्करु ॥ ४

सण्णज्झइ णइरिउ मोगगर-धरुं
सण्णज्झइ वरुणु वि दुहंसणु
सण्णज्झइ मिग-गमणु ससीरणु
सण्णज्झइ कुवेरु कुरियाहरु
सण्णज्झइ ईसाणु विसासणु
सण्णज्झइ पञ्चाणण-गामिउं

रिच्छारूढु रणङ्गणे दुद्धरु ॥ ५
णागवास-करु करिमयरासणु ॥ ६
तरुवरं-पवरुगामिय-पहरणु ॥ ७
पुप्फ-विमाणारूढु सत्ति-करु ॥ ८
सूल-पाणि पर-वल-संतासणु ॥ ९
कुन्तं-पाणि ससि ससिपुर-सामिउ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाइँ वि ढि^{१४}लीहोन्ताइँ
णिऐवि परोप्परु चिन्धाइँ

ताइ मि रण-रस^{१५}-पुलउगयइँ ।
सुहडहुँ^{१८} कवयइँ फुट्टिवि^{१९} गयइँ^{२०} ॥ ११

[६]

तामं परोप्परु वेहाविद्धइँ
मुसुमूरिय-उर-सिर-मुह-कन्धर
पुच्छुंमीरिय पडिपहरन्ति व
जोह वि अमुणियं^{१०} जडर-उरत्थल
संचूरिय तुरङ्ग-धयं^{१३} सारहि
तेहिँ अवसरं रहणेउर-सारहोँ
सूररण सोमु रणे^{१८} खारिउ
जमु^{२०} किक्किन्धे धणउ सुमालिं

पढम भिडन्तइँ अग्गिम-खन्धइँ ॥ १
पच्छिम-भाअ-सेस थियं कुञ्जर ॥ २
'कहिँ^८ गय अग्गिम-भाय' भणन्ति व ॥ ३
'कहिँ गय रिउ' पहरन्ति^{१२} व करयल ॥ ४
चक-सेस थियं णवर महारहिँ^{१५} ॥ ५
धाइउं मल्लवन्तु सहसारहोँ ॥ ६
उच्छुरएणं वरुणु हकारिउ ॥ ७
पवणु सुकेसें^{२२} सुरवइ मालिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'एत्तिउं कालु ण बुज्झियउ तुहुँ कवणहुँ इन्दुहुँ इन्दु कहँ ।
रणडेहिँ^{२८} मुण्डेहिँ जिभिण्णहिँ^{२९} किं^{२७} जो सो रम्महि इन्दवहँ^{३१} ॥ ९

7 s मोगगरधरु. 8 A मयरासणु. 9 s तरुवर. 10 s पहर. 11 s विमाणारूढु सत्तिअकरु.
12 A गामिउं. 18 A कोत. 14 A टीलीहोताइ. 15 s रणस. 16 s पुलउगयइ, A
पुलउगयइ. 17 s चिन्धाइ. 18 s सुहडह कवयइ. 19 sA फुट्टिवि. 20 s गयइ, A गयाइ.

6. 1 s ताव. 2 s वेहाइद्धइ. 3 A भिडन्तहु. 4 s खंघइ, A खंघहु. 5 s थिय. 6 s
पुच्छु. 7 This hemistich is missing in s. 8 A कहि. 9 s अमुणिय. 10 A जडरो-
त्थल. 11 s कहि, A कह. 12 A पसरन्ति. 13 A धुरसारहिं. 14 s थिय. 15 A महारहिं.
16 s तहि. 17 s धायउ. 18 s रणि. 19 s उच्छुरएण. 20 A जसु किक्किन्धे. 21 s सुमालिं.
22 A सुकेसि. 23 s मालें. 24 A एत्तउ. 25 sA तुहु. 26 s कवणहो, A कवणहुं.
27 s missing. 28 A रंढिहिं मुंढिहिं. 29 s जिभिण्णहिं, A भणहिं. 30 A रम्महि.
31 s इन्दवहो.

[७]

तं 'णिसुणेंवि चोइउ अइरावउ
मालि-पुरन्दरं भिडिय परोप्परु
जुज्झइं सेस-णरेंहिं परिचत्तइं
इन्दयालु जिह तिहं जोइज्झइ
भीम-महीभीमंहिं जा दिण्णी
सा विकराल-वयण उद्धाइय
चिन्तिउ वरुण-पवण-जम-धणएहिं¹³
दूए¹⁷ वुत्तु आसि¹⁸ रायङ्गणें

तहिं पत्थावें²⁰ पुरन्दरेण
वड्हिय तहें²² वि चउग्गुणिय

णावइ णिज्जरन्तु कुलं-पावउ ॥ १
विहि⁴ मि महाहउ जाउ भयङ्करु ॥ २
थिय पडिथिरइं करेप्पिणु णेत्तइं ॥ ३
रक्खे¹⁰ रक्ख-विज्ज चिन्तिज्झइ ॥ ४
गोत्त-परम्पराए अवइण्णी ॥ ५
परिवड्हिय गयणयलें ण माइय ॥ ६
'पत्तु' इन्दु चरिएहिं¹⁵ अप्पणएहिं¹⁶ ॥ ७
दुज्जउ मालि होइ समरङ्गणें ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

माहिन्द-विज्ज लहु संभरियं ।
रवि-कन्तिए ससि-कन्ति व हरियं ॥ ९

[८]

तं माहिन्द-विज्ज अवलोएवि¹
तइयंहुं ण किउ महारउ वुत्तउ
तं णिसुणेंवि पलम्ब-भुय-डालें
वायव-वारुण-अगोयत्थइं³
जिह अण्णाण-कणें जिण-वयणइं
जिह उवयार-सयइं अकुलीणए
गम्पि पहङ्गणु मिलिउ पहङ्गणें
हसिउ पुरन्दरेण 'अरे माणव

भणइं सुमालि मालि-मुहुं जोएवि⁴ ॥ १
एवहिं⁶ आयउ कालु णिरुत्तउ ॥ २
अमरिस-कुद्धएण रणें मालें ॥ ३
मुक्कइं तिण्णि मि⁹ गयइं¹⁰ णिरत्थइं ॥ ४
जिह गोदुङ्गणें¹¹ वर-मणि-रयणइं ॥ ५
वयइं¹³ जेम चारित्त-विहीणए ॥ ६
वरुणहें¹⁵ वरुणु हुंवासु हुआसणें ॥ ७
देव-समाण होन्ति किं दाणव ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

भणइ मालि 'को देउ' तुहुं
जं वन्धहि ओहइहि वि

वलु पउरु सु सयलु णिरिक्खियउ ।
इन्दयालु परं सिक्खियउ ॥ ९

7. 1 s णिसुणिवि चोयउ. 2 s उल०. 3 s पुरंदरु. 4 A विहिंवि. 5 s जुज्झइ, 6 s जुज्झइ. 6 s परिचत्तइ. 7 s A पडिथिरइ. 8 s णेत्तइ. 9 s तिह. 10 s रक्खइ. 11 s महाभीमहि. 12 s परंपराय अवयण्णी. 13 s धणयहिं. 14 A वुत्तु. 15 A चरियहि. 16 s अप्पणयहिं. 17 s दूयहिं. 18 A मासि. 19 s तहि. 20 A पत्थावि. 21 s संभरिया. 22 P s होवि. 23 s हरिया.

8. 1 s अवलोयवि. 2 A भणइं. 3 A मोहुं. 4 s जोयवि. 5 s तइयहो. 6 s येवहि. 7 s रण. 8 s यत्थइ. 9 s वि. 10 s गयइ. 11 A गोदुंगणाए मणि०. 12 s अकुलीणइ. 13 s वयइ. 14 s विहूणइ. 15 s वरुणहु. 16 A हुयासु हुयासणे. 17 s देव तुहु. 18 s जहिं वडउ हइहि जिह. 19 s परि सिक्खियउ.

[९]

तं गिसुणेवि वयणु सुररांणं
लहु उप्पाडेवि^१ धित्तु णरिन्दे^२
सहसा रुहिरायम्बिरु दीसिउ
वाम-पाणि वणे^३ देवि अखन्तिणं
विहलङ्गल ओणल्लु महीयले
मालि सुमालि^४ साहुक्कारिउ
उट्टेवि^५ मुक्कु^६ चक्कु सहसक्खे
सिरु पाडेवि रसायले पडियउ

विज्जु णिडाले मालि णारांणं ॥ १
णाइ वरक्कुसु मत्त-गइन्दे ॥ २
णं मयगलु सिन्दूर-विहसिउ ॥ ३
भिण्णु णिडाले सुराहिउ सत्तिणं ॥ ४
कलयलु घुट्टु रक्ख-वाणर-वले ॥ ५
'पइ होन्तेणं गिय-वंसुद्धारिउ' ॥ ६
एन्तउ धरेवि^७ ण सक्किउ रक्खे ॥ ७
कह वि^८ ण कुम्मे-वीडे अडिभिडियउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वयणु मडक्क ण वीसरिउ
वे-वारउ अइरावयहो

धाविउ^९ कवन्धु रोसावियउ^{१०} ।
कुम्भत्थले असिवरु वाहियउ^{११} ॥ ९

[१०]

जं विणिवाइउ रक्खु रणङ्गणे
णट्टु कइइय-वल्लु भय-भीयउ
केण वि तामं कहिउ सहसक्खहो
बहुवारउ गिसिंयर-कइच्चिन्धेहि^{१२}
एय जि विजयसीह खय-गारा
तं गिसुणेवि गउ चोइउ जावेहि^{१३}
'महु आदेसु देहि परमेसर
सेण्णु वि घत्तमि जम-मुह-कन्देरे'^{१४}

विजउ घुट्टु अमराहिव-साहणे ॥ १
गलियाउहु कण्ठ-ट्टिय-जीयउ ॥ २
'पच्छेले लग्गु देव पडिवक्खहो ॥ ३
वेयोरिय सुकेस-किक्किन्धेहि ॥ ४
तिह करे^{१५} जेमं ण जन्ति भडारा' ॥ ५
ससहरु पुरउ परिट्टिउ तावेहि^{१६} ॥ ६
मारमि^{१७} हउं जि गिसायर वाणर ॥ ७
दसण-सिलायले-जीहा-ककरे' ॥ ८

9. 1 S सुररायं. 2 S णिडाले, A निडालि. 3 S णरायं, A नारायं. 4 A उप्पाडिवि. 5 S णरिन्दे, A नरिन्दे. 6 S णाइ. 7 S गइन्दे. 8 A 'रायं' पवीसउ. 9 S सिन्दूर, A सिंदू. 10 S वण, A रणे. 11 S णिहालि, A निडालि. 12 A रक्खस्सवाणरं. 13 S सुमालि. 14 S पइ. 15 A नमिवि नमिवंसु उद्धारिउ. 16 S उट्टि, A उट्टिवि. 17 A चक्कु मुक्कु. 18 S यन्तउ. 19 SA धरेवि. 20 A रसायलि. 21 A व. 22 S कुम्मेवीडे. 23 P अडिभिडियउ. 24 PS वयण. 25 A पाइउ. 26 A रोसाहियउ. 27 PS वाहियउ.

10. 1 S विणिवायउ. 2 S कयइय. 3 A गालिया. 4 PS जीयउ. 5 PS कहिउ ताव. 6 PS सहसक्खहो. 7 A पच्छेले. 8 PS गिसिक्खहो. 9 S चोइहि. 10 PS करि. 11 P जेव, S जेव. 12 P जावहि, SA जावेहि. 13 P तावहि. 14 PS आदेसु. 15 P मारउं, S मारउ. 16 P मुहि. 17 S कन्देरे. 18 PS सिलायले.

[१०] १ छविताः.

इन्दे¹⁹ हथुत्थलियउ²⁰
पच्छलें पवणाहिणें धणहों²¹

॥ वत्ता ॥

धाइउं ससि सर वरिसन्तु किह ।
धाराहरु वासारंतु जिहं ॥ ९

[११]

१ 'मरु मरु वलहों' वलहों किं णासहों
सुरयण-णयणाणन्द-जणेरा
तं णिसुणेवि^५ दूरुज्झिय-सङ्कउ
गहकलोलुं णाई छण-चन्दहों
'अरे ससङ्क स-कलङ्क अलज्झिय
१० चन्दु भणेवि जे^{१३} हासउ दिज्जइ
एमं चवेप्पिणुं चावें-सणाहउ
मुच्छ पराइयं पसरिय-वेयणु

धाराहरं-मकडहों हयासहों ॥ १
कुञ्ज पावं तं (?) वासव-केरा' ॥ २
अहिमुहुं मल्लवन्तु पर थकउ ॥ ३
णाई मइन्दु महगयं-विन्दहों ॥ ४
महिलाणंण वे-पक्ख-विवज्झिय ॥ ५
पई^{१४} वि को वि किं रणे धाइज्जइ' ॥ ६
भिण्डिवाल-पहरणेण समाहउ ॥ ७
दुक्खु दुक्खु किर होइ स-चेयणु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

१५ दूरीहया तामं रिउ
सिरु संचालइ करु धुणइ

मयलञ्छणु मणे अँवतसइ किह ।
संकन्तिहें^{२३} चुक्कु विप्पु जिह^{२४} ॥ ९

[१२]

तामं महा-रहणेउर-पुरवरं
पवण-कुवेर-वरुण-जर्म-खन्देहिं
वन्दिण-सयहिं पवडिय-हरिसेहिं^{१०}
२० जोइस-जक्ख-गरुड-गन्धर्वेहिं
चलणेहिं गम्पि पडिउ सहसोरहों

जय-जय-सहें पइसइ सुरवर ॥ १
णड-फम्फाव-छत्त-कइवन्देहिं ॥ २
विज्जाहर-किण्णरं-किंपुरिसेहिं ॥ ३
जय-जय-कारु करन्तेहिं सवेहिं^{१०} ॥ ४
णं भरहेसरु तिहुअण-सारहों ॥ ५

19 S इंदे. 20 P हथुत्थलियउं. 21 S धायउ वरेसांतु किहा. 22 S पत्तले, A पच्छप.
23 S पइणहप, A पवणहय. 24 PS धयहो. 25 PS वरिसंतु. 26 S जिहा.
11. 1 A बलहु २. 2 A धारायर. 3 S पाय तं, A पायवो. 4 S वाहाकेरा. 5 S णिसुणेवि.
6 A अहिमुहुं. 7 P मल्लवन्तु. 8 PS गहिकलोलु. 9 PS णाई. 10 A छणवन्दहो. 11 S
अलज्झिया. 12 S महिलाणण. 13 P जं. 14 PS पई. 15 A धाइजइ. 16 PS एव. 17 A
भणेप्पिणु. 18 PS चाव. 19 S परायउ. 20 PS ताव. 21 S किहा. 22 S धुणइ, A धुणइ.
23 P संकन्तिहे, S संकन्तिहि. 24 S जिहा.

12. 1 PS ताव. 2 A पुक्ख. 3 A जय. 4 A छिइसपहिं पवडिय. 5 P A हरिसहिं,
S हरिसिहि. 6 P किन्नर, A missing. 7 S किंपुरिसहिं. 8 S गंधर्वहिं. 9 PS A करन्तिहि.
10 A सवेहिं. 11 S सहसा.

२ पश्चिममेघः.

[११] १ राक्षस, वानर. २ शृङ्गवैरी राहुरित्यर्थः. ३ उद्वेगं करोति.

ससिपुरि ससिहें दिणें विस्वायहों धणयहों लङ्क किङ्क जमरायहों ॥ ६
मेह-णयरे^{१५} वरुणाहिउ ठवियउ कंचणपुरे कुवेरु पट्टवियउ ॥ ७

॥ वत्ता ॥

अणु वि को वि पुरन्दरेण तहिं अवसरें जो संभावियेंउ ।
मण्डलु एकेकर पवर सो सँबु स इं भु ज्ञावियेंउ ॥ ८

*

[९. णवमो संधि]

एत्थन्तरे रिद्धिहें जन्ताहों
उप्पणु सुमालिहें पुत्तु किहें

पायाल-लङ्क मुञ्जन्ताहों ।
रयणासउ रिसहहों भरहु जिहें ॥ १

[१]

सोलह-आहरणालङ्कुरिउ
बहु-दिवसेहें आउच्छेवि^{१३} जणणु
धिउ अक्खसुत्तु करयलें करेवि^{१०}
तहिं अवसरें गुण-अणुराइयउ
रयणासउ लक्खिउ तेण तहिं
लइ सच्चउ हयउ^{१५} गुरु-वयणु
कइकसि णामेण वुत्तं दुहियं
एहु^{२३} पुत्ति तुहारउ^{२४} भत्तारु

सयमेव मयणु णं अवयरिउ ॥ १
गउ विज्जा-कारणे पुप्फवणु ॥ २
जिह मह-रिसि परम-ज्ञाणु धरेवि^{१२} ॥ ३
सो^{१८} पोमविन्दु संपाइयउ ॥ ४
इमुं पुरिस-रयणु उप्पणु कहिं ॥ ५
एहुं सो णरु एउं तं पुप्फवणु^{१७} ॥ ६
पप्फुल्लियं-पुण्डरीय-मुहियं ॥ ७
माणस-सुन्दरिहें^{२५} व सहसारु^{२६} ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

गउ धीय थवेवि णियासवहों
धिउ विहि^{२७} मि मज्जे परमेसरिहें

उप्पणण विज्ज रयणासवहों ।
२९ णं विञ्छु तावि-णम्मय-सरिहें ॥ ९ ॥

12 A ससिहो. 13 S दिवु. 14 S धणहो. 15 P A मेहणयरे, S मोहणयरे. 16 P S कंचणपुरि कुवेरु पट्टवियउ, A कंचणपुरिहिं धणउ पट्टवियउ. 17 P S तहि अवसरि. 18 P संभावियउ. 19 S सच्च. 20 P सुंजावियउ.

1. 1 S इत्थन्तरे, A एत्थन्तरे. 2 P S रिद्धिहि. 3 S पइसंताहो. 4 S सुमालिहिं. 5 S किहा. 6 S जिहा. 7 P S सोलस. 8 S आउच्छेवि, A आउच्छिबि. 9 P S पुप्फवणु. 10 A करेवि. 11 A धरिवि. 12 P S तहि. 13 P सौ. 14 P S इय. 15 P हयउ. 16 S यहु. 17 P इउ, S यउ. 18 P पुप्फवणु, S पुप्फवणु. 19 P S वुत्तु. 20 S दुहिया. 21 P पुप्फुल्लियं. 22 S मुहिया. 23 P इहु, S यहु. 24 A तुहारहु. 25 P S सुंदरिहि. 26 S सहसारो. 27 A विहिं मि. 28 S पर-मेसरिहि. 29 S पा. 30 S णंमय.

[१] १ विद्याधरः. २ इन्द्रस्य माता तस्यावर्ममो (?) यथा. ३ इन्द्रस्य पिता. ४ तापी-नर्ममो-मोर्नयोर्मम्ये.

[२]

अवलोइय बहु रयणासवेंण
 सु-णियम्विणि परिचकलिय-थणि^१
 'कसु केरी कहिं अवइण्ण तुहुं
 ५ तं सुणेवि^{११} स-सङ्क कण्ण चवइ
 हउं^{१२} तासु धीयं केण ण वरियं
 गुरु-वयणेहिं आणिय एउ वणु
 तं णिसुणेवि सुपुरिस-धवलहरु
 कोकाविउ सयलु वि वन्धुजणु

णं अग्ग-महिसि सइं वासवेंण ॥ १
 इन्दीवरच्छि पङ्कय-वयणि^१ ॥ २
 तउं दूरें दिहिं जे^१ जणइं सुहुं ॥ ३
 'जइ जाणहो^{१२} पौमविन्दु णिवइ ॥ ४
 कइकसि णामें विज्जाहरियें ॥ ५
 तउ दिण्णी करे^{१३} पाणिग्गहणु ॥ ६
 उप्पाइउं विज्जाहर-णयर ॥ ७
 सहुं कण्णए किउ पाणिग्गहणु ॥ ८
 ॥ वत्ता ॥

बहु-कालें सुविणंउ लक्खियउ अत्थाणें णरिन्दहो अक्खियउ ।
 'फाडेपिणु कुम्भइ^{१४} कुञ्जरहुं पञ्चाणणु उवरे पइहु महु ॥ ९

[३]

उच्चोलिहें चन्दाइच्च थियं^१
 १५ अटुङ्ग-णिमित्तइं जाणएण
 'होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिणिण धणें
 जग-कण्टउ सुरवर-उमर-करु
 परिओसें कहि मिं ण मन्ताहुं
 उप्पणु दसाणणु अतुल-वलु
 १६ पक्कल-णियम्बु 'वित्थिण्णं-उरु
 पुणु भाणुकण्ण पुणु चन्दणहि^{१५}

तं णिसुणेवि दइएं 'विहसिकियं (?) ॥ १
 वुच्चइ रयणासव-राणएण ॥ २
 पहिलारउ ताहें रउहुं रणें ॥ ३
 भरहउ-गराहिउ चक्कधरु ॥ ४
 णव-सुरय-सोक्खु माणन्ताहुं ॥ ५
 पारोह-पईहर-भुय-जुयलु ॥ ६
 णं सग्गहो पच्चविउ को वि सुरु ॥ ७
 पुणु जाउ विहीसणु गुण-उवहि^{१६} ॥ ८
 ॥ वत्ता ॥

तो उप्पाडन्तु दन्त गयहुं करयलु छुहन्तु मुहें पण्णयहुं ।
 आयए लीलए रामणु रमइं णं कालु वालु 'होएवि भमइ ॥ ९

2. 1 A अवलोयिय. 2 A सह. 3 PS 'थणे. 4 PS 'वयणे. 5 P अवइण. 6 A रउ.
 7 S दूरे, A दूरि. 8 S जं, A जि. 9 A जणइं. 10 PA सुहुं. 11 PS णिसुणिवि. 12 A जाण-
 हुं. 13 PS हउ. 14 P धूय, S धूव. 15 S वरिया. 16 A नामे. 17 S विज्जाहरिया, A विज्जाहरिय.
 18 A करि. 19 S पाणिग्गहणो. 20 S सपुरिसधवलहरु. 21 S उप्पायउ. 22 PS सह.
 23 A सिविणउं. 24 PS कुम्भइ कुञ्जरहो. 25 PS उवरे. 26 P महुं.
 3. 1 PS उच्चोलिहि. 2 S थिया. 3 S देवें. 4 P वियसिकिय, S वियसिकिया. 5 PS
 'णमित्तइ. 6 S रउइ. 7 P परिउसें. 8 A कहिंमि. 9 P णव corrected to वर. 10 A सुक्ख.
 11 S माणन्ताहो. 12 A पक्कल. 13 PS विच्छिण्ण. 14 A पुण्णु. 15 S चन्दणेहिं. 16 PS
 'उवहि. 17 PS गयहुं. 18 S पण्णहु. 19 A रमइं. 20 A होवि भमइं.

[३] १ विकसित्वा. २ भयार्ण(न)क. ३ वहारोइ (?). ४ विस्तीर्णः.

खेलन्तु पईसइ भण्डार
णव-मुहई जासु मणि-जडियाई
जो परिपालिजइ पण्णएहिं
सामण्हो अण्हो करइ बहु
सहसत्ति लग्गु करे दहमुहहो
परिहिउं णव-मुहई समुद्धियई
णं सयवत्तई संचारिमई
बोळन्ति समंउ बोळन्तएण

[४]

जहिं तोयंदवाहण-तणउ हारु ॥ १
णव गह परियपेवि घडियाई ॥ २
आसीविस-रोसाउण्णएहिं ॥ ३
सो कणठउ दुड्डउ दुविसहु ॥ ४
णं मित्तुं सुमित्तहो अहिमुहहो ॥ ५
णं गह-विम्बई सु-परिद्धियई ॥ ६
णं कामिणि-वयणई कारिमई ॥ ७
स-वियारु हसन्ति हसन्तएण ॥ ८
॥ वत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणु ताई दहाणणई धिर-तारई तरलई लोयणई ।
ते दहमुहुं दहसिरु जणैण किउं पञ्चाणणु जेम पसिद्धि गउ ॥ ९

[५]

किउ वद्धावणउ सु-परियणैण ॥ १
आणन्दे कहि मि ण माइयई ॥ २
किक्किन्धु स-कन्तउ सूररउ ॥ ३
दह-गीउम्मीलिय-दह-वयणु ॥ ४
एहु होइ णिरुत्तउ चक्रहर ॥ ५
कइ-जाउहाण-वल्लु रणे अतुल ॥ ६
जम-वरुण-कुवेरह णाहि जउ ॥ ७
॥ वत्ता ॥

जं परिहिउं कणठउ रावणैण
रयणासउ कइकसि धाईयई
णिसुणैप्पिणु आइउं उच्छुरउं
संयलेहिं णिहालिउ साहरणु
परिचिन्तिउ णउ सामण्णु णरु
एयहो पासिउ रज्जु वि विउल्लु
एयहो पासिउ सुरवईहें खउ

अण्णेक-दिवसें गज्जन्तु किह
णहें जन्तउ पेक्खेवि वइसवणु

णव-पाउसें जलहर-विन्दु जिह ।
पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणु' ॥ ८

4. 1 स इ भंडार. 2 PS जहि. 3 A तोयदवाहणहो. 4 PS मुहइ. 5 P मणे. 6 PS परिअपेवि. 7 P घडिआई, S घडियाए. 8 P पण्णयहिं. 9 P परिहउ 10 S मित्त. 11 S परिहउ. 12 A सुहइ. 13 PS समुद्धियाई. 14 PS सुपरिद्धियाई. 15 PS संचारियाई. 16 P कारिमाई, S कारियाई. 17 A समउ. 18 S ताए. 19 A missing. 20 S तारइ तरलइ. 21 S दहमुह. 22 PS कउ. 23 P पसिद्धे.

5. 1 S परिहउ. 2 PA वद्धावणउ. 3 S धाइयई, A धाइयाई. 4 A कहि मि न माइ-याई. 5 S आयउ. 6 PS उच्छुरउ. 7 A सूररउ. 8 A संयलेहिं मि. 9 A दाहणीउ. 10 S सामण्ण. 11 S यहु. 12 A विमल. 13 S जाउहाण. 14 PS अतुलवल्लु. 15 P सुरवरहि, S सुरवरहो. 16 S खमो. 17 P धणयकुवेरह, S धणयकुवेरहो. 18 PS णहि. 19 S किहा. 20 S पाउस. 21 P जलहर, S यलयर. 22 PS जिहा. 23 PS णहि. 24 P पेक्खेवि, S पिक्खेवि. 25 S वइसवणो. 26 P कम्भणु.

[५] १ वानरराक्षसयोः

[६]

तं गिसुणोवि^१ मउलिय-णयणियँ
 'कउसिकि जणोरि एयहो तणियँ
 'वीसावसु विज्जाहरुं जणणु
 'वइरिहिं मिलेवि मुहुं मलिणं कियँ
 एयहो उदालेवि^{१३} जेम तियँ
 रत्तुप्पलं-हूआलोयणें
 'वइसवणहो केरी कवण सिय
 पेक्खेसहिं^{११} दिवसहिं थोवएँहिं

वज्जरिउ स-गम्मार-वयणियँ ॥ १
 पहिलारी वहिणि महु तणियँ ॥ २
 एहुं भाइ तुहारउ वइसवणु ॥ ३
 मायारि व कमागय लङ्क हियँ ॥ ४
 कइयँहुं माणेसहुं राव-सियँ ॥ ५
 णिब्भच्छिय जणणि विहीसणें ॥ ६
 दहवयणहो णोक्खी^{१०} का वि^{१०} किय ॥ ७
 ओएँहिं^{१२} अम्हारिस-देवएँहिं^{१२} ॥ ८

११

जम-खँन्द-कुवेर-पुरन्दरेंहिं
 अणुदिणु दणुवँइ-कन्दावणहो

॥ घत्ता ॥

रवि-वरुण-पवण-सिहि-ससँहरेंहिं ।
 घरें सेव करेवी रावणहो ॥ ९

[७]

एकहिं दिणें आउच्छेवि^१ जणणु
 १५ जहिं जक्ख-सहासइं दारुणइं
 जहिं णीसासन्तेहिं अजयरेहिं
 जहिं साहारुढइं विप्पयइं
 तहिं तेहएँ भीसणें भीम-वणें
 जा अट्टक्खरेहिं पसिद्धि गय
 २० सा विहिं पहरेंहिं जे' पासु अइयं
 पुणु झाइय सोलह-अक्खरिय

गय तिणिण वि भीसणु भीम-वणु ॥ १
 जहिं सीह-पयइं रुहिरारुणइं ॥ २
 डोलन्ति डाल सहुं तरुवरेंहिं ॥ ३
 अन्दोलण-परम-भाव-गयइं ॥ ४
 थिय विज्जेहें झाणु धरेवि मणें ॥ ५
 णामेण सँव-कामन्न-रुयं ॥ ६
 णं गाढालिङ्गण-गय दइय ॥ ७
 जय(?) -कोडि-सहास-देहुत्तरियं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ते^{११} भायर अविचल-झाण-रुइं
 घणें दिडु जक्ख-सुन्दरिँ^{१३} किह

दहवयण-विहीसण-भाणुसुइ ।
 जिण-वाणिँ तिणिण वि लोय जिह ॥ ९

6. 1 P S गिसुणिवि. 2 P °लोयणइं, S °लोयणइ. 3 S तणिया. 4 P तणीअ, S तणिया.
 5 P S विज्जाहर. 6 A उहु. 7 P वइसवणु. 8 P वइरिहुं, S वइरिहु. 9 P मुहुं, S A मुहु. 10 S A
 मलण. 11 S किय. 12 S हिया. 13 A उदालिवि. 14 S चिया, A सिय. 15 P कइयहु, S
 कइयहु, A कइयहु. 16 S सिया. 17 P S रत्तुप्पलं. 18 P S वयसवणहो. 19 P केरी, S णोक्खी.
 20 S क वि. 21 P पेक्खेसहिं. 22 S आयहि. 23 A देवयहिं. 24 A °ससहरिहिं. 25 A वइ.
 7. 1 P आउच्छिवि, S आउच्छिवि. 2 P S A जहि. 3 P S सहु. 4 A सप्पारुढइं पियवइं.
 5 A विज्जहो. 6 A °मय. 7 A missing. 8 S अइय, S इय. 9 P °सहासय. 10 P.
 हुहुत्तरिय, S दुहुत्तरिया. 11 P S वा. 12 A °रइ. 13 P S °सुंदरिहे.

[६] १ धनदस्य पिता (पितुः) नाम. २ रावणस्य(?). ३ मनुष्यदेवैः. ४ कार्तिकेयः, प्रभुसुतः.
 [७] १ पक्षिपुत्रकाः. २ विद्या सर्वकामरूपिणी. ३ दुःखोत्तीर्णा.

[८]

जं जक्खिणं रावणु दिट्ठु वणे
‘बोलाविउ बोलाइ किं’ ण तुहुं
किं ज्ञायहि अक्खसुत्तु ‘धिवहि’
दहगीव-पसरु अलहन्तियए
वच्छत्थले पहरु सुकोमलेण
अण्णेकए वुत्तु वरङ्गणए
‘तुहुं जाणहि एहु णरु सच्चमउ’
पुणु गम्पिणु रण-रस-अद्वियहो

तं वम्मह-वाण पइट्ठु मणे ॥ १
किं बहिरउ किं तुहं णाहिं मुहुं ॥ २
महु केरउ रूव-सलिलु पिबहि ॥ ३
स-विलक्खउ खेडु करन्तियए ॥ ४
कण्णावयंस-णीलुप्पलेण ॥ ५
पंपुल्लिय-तामरसाणणए^{१३} ॥ ६
उप्पाइउ केण वि कट्ठमउ^{१४} ॥ ७
जक्खहो वज्जरिउ अणद्वियहो ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

‘कञ्ची-कलाव-केऊर-धर
वणे विज्जउ आराहन्ते थिय

यइं तिण-समु मण्णवि तिणिण णर ।
णावइ जग-भवणहो खम्भ कियं ॥ ९

[९]

तं गिसुणेवि जम्बूदीव-पहु
‘सो कवणु एत्थुं णिक्कम्पिरउ
अहिमुहुं पयहुं तहो आसवहो
‘अहो पवइयहो अहिणवहो
जं एकु वि उत्तरु दिण्णु ण वि
उवसरु घोरु पारम्भियउ
आसीविस-विसहर-अजयरेहिं
गय-भूय-पिसाएहिं रक्खसेहिं

णं जल्लिउ जलण-जाला-णिबहु ॥ १
जगे जीवइ जो महु वाहिरउ ॥ २
सुय दिट्ठु ताम रवणासवहो ॥ ३
कं ज्ञायहो कवणु देउ थुणहो ॥ ४
तं पुणु वि समुट्ठिउ कोव-हवि ॥ ५
बडुरुवहिं^{१२} जक्खु वियम्भियउ ॥ ६
सहूल-सीह-कुञ्जर-वरेहिं ॥ ७
गिरि-पवण-हुआसण-पाउसेहिं ॥ ८

8. 1 P वम्महं. 2 P किज, 8 A किज. 3 P S तव. 4 P S णाहि. 5 P A मुहुं. 6 S धिवहि.
7 P केरउं. 8 S पिबहिं. 9 P दहगीउ. 10 S किं वच्छत्थले. 11 P A वरंगणाए, 8 वरंगणाइ.
12 b missing in A. 13 P °साणणाए, °साणणाइ. 14 A जाणहिं. 15 P चम्ममउ. 16 S
उप्पायउ. 17 S कट्ठसिउ. 18 A °रसियद्वियहो. 19 A नेउर. 20 P S वण. 21 P S आराहन्ति.
22 S विया.

9. 1 S गिसुवि, A गिसुणिवि. 2 P S कमणु. 3 A इत्थ. 4 P जे. 5 P A अहिसुहुं. 6 P पयहुं.
7 P अणिणउहो, S अणिणवहो. 8 P S किं ज्ञायहु, A कं ज्ञायहु. 9 P थुणहुं, S थुणहु. 10 A पुण.
11 A आरंभियउ. 12 S बडुरुवहि. 13 A आसीसविस°. 14 P सिह, S सेह. 15 S A
पिसायहि. 16 P S °पवर°. 17 A उसेहिं.

[८] १ लज्ज. २ अनावृत्तनामा यक्षः.
पउ० चरि० ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

दस-दिसि^{१५}-बहु अन्धारउ करेवि ओरुम्भेवि^{१९} गज्जवि उत्थरेवि^{२०} ।
गउ णिप्फलु सो उवसगु किह गिरि-मत्थए वासारत्तु जिह ॥ ९

[१०]

५ जं चित्तु ण सक्किउ अवहरेवि
दरिसाविउ सयलु वि बन्धुजणु
कस-घाएहि^४ घाइज्जन्तु वणे
रयणासवु कइकसि चन्दणहि^८
तो सरणु भणेवि पडिव(१२)क्ख करे^{१२}
१० तं पुरिसयारु किं^{१५} बीसरिउ
अहो भाणुकण्णं करे चारहडि
अहो धरहि विहीसण जत्ताइं
थिउ तक्खणे अण्ण माय धरेवि ॥ १
कलुणउ कन्दन्तु विसण्ण-मणु ॥ २
'णिवडन्तुडन्तइं' खणे जे^६ खणे ॥ ३
हम्मन्तइं जइ^{१०} ण अम्हे गणहि^{११} ॥ ४
रिउ मारइ लग्गइ पुत्त धरे^{१४} ॥ ५
णव-वयणु जेण कण्ठउ धरेउ ॥ ६
सिरि भज्जहि लग्गउ छार-हडि ॥ ७
वणे^{१७} मेच्छहि पिट्ठिज्जन्ताइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अरे^{१०} पुत्तहो गउ पडिक्ख^{२०} किय जं लालिय पालिय बडुविय ।
१५ सो^{२१} णिप्फलु सयलु किलेसु गउ जिह पावहो धम्मु विअक्खियउं^{२३} ॥ ९

[११]

जं केण वि गउ साहारियउ तं तिण्णि वि जक्खे मारियउ ॥ १
पुणु तिहि मि जणहुं दरिसावियउ सिव-साण-सिवाल्लेहि खावियउ ॥ २
णवि चलिउ तो वि तहो ज्ञाणु थिरु माया-रावणउ करेवि सिरु ॥ ३
२० अगए घत्तिउ अविचल-मणहं भाइहि रविकण्ण-विहीसणहं ॥ ४
० तं णिऐवि सीसु रुहिरारुणउ ते ज्ञाणहो चलिय मणामणउ ॥ ५
णिद्धइं सुद्धइं थिर-जोयणइं^{१२} ईसीसि पगलियइं लोयणइं ॥ ६

18 P ०दिसिहिं, S दिशि. 19 P S रुज्जिवि. 20 S उत्तरेवि.

10. 1 P A कलुणउ. 2 S कंदन्ति. 3 S विसण्ण मणु. 4 S कसघाएहि, A कसघाएहि.
5 PSA ०तुडन्ते. 6 P A जि. 7 S रयणासउ. 8 P A चंदणहिं, S चंदणेहिं. 9 S हम्मन्तइं, A हम्मन्तइं.
10 S तेयं. 11 S वणहिं, A गणहिं. 12 P A करि. 13 P S लग्गउ. 14 P S A धरि.
15 S के. 16 S भाणुकण्ण. 17 S वण. 18 P A पिट्ठिज्जन्ताहि, S पिट्ठिज्जन्ताइ. 19 A अरि. 20
S A पडिक्ख. 21 P S तं. 22 A किउ. 23 P विआरकउ, A विआरु किउ.

11. 1 A साहारिआउ. 2 P A मारिअउं. 3 A दरिसाविअउं. 4 A खाविअउं. 5 A
चलिउं. 6 P S A ०रावणउं. 7 P सिरु. 8 A ०रावणहं. 9 P तें. 10 P A मणामणउं. 11 P A
सुद्धए, S सुद्धइ. 12 P इसीसि.

[९] १ मेघः.

[११] १ मनाक् मनः (?)

सिरं-कमलई ताह^{१४} मि केराई उवणींएवि दुक्ख-जणेराई ॥ ७
रावणहों गम्पि दरिसावियई पउमई व णाल-मेळावियई ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

जं एम वि रावणु अचलु थिउं^{१५} तं देवहिं साहुकारु किउ ।
विज्जहुं सहासु उप्पणु किह तित्थयरहों केवल-णाणु जिह ॥ ९

[१२]

आगया कहकहन्ती महाकालिणी गयण-संचालिणी भाणु-परिमालिणी ॥ १
कालि कोमारि वाराहि माहेसरी घोर-वीरासणी जोगजोगेसरी ॥ २
सोमणी रयण वम्भाणि इन्दाइणी अणिम लहिमत्ति^१ पण्णत्ति कच्चाइणी ॥ ३
डहणि उच्चाटिणी थम्भणी मोहणी वइरि-विद्धंसणी भुवणं-संखोहणी ॥ ४
वारुणी पावणी भूमि-गिरि-दारिणी काम-सुह-दाइणी बन्ध-वह-कारिणी ॥ ५
सब-पच्छायणी सब-आकरिसिणी विजय जय जिम्भिणी सब-मय-णासणी ॥ ६
सत्ति-संवाहिणी कुडिल अवलोयणी अग्नि-जल-थम्भणी छिन्दणी मिन्दणी ॥ ७
आसुरी रक्खसी वारुणी वरिसणी दारुणी दुण्णिवारा य दुहरिसणी ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

आएहिं^{१६} वर-विज्जेहिं^{१७} आइथिहिं^{१८} रावणु गुण-गण-अणुराइयहिं ।
चउदिसि परिवारिउ सहइ किह मयलञ्छणु छणें ताराहुं जिह ॥ ९

[१३]

सब्बोसह थम्भणी मोहणिय संविद्धिं णहङ्गणं-गामिणियं ॥ १
आयउ पच्च वि ववगयउ तहिं थिउ कुम्भयणु चल-झाणु जहिं ॥ २
सिद्धत्थ सत्तु-विणिवारणियं णिविग्घ गयणं-संचारिणियं ॥ ३
आयउ चयारि पुणु चल-मणहों आसण्णउ थियउ विहीसणहों ॥ ४
एत्थन्तरें पुण्ण-मणोरहेणं बहु-विज्जालङ्किय-विग्गहेण ॥ ५

13 A सिरि°. 14 P बाहमि, A ताहिं मि. 15 P उणाएवि, S ओणाइवि. P marginally जण-मण-आणंद-जणेराइं । पाठे. 16 PSA पउमइ. 17 A थियउं. 18 PSA विज्जहु.

12. 1 A लहिमपण्णत्ति°. 2 PS °विद्धंसिणी. 3 S भुवणि. 4 A °दारणी. 5 A सबवथप. च्छायणी. 6 PS थंभणी. 7 A मिदणी. 8 S आयहि. 9 A वरविजेहिं. 10 A आयहिं. 11 A रावणुवणु. 12 PA °अणुरायएहिं, S अणुरायहि.

13. 1 P सबवासह, marginally 'सवागूह (?)' पाठे. 2 PA संविद्धि, S संविधि. 3 S णहंगणे, A णहंगणि. 4 PSA गामिणीय. 5 PSA °विणिवारणीय. 6 A गय°. 7 PSA संचारणीय. 8 PSA मणोदरेण.

[१२] १ एताभिः.

णामेण सयंपहु णयरु किउ
अणु वि उप्पाइउं चेइहरु
उत्तुहुं सिहु उण्णइं करेवि

णं सग-खण्डु अवयरेवि^१ थिउ ॥ ६
मणहरु णामेण सहससिहरु ॥ ७
णं वञ्छइ सूर-विम्बु धरेवि ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं रिद्धि सुणेवि दसाणणहो^२ परिओसुं पवट्टिउं परियणहो ।
आयइं कइ-जाउहाण-चलइं णं मिलेवि परोप्परु^३ जल-थलइं ॥ ९

[१४]

जं दिट्ठ सेणो सयणहुं तणिय
ताए वि संवोहिउ दहवयणु
१० तं णिसुणेवि णरवइ णीसरिउ
णं कमलिणि-सण्डे पवरु सरु
स-विहीसणु कुम्भयणु चलिउ
तिणि मि^{१०} कुमार संचल^{११} किर
रयणासउं^{१२} पत्तु स-वन्धुजणु
१५ तं सह-मण्डउ मणि-वेयडिउ

परिपुच्छियं पुणु अवलोयणिय ॥ १
'एहु देव तुहारउं वन्धु-जणु' ॥ २
णिय-विज्ज-सहासें परियरिउ ॥ ३
णं रासि-सहासें दिवसयरु ॥ ४
णं दिवस-तेउ सूरहो मिलिउ ॥ ५
उच्छलिय तामं फम्फाव-गिर ॥ ६
तं पट्टणु तं रावण-भवणु ॥ ७
तं विज्ज-सहासु समावडिउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणुं परिओसियं-मणेण
रोमञ्चाणन्द-णेह-जुएहिं

णिय तणय सुमालिहें णन्दणेण ।
चुम्बेवि अंवगूढं सँ इं भु वेहिं^{१३} ॥

*

[१०. दसमो संधि]

२० साहिउ छट्ठोववासु करेवि
सुन्दरु सु-वंसु सु-कलत्तु जिह

णव-णीलुप्पल-णयणेण ।
चन्दहासु दहवयणेण ॥ १

[१]

दससिरु विज्जा-दससय-णिवासु
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिऐं मेरु जाम

साहेप्पिणु दूसहु चन्दहासु ॥ १
संपाइय मय-मारिच्चं ताम ॥ २

१ P S अवयरेवि, A अवअरेवि. १० S उप्पायउ चेयहरु. ११ S सहसकिसिहरु. १२
उप्पणु. १३ S सरु. १४ A परिउसु. १५ P A पवट्टिउ. १६ P परोप्परु.
१४. १ A सेण. २ P सयणहु, S सयणहो, A सयणहं. ३ P S पडिपुच्छिय. ४ S त
५ A तुहारउं. ६ A सहासे. ७ P S पवर. ८ P S सहावे. ९ A दसदिसितेउ सरु. १० S
वि. ११ P S संचलि. १२ P S ताव. १३ S A रयणासउ. १४ A विजासहसु. १५ P पेक्खेवि
१६ P पडिओसियं. १७ P सुमालिहें, S सुमालिहि. १८ P S सयं. १९ S भूयहिं, A भूय
१. १ P वंदणहत्तिहे. २ P S मारिच्चि.

[१४] १ समूहेन. २ रत्ताश्रवेण. ३ आलिङ्गिताः.

मन्दोवरि पवर-कुमारि लेवि
चन्दणहि णिहालिय तेहिं तेत्थु
तं णिसुणेंवि णयणाणन्दणीए
'छुडुं छुडुं साहेप्पिणुं चन्दहासु
एत्तिए आवइ वइसरहु ताम'
वेत्तालें महि कम्पणहँ लग

रावणहों जें भवणु पइडु वे वि ॥ ३
'परमेसरि' गउ दहवयणु केत्थु ॥ ४
बुच्चइ रयणासव-णन्दणीए ॥ ५
गउ अहिमुहुं मेरु-महीहरासु ॥ ६
तं लेवि^{१०} णिमित्तु^{११} णिविट्ठु जाम ॥ ७
संचलिय अंसेस वि कउह-मग ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

खणें अन्धारउ खणें चन्दिणेंउ
विजाउ जोक्खन्तउ दहवयणु

खणें धाराहरु वरिसइ ।
णं माहेन्दुं पदरिसइ ॥ ९

[२]

मग्गभीसेवि मन्दोवरि मएण
'एउं काइं भडारिए कोउहलु
स वि पचविय 'किं' ण सुणिय पयाउ
तं णिसुणेंवि सयल वि पुलइयङ्ग
एत्थन्तरे किङ्कर-सय-सहाउ
'एहुं को आवासिउ समभरेण'
'विजाहर मय-मारिच्च के वि
तं णिसुणेंवि जिणवर-भवणुं दुक्कु

चन्दणहि^१ पपुच्छिय भय-गएणं ॥ १
पवियम्भइ रए पेम्मु व णवलु^२ ॥ २
दहगीव-कुमारहों एहुं पहाउ^३ ॥ ३
अवरोप्पर मुहइं णिएहुं लग ॥ ४
मय-दूसावासु णियन्तु आउ ॥ ५
पणवेवि कहिउ केण वि णरेण ॥ ६
तुम्हहँ मुहवेक्खा आय वे वि^७ ॥ ७
परियञ्जेवि^{१०} वन्देवि ताण-मुक्कु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

सहसत्ति दिट्ठु मन्दोवरिए^{१७}
दूरहों जें^{१९} समाहउ वच्छयलें

दिट्ठिए चल-भउंहालए^{१८} ।
णं णीलुप्पल-मालें ॥ ९

3 A जि. 4 P चंदणवि. 5 A मग्गभीसरि. 6 A छुडुं छुडुं जे. 7 S साहेविणु, A पसाहिय.
8 A अहिमुहुं. 9 S एत्तिय, A इत्तिउ. 10 S लेविणु. 11 S मित्त णिविट्ठु, A णिविट्ठा कण्ण.
12 P वेत्तालए, S चेत्तालइ, A चेत्तालए. 13 P संचलि असेस, A संवलियासेस. 14 P A
चंदिणउं. 15 P माहेन्दु, S महिन्दु. 16 P पदरिसइ.

2. 1 P चंदणहिं. 2 The portion from ०ण up to भडारिए (x 2 2 a) is
missing in A. 3 S इउ. 4 S भडारी. 5 S रए पेम्मु व, A पेम्मु व रय. 6 P S चविय.
7 P S किण्ण. 8 P S सुणियउ. 9 P S एउ. 10 A पयाउ. 11 S मुहए, A मुहइ. 12 P S
णिएवि. 13 P इहु, S यहु. 14 P S समहरेण. 15 P वयणु. 16 P S परियञ्जिवि. 17 A
मंदोवरिए. 18 S भउंहालए, A भउंहालाए. 19 P S जि. 20 P A मालाए.

[१] १ दिग्गसार्गः. २ इन्द्रजालम्.

[२] १ सर्वसामग्र्या.

[३]

दीसइ तेण वि सहसत्ति वाल
 दीसन्ति चलण-णेउरं रसन्त
 दीसइ णियंभु मेहल-समग्गु
 दीसइ रोमावलि लुडु चडन्ति
 दीसन्ति सिहिणं उवसोह¹⁰ देन्त
 दीसइ पफुल्लिय-वयण-कमल
 दीसइ सुणासु अणुहुअ-सुअन्धु
 दीसइ णिडालु सिर-चिहुर-छण्ण

णं भसलें अहिणव-कुसुम-माल ॥ १
 णं महर-राव वन्दिण पढन्त ॥ २
 णं कामएव-अत्थाण-मग्गु ॥ ३
 णं कसण-वालं-सप्पिणि ललन्ति ॥ ४
 णं उरयलें भिन्देवि हत्थि-दन्त ॥ ५
 णीसासामोयासत्त-भसलु ॥ ६
 णं णयण-जलहो किउ सेउ-वन्धु¹³ ॥ ७
 ससि-विम्बु व णव-जलहर-णिमण्ण ॥

॥ वत्ता ॥

परिभमइ दिट्ठि तहो तहिं जे तहिं अण्णहिं कहि¹⁹ मि ण थकइ ।
 रस-लम्पड महुयर-यन्ति जिमं केयइ मुएवि ण सकइ ॥ ९

[४]

दहगीव-कुमारहो लहेवि चित्तु
¹⁵ 'वेयइहो दाहिण-सेट्ठि-पवरु
 तहिं अम्हइ मय-मारिच्च भाय
 लइ तुज्झु जे जोगगड णारि-रयण
 एउ जे¹⁸ मुहुत्तु णक्खत्तु वारु
 कल्लाण-लच्छि-मङ्गल-णिवासु
²⁰ तं णिसुणेवि तुट्ठे²¹ दहमुहेण
 जय-तूरहिं धवलंहिं मङ्गलेहिं

एत्थन्तरे मारिच्चेण वुत्तु ॥ १
 णामेण देवसंगीय-णयरुं ॥ २
 रावण विवाह-कज्जेण आय ॥ ३
 उट्ठु देव कोरे¹⁶ पाणि-गहणु ॥ ४
 जं जिण पच्चक्खु तिलोय-सारु ॥ ५
 सिव-सन्ति-मणोरह-सुह-पयासु¹⁷ ॥ ६
 किउ तक्खणे पाणिगहणु तेण ॥ ७
 कञ्चण-तोरणेहिं समुज्जलेहिं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं वहु-वरु णयणाणन्दयरु विसइ सयंपहु पट्ठणु ।
 णं¹⁴ उत्तम-रायहंस-मिहुण पफुल्लिय-पङ्कय-व(य)णु¹⁶ ॥ ९

3. 1 S दीसंत. 2 A चलणे णेर. 3 A रुवराय. 4 A पाढंति. 5 P S णियंभ मेहलस
 6 P S 'मग्ग. 7 A चलति. 8 A माल. 9 S सिहिणि. 10 A उवसो दित. 11 A वर
 12 P S 'सुगंधु. 13 P S सेयवंधु. 14 S णिडालु. 15 P S सिर. 16 A चुव. 17 A सिव
 18 P परिभमहि, A परिभमइ. 19 A कहि मि. 20 A जिह. 21 P केयइ, S केअइ.

4. 1 P वेयइहो, A वेयइहो. 2 A नवरु. 3 P अम्हहिं, S अम्हेहिं. 4 A उट्ठु. 5 P
 करि. 6 P S जि. 7 P S णक्खत्त. 8 S जि. 9 S 'सत्ति'. 10 P S 'मणोरह'. 11 S
 12 A missing. 13 A विसयइ. 14 S तं. 15 S पफुल्लिय. 16 P S A वयणु.

[५]

अवरेक-दिवसे दिव-बाहु-दण्डु
गड तेथु जेथु माणुस-वमालु
गन्धव-बावि जहि जगे पयास
दिवे-दिवे जल-कील करन्तु जेथु
सहसति दिहु परमेसरीहि
णं णव-मयलञ्छणु कुमुडणीहि
सवउ रक्खण-परिवारियाउं

विजउ जोक्खन्तु महा-पयण्डु ॥ १
जलहरधरु णामे गिरि विसालु ॥ २
गन्धव-कुमारिहि छह सहास ॥ ३
रयणासव-गन्दणु दुकु तेथु ॥ ४
णं सायरु सयल-महा-सरिहि ॥ ५
णं बाल-दिवायरु कमलिणीहि ॥ ६
सवउ सवालङ्कारियाउं ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

सवउ भणन्ति वेउं परिहरेवि
‘पइं मेलेवि अण्णु ण भत्तारुं

वम्महं-सर-जजरियउ ।
परिणि गाह सइं वरियउ’ ॥ ८

[६]

एत्थन्तरे आरक्खिय-भडेहिं
जाणाविउ सुन्दर-सुरवरासुं
करे लगग तेण वि इच्छियाउं
तं णिसुणेवि सुर-सुन्दरु विरुडु
अण्णु वि कणयाहिउं बुह-समाणु
‘विट्ठिएहिं’^{१०} वुत्तु ‘णउ को वि सरणु तउ अम्हहं कारणे दुकु मरणु’ ॥ ६
रावणेण^{१२} हसिउ ‘किं आयएहिं

लहुं गम्पिणु गमण-‘वियावडेहिं’ ॥ १
‘सवउ कण्णउ एकहो णरासु ॥ २
पंचेल्लिउं सुसमाइच्छियाउ’ ॥ ३
उद्धाइउं गाइं कियन्तु कुडु ॥ ४
‘तं पेक्खेवि साहणु अप्पमाणु ॥ ५
‘तं पेक्खेवि साहणु अप्पमाणु ॥ ५
किं काइं सियालिहिं धाइएहिं’ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

ओसोवणि विज्जे सो चवेवि^{१६}
जिह दूर-भव भव-संचिएहिं^{१७}

वज्जा विसहर-पासेहिं ।
दुक्किय-कम्म-सहासेहिं ॥ ८

5. 1 s वरेकदिवस. 2 P s जोखन्तु महापचंडु. 3 P s जेथु तेथु माणसवमालु. 4 A लक्खण. 5 s परिवारिअउ, A परिवारियाउ. 6 P लंकारिआउ, s लंकारियउ. 7 A तउ. 8 P वम्महं. 9 A भत्तार. 10 P s सइ.

6. 1 A आरक्खिय. 2 A लहुं. 3 s वियावडेहि, A विआवडेहिं. 4 A सुरवरसुंदरासु. 5 P s इच्छिआउ. 6 P पंचेल्लिउ, s पंचोल्लिउ. 7 s उद्धाउ. 8 s कलयाहिउ, P कलया. corrected to कणया. 9 s तें. 10 P विट्ठिएहिं, s विटिएहि. 11 s मरणु दुकु. 12 A वुत्तु किं आइएहिं. 13 s सर. 14 A सियालिहि. 15 s ओसोवणि. 16 s विवि. 17 s A संचियहि.

[५] १ मेलपकः. २ सुमटैः रक्षिताः. ३ कन्याव्रतं त्यक्त्वा.

[६] १ व्याकुलचित्तैः. २ गन्धर्वविद्याधरस्य. ३ अतिशयेन. ४ स्त्रियः (?). ५ देवसंज्ञा, विद्याधरैः सह. ६ कन्याभिः. ७ रावणः. ८ नागपक्षैः.

[७]

आमे^७ले^८वि पुजे^९वि करे^{१०}वि दासं
गड रावणु गिय पट्टणु पविट्टु
बहु-कालें मन्दोयरिहें जाय
एत्तहें वि कुम्भपुरें कुम्भयणु
रत्तिन्दिउ लङ्काउरि-पएसु
गय पय कूयारें कोउ हूउ
दहवयणट्ठाणु पइहु गम्पि
पभणिउं सुमालि-पहु देहि कण्णु

परिणेपिणु कण्हें छ वि सहास ॥ १
स-कियथु सयल-परियणें दिहु ॥ २
इन्दइ-घणवाहण वे वि भाय ॥ ३
परिणाविउ सिय-संपय पवणु ॥ ४
जगडइ वइसवणहों तणउं देसु ॥ ५
पेसिउ वयणालङ्कार-दूउ ॥ ६
तेहि^{१०} मि किउ अब्भुत्थाणु किं पि ॥ ७
पोत्तउ गिवा^{११}रि इउ कुम्भयणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवराह^{१२}-सएहि^{१३} मि वइसवणु तुम्हहि^{१४} समउं ण जुज्झइ ।
डज्झन्तु वि सवरे^{१५}-पुलिन्दएहि^{१६} विज्झु जेम ण विरुज्झइ ॥ ९

[८]

पर आएं^{१७} पेक्खमि विपडिवणु
एयहों पासिउ तुम्हहें विणासु
एयहों पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क
मालि वि जगडन्तउ आसि एम
तइयहु^{१८} तुम्हहु^{१९} चित्तन्तु जो^{२०} जें
वरि एहु^{२१} जें समप्पिउं कुल-कयन्तु

जें^{२२} गांहिं गिवा^{२३}रहों कुम्भयणु ॥ १
एयहों पासिउ आगमणु तासुं ॥ २
पइसेवउं पुणु वि करेवि सङ्ग ॥ ३
सुउ पडेवि पइवें पयहुं जेम ॥ ४
एवहिं दीसइ पडिवउ वि सो जें ॥ ५
अच्छउ तहों घरे^{२४} गियेलइ वहन्तु ॥ ६

7. 1 P S A आमिडिबि, करेवि. 2 P S दास. 3 P परिणेपिणु. 4 P S कण्हिं छ वि सहास. 5 A पट्टणे. 6 A पइहु. 7 P S एत्तहि. 8 A रत्तिहिउ लङ्कापुर. 9 A तणउं. 10 S पाय. 11 S कूयारे. 12 P S कोव. 13 P दहवयणाट्ठाणु, A दहवत्तथाणु. 14 S पइहु. 15 S तेण वि, A तेहि मि. 16 A पभणिउं. 17 A विणिवारहि. 18 P अवराहे, S अवराहि. 19 A सएहिं मि. 20 P वइसमणु. 21 P तुम्हइ. 22 P समणु, S समाणु. 23 A समर. 24 P S पुलिंदेहि. 25 A किं तुहु.

8. 1 P आयउं, S जायं. 2 P विपडिवणु, S विपडवणु. 3 P S A जे. 4 P S गाहि. 5 A गिवा^{२३}रहुं. 6 A भयणु. 7 A सवहो. 8 S आगमण. 9 P पइसेवउं, S पयसेवउ. 10 A करेवि पुणे वि. 11 P पइवि, S पइवि. 12 S थंगु. 13 P तइयहु, S तइयहो. 14 A तुम्हहें. 15 P S जें जे. 16 A दीसइ पडिवउ एवहिं. 17 S यहु. 18 A अपिउ. 19 S घा.

[७] १ सकोपः.

[८] १ पर्यायेण, २ विप्रतिपन्नं, विवृतिवर्णो वा, ३ धनदस्य, ४ पुनरपि, ५ शृङ्खला.

तं गिसुणेंवि रोसिउं गिसियरिन्दु 'कहौ तणउ धणउ कहौ तणउ इन्दु' ॥ ७
 अवलोइउं भीसणु चन्दहासु पडिक्खे-पक्खे-खय-काल-वासु ॥ ८
 'पइ पढसु करेण्णि वलि-विहाण पुणु पच्छेए धणयहौ मलमि माणु' ॥ ९
 सिरु णावेवि^१ बुत्तु विहीसणेण 'विणिवाइएण दूवेण^२ एण ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिभमइ अयसु पर-मण्डलेहिं तुम्हहँ एउ ण छँजइ ।
 जुझन्तउ हरिण-उलेहिं सहुं किं पञ्चमुहु ण लज्जइ' ॥ ११

[९]

णीसारिउ दूउ पण्डु केम केसरि-कम-चुकु कुरङ्ग जेम ॥ १
 एत्तहँ वि दसाणणु विण्णुरन्तु सण्णहँवि विणिग्गउ जिहँ कयन्तु ॥ २
 णीसारिउ विहीसणु भाणुकण्णु रयणासउ मउ मारिच्चु^३ अण्णु ॥ ३
 णीसारिउ सहोवरु मल्लवन्तु इन्दइ धणवाहणु सिसु वि होन्तु ॥ ४
 हउ तूरु पयाणउं दिण्णु जाम दूएण वि धणयहौ कहिउ ताम ॥ ५
 'मालिहँ पासिउ एयहौ भरट्टु उक्खन्धु देवि अण्णु वि पयट्टु' ॥ ६
 तं वयणु सुणेंवि सण्णहँवि जक्खु णीसारिउ णाई सइ दससयक्खु ॥ ७
 थिउ उड्डुवि^{११} गिरि-गुञ्जक्खे जाम तं जाउहाणं-वल्लु दुक्खु ताम ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हय समर-तूर कियँ-कलयलइँ अमरिसँ-रहस-विसइइँ ।
 वइसवण-दसाणण-साहणइँ विणिण वि^{१६} रणँ अभिमइइँ ॥ ९

[१०]

केण वि सुन्दर सुं-रमणं सु-सेव आलिङ्गिय गय-घड वेस जेव ॥ १

20 A गिसिउ गिसियरिन्दु. 21 P धणउं. 22 A तणउं. 23 S A अवलोयउ. 24 P पडिक्ख. 25 S missing. 26 P S पच्छइ, A पच्छले. 27 A णावि. 28 P S दूएण. 29 A परिभमइ. 30 A परमंडलहि. 31 A जुज्जइ. 32 P A पंचमुहुं.

9. 1 A दसाणण. 2 S जहि. 3 P S मारिच्च, A मारिच्चि. 4 A सहोवर. 5 P S हय. 6 A पयाणउं. 7 S अणु. 8 P सणहँवि, S सणहिवि. 9 S णाइ सइ. 10 P सहसयक्खु, S सहसयक्खु. 11 P S उड्डुवि, A अड्डुवि. 12 P गुंजखे, A कुंजक्खि. 13 P जाउहाण. 14 A कय. 15 S अमरिसु. 16 A व. 17 P अभिमइइ, S अभिमइइ. 10. 1 P S सुरमण, A सुगमण. 2 P S जेम.

१ रे दूत. ७ न शोभते. ८ मृगकुलैः सह.

[९] १ वैरम्.

[१०] १ सुरतव्यापारवित्तः.

पड० चरि० 12

स वि कासु वि उरयलें वेज्जु देइ णं विवरियं-सुरए^६ हियउ लेई ॥ २
 केण वि आवाहिउ मण्डलगु करि-सिरु णिवट्टेवि^७ महिहिं लगु ॥ ३
 केण वि कासु वि गय-घाउ दिण्णु किउ स-रहु स-सारहि चुण्णु चुण्णु ॥ ४
 केण वि कासु वि उरु सरहि भरिउ लक्खिज्जइ णं रोमञ्जु धरिउ ॥ ५
 केण वि कासु वि रणे^{१६} मुकु चैकु थिउ हियए धरेवि^{१५} णं पिसुण-वैकु^{१८} ॥ ६
 एत्थन्तेरे धणंए ण किउ खेउ हकारिउ आहवे कइकसेउ ॥ ७
 'लइ तुज्जु^{१९} जुज्जु एत्तडउ कालु दुक्को सि सीह-दन्तन्तरालु' ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि रावणु कुइय-मणु वइसवणहो आलगउ ।
 केरु उब्भेवि गज्जेवि^{११} गुलगुलेवि णं गयवरहो महग्गउ ॥ ९

[११]

अम्बुहर-लील-संदरिसणेण सर-मण्डउ किउ तेहिं दस-सिरेण ॥ १
 विणिवारिउ दिणयर-कर-णिहाउ णिसि दिवसु किं^२ ति सन्देहु जाउ ॥ २
 सन्दणे हए गए धय-चिन्धे छत्ते जम्पाणे विमाणे णरिन्द-गत्ते ॥ ३
 थरथरहरन्त सर लग केम धणवन्तए माणुसे पिसुण जेम ॥ ४
 जक्खेण वि हय वाणेहिं वाण मुणिवरेण कसाय व दुक्कमाणं ॥ ५
 धणु पाडिउ पाडिउ छत्त-दण्डु दहमुह-रहु किउ सय-खण्ड-खण्डु ॥ ६
 अण्णेण चडेपिणु मिडिउ राउ णं गिरि-संघायहो कुलिस-घाउ^{१४} ॥ ७
 हउ धणउ भिण्डिवालेण उरसे ओणहु^{१३} भाणु वहसिए^{१४} व दिवसे ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

^{१५} णिउ णिय-सामन्तेहिं वइसवण विजउ^{१६} दसाणणे घुट्टउ ।
 'कहिं जाहि^{१७} पाव^{१८} जीवन्तु महु^{१९} कुम्भयण्णु आरुडउ ॥ ९

३ S उरमलु, A उरपडे. 4 P वेज्जु, S विज्जु, A विज्जु. 5 PS विवरिउ. 6 P सुरएहि, S सुरयं. 7 P आउलेइ. 8 P णिवट्टइ, S णिवट्टइ, A णिवट्टिहि. 9 S दिण्णु. 10 PS ससारहु. 11 P उर. 12 PS सरहु. 13 PS गरे, A रेण. 14 A चकु मुकु. 15 PS धरेपिणु. 16 A चकु. 17 P इत्थंतरे, S इत्थंतरि, A एत्थंतरि. 18 PS धणयं. 19 A जुज्जु तुज्जु. 20 PS करे. 21 PS गज्जिवि, A missing.
 11. 1 A रणे. 2 PS किति, A कित. 3 PS सर थरहरन्त सय. 4 PS केव. 5 P धणवत्तप, S धणवत्तए. 6 S पिसुण. 7 P जेव, S जेम्ब. 8 PS दुक्कमाण. 9 A अन्न. 10 S सिरघायहो. 11 A कुलिसंघाउ. 12 PS डिंभिवालेण. 13 P उणहु. 14 S वहसिसिय. 15 A नियनियसामन्तेहिं. 16 A विजउ व. 17 P जाइ corrected to जाहि, A जाह. 18 A पाउ. 19 P मुहुं.

२ खट्टः. ३ वाक्यः (?). ४ रावणः.
 [११] १ मेघः. २ अवष्टम्भितो भूमौ.

[१२]

‘आएं समाणु किर कवणु खत्तु
जं^३ किहइ जम्म-सयाहं काणि’
अवरुणेंवि धरिउ विहीसणेण
सो हम्मइ जो पहणइ पुणो वि
णासउ वराउं णिय-पाण लेवि’
एत्थन्तरे वइसवणहो मणिहु
तहिं चडिउ णराहिउं मुएवि सङ्क
अप्पुणु पुणु जो जो को^{१५} वि चण्डुं

घाइजइ णासन्तो वि^१ सत्तु ॥ १
किर जामं पधावइं सुल-पाणि ॥ २
‘किं कायर-णर-विद्धंसणेण ॥ ३
किं उरैउ म जीवउं णिव्विसो वि ॥ ४
थिउ भाणुकणु मच्छरु मुएवि^{११} ॥ ५
सु-कलत्तु व पुप्फ-विमाणुं दिहु ॥ ६
पट्टविय पसाहा के वि लङ्क ॥ ७
तहो तहो दुक्कइ जिह काल-दण्डु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

णिय-वन्धव-सयणोहिं^{११} परियरिउ दणुवइ दुदम-दमन्तउं^{१८} ।
आहिण्डइ लीलए इन्दु जिह देस-सं यं भु ज्जन्तउ ॥ ९

*

[११. एगारहमो संधि]

पुप्फ-विमाणारूढेण
णं घण-विन्दइं अ-सलिलइं

दहवयणे धवल-विसालाई ।
दिहुइ हरिसेण-जिणालाई ॥ १ ॥ १५

[१]

तोयदवाहणं-वंसं-पईवे^१
‘अहो अहो ताय ताय ससि-धवलइं
किं हिम-सिहरइं साडेवि^{१०} मुक्कइं
दण्डुदण्ड-धवल-पुण्डरियइं
अब्भारम्भ-विवज्जिय-गव्भइं
किय-मङ्गल-सिङ्गार-सहासइं

पुच्छिउ पुणु सुमालि दहगीवे ॥ १
एयइं किणं जलुगयं-कमलइं ॥ २
किं णक्खत्तइं थाणहो चुक्कइं ॥ ३
किं काह^{१२} मि सिमुपरि धरियइं ॥ ४
किं भूमियलें गयंइं सुब्भम्भइं^{१६} ॥ ५
किं^{१७} आवासियाइं कलहंसइं ॥ ६

12. 1 s आयं. 2 P adds ण above the line. 3 P s जं, A जे. 4 A सयहो वि.
5 P s जाव. 6 P s पधावइ. 7 P हम्मइ. 8 P A पहणइ. 9 P जीवउ, s जीवइ. 10 A
वगउ. 11 A सुएवि. 12 s इत्थन्तरे. 13 P s पुक्कविमाणु. 14 A राहिउ. 15 A missing.
16 P चंडु. 17 A सयणहं. 18 P s दुदमदंतउ. 19 P s चंडु. 20 P सइ, A सइ.

1. 1 P °विसालए, s °विसालइ. 2 A °वंदइ. 3 P s °जिणालइ. 4 P s तोयदवाहण. 5 P
वंसि, s वंसु. 6 A पईवे. 7 P s तु. 8 A जलुगयं. 9 s सण्डेवि, A साडिवि. 10 P णक्खत्तइ,
s णक्खत्तइ. 11 P चंडुदंडु, s चंडुदंडु. 12 P कहिमि, s कहंमि, A काहवि. 13 A यइ. 14 A
कियभूमियभूमियलि. 15 s गयंदु. 16 P सुभम्भइ, s सुसुभम्भइ, A सुब्भम्भइ. 17 A किय.

[१२] १ धनदेन सह. २ कुम्भकर्णः त्रिशूल-करे कृतः (?). ३ सर्पः.
[१] १ छत्राणि.

जसुं सवङ्गई खण्डेवि खण्डेवि
कामिणि-वयणोहामिय-छायई

कहई सुमालि दसाणणहों
जिण-भवणई छुह-पङ्कियई

अट्टाहियेहें मज्झें महि सिद्धी
पहिलें दिवसें महारह-कारणें
वीर्यए तावस-भवणु पराइउं
तइयए सिन्धुणयरें सुपसण्णउं
वेयमईए चउत्थए हारिउ
पञ्चमैं गङ्गाहर-महिहर-रणु
छट्टुए पिहिमि हूअ आवगी
सत्तमैं गम्पिं जणणि जोकारिय

एयई तेणं वि निम्मियई
आहरणई वं वसुन्धरिहें

गउ सुणन्तु हरिसेण-कहाणउं
तामं णिणाउ समुट्ठिउ भीसणु
पेसिय हत्थ-पहत्थ पधाइय
देव देव किउ जेण महारउ

18 A जजस. 19 P सवंगए. 20 P S कोडि. 21 A छिंडेवि. 22 P सिलोप्पणु. 23
पंकयई. 24 A कैराइ.

2. 1 A अट्टादियहे. 2 P °चउहइ. 3 P S पहिलहि. 4 S °दुक्ख. 5 P वीर्यए, S वीर्य
6 S परायउ. 7 P मायणु. 8 S लायउ. 9 P A सुपसण्णउं, S संपण्णउ. 10 A जिणेविणु. 11
कण्णउं. 12 A वेयवईए. 13 S पहसारियउ. 14 A सहसारणु. 15 A जणणि गंप्पि. 16
जोकारिय corrected to जयकारिय. 17 S तिण्ण. 18 S °कंदु. 19 P S वाल.
3. 1 A °कहाणउं. 2 S मुक्क. 3 A पयाणउं. 4 P S ताव- 5 A missing 6 S णियि
7 A अहरउरउ.

२ कृत (?). ३ पुनः. ४ कृता (?).

[२] १ वेगमत्या. २ चौरितः. ३ स्वाधीना. ४ एतानि.

[३] १ राक्षसानाम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘जण-णयणाणन्द-जणेराई ।

एयई हरिसेणहों कैराई ॥ ९

[२]

णव-णिहि-चउदहं-रण-समिद्धी ॥ १

जाणेंवि जणणि-दुक्खुं गउ तकखणें ॥ २

मयणावलिहें मयण-जरु लाइउं ॥ ३

हत्थि जिणेप्पिणुं लइयउ कण्णउं ॥ ४

जयचन्दहें हियवए पइसारिउं ॥ ५

तहिं उप्पण्णु चकु तहों स-रणु ॥ ६

अण्णु वि मयणावलि करें लग्गी ॥ ७

अट्टमैं दिवसें पुज्ज णीसारिय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ससि-सङ्ख-खीर-कुन्दुंजलई ।

सिव-सासय-सुहई व अविचलई ॥ ९

[३]

सम्मेय-इरिहिं मुंक्कु पयाणउं ॥ १

जाउहाण-साहण-संतासणु ॥ २

वण-करि णिएवि पडीवा आइय ॥ ३

अच्छइ मत्त-हत्थि अइरावउं ॥ ४

गज्जणाएँ अणुहरइ समुदहौं
कदमेण णव-पाउस-कालहौं
रुक्खुम्मूलणेण दुवायहौं
दंसणेण आसीविस-सप्पहौं

सीयरेण जलहरहौं रउदहौं ॥ ५
णिज्झरेण महिहरहौं विसालहौं ॥ ६
सुहड-विणासणेण जमरायहौं ॥ ७
विविह-मयावत्थएँ कन्दप्पहौं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

इन्दु वि चडैवि ण सक्खियउ
गउ चउपासिउँ परिभसेवि

खन्धासणें एयहौं वारणहौं ।
जिमँ अत्थ-हीणु कामिणि-जणहौं ॥ ९

[४]

अणुप्पणु दसण्णय-काण्णें
उभय-चारि सब्झियँ-सुन्दरु
सत्त समुत्तुङ्गउ णव दीहरु
णिद्ध-दन्तु महु-पिङ्गल-लोयणु
पञ्च-मङ्गलावत्तु मयालउ
वट्ट-तरट्टि-थणय-कुम्भत्थलु
उणयँ-कन्धरु सूयर-पच्छलु
चाव-वंसु थिर-मंसु थिरोयर

माहव-मासें देसें साहारणें ॥ १
भद-हत्थि णामेण मणोहरु ॥ २
दह परिणाहुँ तिण्णि करँ वित्थरु ॥ ३
अयसि-कुसुम-णिहु रत्त-कराणणु ॥ ४
चक्र-कुम्भ-धय-छत्त-रिहालउ ॥ ५
पुलय-सरीरु गलिय-गण्डत्थलु ॥ ६
वीस-णहरु सुअन्धँ-मय-परिमलु ॥ ७
गत्त-दन्त-कर-पुच्छँ-पेईहरु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

एमँ अणेयइँ लक्खणइँ
हत्थि-पएसइँ सव्वहु मि

किं गणियइँ णाम-विहूणाइँ ।
चउदहँ-सयँइँ चउरूणाइँ ॥ ९

[५]

तं णिसुणेवि दसाणणु हरिसिउ
'जइ तं भद-हत्थि णउ साहमि
एउ भणेवि स-सेणुँ पधाइउ

उरें ण मन्तु रोमञ्चु व दरिसिउ ॥ १
तो जणणोवरि असि वरु वाहमि ॥ २
तं पएसु सहसत्ति पराईउ ॥ ३

8 P गज्जणाएँ, S गज्जणाइ. 9 A रुक्खुमूलणेण. 10 A सुहड. 11 A चउपासिहिं. 12 P जिम्ब, S जिम, A जिह.

4. 1 P S दसाणण. 2 A काणणेण. 3 S साहारणे. 4 A सव्वंणिउ, S सत्तुंमिय. 5 S मंदिह. 6 P परिणाहुँ. 7 A करि. 8 P णिद्धदन्तु, S णिच्चमंतु. 9 A सयावत्तुं सथालउ. 10 A कुम. 11 A उणय. 12 P सुअंधय. 13 P थिरवंसु, S थिरथमंसु. 14 S पुच्छः. 15 P S पयाणेयइँ. 16 P पएसइँ, S पयसह. 17 P सव्वहु मि, S सव्वह मि, A सव्वहुं मि. 18 P S चउदह, A चउ-रड्डु. 19 S सइ.

5. 1 A पदरिसिउ, S व हरिसिउ. 2 P ससेणु, S पथायउ. 3 S परायउ, A पराइइउ.

[४] १ चैत्रमासे. २ गिरिचारी समभूमिचारी वा. ३ अलसीपुष्पसदृशः, ४ मस्तक-ताल-हृदय लिङ्ग-त्रिकेषु पञ्च-दक्षिणावर्तः. ५ दीर्घतरः. ६ एतानि. ७ लक्षण १३९६.

गयवइ णिण्वि^४ विरोल्लियं-णयणें
 'हउं जाणमि पचण्डु तम्बेरमु
 हउं जाणमि गइन्दं-कुम्भत्थलु
 जाणमि सु-विसाणइं अ-कलङ्कइं
 हउं जाणमि भमन्ति भमर-उलइं

जाणमि करि-खन्धारुहणु
 णवर पँहत्थ मज्झु मणहो

पुप्फ-विमाणहो लीणुं दसाणणु
 लइय लडि उग्घोसिउ कलयलु
 अहिमुहुं धणय-पुरन्दर-वइरिहें
 पुक्खरें ताडिउ लकुंडि-घाए
 देइ ण देइ वेज्झु उरें जावहिं
 पच्छलें चडिउ धुणोवि भुवँ-डालिउ
 जँडिउ पुणु वि करेणालिङ्गेवि
 खणें गण्डयलें ठाइ खणें कन्धरें

दीसइ णासइ विप्फुरइं

चलु लक्खिज्जइ गयण-यलें

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिभमइ चउदिसु कुञ्जरहो ।

णं विज्जु-पुज्जु णव-जलहरहो ॥ ९

हसिउ पहत्यु णवर दह-वयणें ॥ ४

णवर विलासिणि-रुउं व मणोरमु ॥ ५

णवर विलासिणि घण-धण-मण्डलु ॥ ६

णवर पसण्ण-कण्ण-ताडिङ्कइं ॥ ७

णवर णिरन्तर-पेल्लिय-कुरुलइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अचन्तुं होइ भय-भासुरउं ।

उवहइं णवलु णाई सुँरउं ॥ ९

[६]

दिहुं णियत्थुं किउ केस-णिवन्धणु ॥ १

तुरइं हयइं पधाइउ मयगलु ॥ २

वाँसारत्तु जेम विन्झइरिहें ॥ ३

णावइ काल-मेहुं दुवाए ॥ ४

विज्जुल-विलसिय-करणे^{१३} तावहिं^{१४} ॥ ५

'बुदबुद' भणोवि खन्धे अप्फालिउ ॥ ६

सुविणा(?)दइउ जेम गउ लङ्गेवि^{१९} ॥ ७

खणें चउहुं मि चलणहुं अवभन्तरें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिभमइ चउदिसु कुञ्जरहो ।

णं विज्जु-पुज्जु णव-जलहरहो ॥ ९

4 S णियवि. 5 P विरोल्लेलियं, S विरिल्लियं, A विरिल्लियं. 6 A नवरि. 7 P रयउ, S रउ व, A रुउ. 8 This and the next line missing in A. 9 PS हउ. 10 PS गयंद°. 11 PS जाणवि. 12 PS ताडकइ. 13 A णवरि. 14 PS कुरुलइं. 15 PSA अचन्त. 16 P भासुरउं. 17 PS महु. 18 A उच्छहइ. 19 PA सुरउं.

6. 1 P पुप्फ°, S पुप्फ°. 2 A डीणु. 3 S दिट. 4 P marginally 'णियं' पाटे, A णियं. 5 PA अहिमुहुं. 6 PS वइरिहें. 7 P विज्जइरिहें, S विज्जइरिहें. 8 PSA पुक्खरि. 9 P लङ्कडि, A लङ्कडे. 10 P कालु मेहु. 11 S विज्जु, 12 A जावहिं. 13 A करणे. 14 A तावहिं. 15 A भुज°. 16 A बुदबुद. 17 S जं थिउ, A जेमिउ. 18 P सुइणादइउ, S सुयणादयउ. 19 PS लंघिवि, A निगोवि. 20 S चउमुहु मि, A चउहुं मि. 21 PS चलणहु, चलणहं. 22 P विफुरइ. 23 A चउदिसु लक्खिज्जइ मणो(ह deleted)रहहो.

[५] १ गजपति. २ विस्फारित. ३ दन्त. ४ केशानि. ५ प्रहत्थु सेनापतिः. ६ प्रतिभासते.

[६] १ सन्मुखम्. २ रावणस्य. ३ मेघः. ४ सुण्डि. ५ हस्ति-बालण-भाषा. ६ गले रागैः कृत्वा पीडितः, ७ वल्लभः.

[७]

हत्थि-विधारणाउ एयारह^१
दरिसेवि^२ किउ णिष्कन्दु^३ महा-गंड^४
साहिउ मोक्खुं व परम-जिणिन्दे^{१०}
'भल्ले भल्ले' पभणिउ चलणुं समप्पिउ^{११}
कण्णे धरेवि आरुहुं महाइउ^{१२}
तेण विमाण-जाण-आणन्दे^{१३}
णच्चिउ कुम्भयणु स-विहीसणु
मल्लवन्तु मारिच्चुं महोयरु

अण्णउ किरियउ वीस दु-वारहं ॥ १
धुत्ते^६ वेस-मरहुं व भग्गउ ॥ २
'होउ' होउ' णं रडिउ गइन्दे ॥ ३
तेण वि वामगुंहे चप्पिउं ॥ ४
करेवि विधारणं अङ्कुसु लाइउं ॥ ५
मेल्लिउ कुसुम-वासु सुर-विन्दे^{२१} ॥ ६
हत्थु पहत्यु वि मंड सुयसारणु ॥ ७
रयणासउ सुमालि वज्जोयरु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

हरिस-रसेणं करम्बियउ
तहिं रावण-णट्टावणं

वीर-रसु जेण मणे भावियउ ।
सो पाहिं जो ण णच्चावियउं ॥ ९

[८]

तिजगविहसणु णामु पगासिउ
थिउ सहसा करि-कह-अणुराइउ
पहर-विहुरु सहिरोलिय-गत्तउ
'देव देव किक्किन्धहो तणणेहिं
असिवर-झस-मुसण्डि-णाराणहिं
जमु आरोडिउं भग्गा तेण वि
पच्चेल्लिउं णिलूरिय वाणेहिं
तं णिसुणेवि कुइउं रक्खद्धउ

णिउ तहिं 'सिमिरुं जेत्थु आवासिउ ॥ १
तहिं अवसरें भडु एंकु पराइउं ॥ २
णरवइ तेण णवेवि' विण्णत्तउ ॥ ३
सवल-फलिह-सूल-हल-केणणेहिं ॥ ४
चक्क-कोन्त-गय-मोगगर-वाणेहिं ॥ ५
धरेवि ण सक्किउ विहिं एक्कणं वि ॥ ६
कह वि कह वि णउ मेल्लिउ पाणेहिं ॥ ७
हय संगाम-भेरि सण्णद्धउ ॥ ८

7. 1 P पायारहं. 2 P दुवारहं. 3 PS दरिसवि. 4 P णिष्कन्दु, णिष्कन्दु. 5 A महागंड. 6 A धुत्ते. 7 P मरहु. 8 S मोधु. 9 P परसु. 10 PS जिणंदे, A जिणिंदे. 11 A गइंदे. 12 A भलि २ पभणिउं. 13 A चलण. 14 S वामगुंहे, A वामगुंहे. 15 S चप्पिउ. 16 A आरुह. 17 S महायउ. 18 A विधारणु. 19 P लाविउ, S लायउ. 20 A वाण. 21 P वेदं, A विंदे. 22 A मंभो सु वि सारणु. 23 PS मारिच्चसहोयरु. 24 A रसेणि. 25 PS णाहि. 26 P णच्चावियउं.
8. 1 PS णाउ. 2 P जेत्थु सिमरे, S जेत्थु समरे. 3 S अणुरायउ. 4 A इकु. 5 S परायउ. 6 P रोलिय. 7 PS णवेविणु वुत्तउ. 8 P किक्किन्धहो, A किक्किन्धेहिं. 9 S तणयहिं. 10 S कणयहिं. 11 A मुसण्डि. 12 S गारायहिं. 13 S चक्क. 14 PS वायहिं. 15 PS आरोडिवि. 16 A विहिं. 17 S A इक्केण. 18 P पच्चेल्लिय, S पच्चेल्लिय. 19 P पाणिहिं, S पाणेहिं. 20 S कुयउ.

[७] १ पूर्वतां पूर्वताम्. २ रावणेण. ३ शुक्सारणमन्त्री.

[८] १ कटके. २ वाणः. ३ रावणः.

चन्दहासु करयलें करेवि
महि लह्वेपिणु मयरहरु

॥ घत्ता ॥

स-विमाणुं स-वलु संचलियेउ ।
आयासहो णं उत्थलियेउ ॥ ९

[९]

१णिवसें तं जम-णयरु पराइउ ॥ १

उट्ठिय-वारवार-हाहारव ॥ २

रस-वस-सोणिय-सलिलु वहन्ती ॥ ३

सुहड-सिरइं टसत्ति भिज्जन्तइं ॥ ४

सम्बलि-रुक्ख धराविज्जन्तइं ॥ ५

छणछण-सहें पउलिज्जन्तइं ॥ ६

एव^{१४} विविह-दुक्खइं पावन्ता ॥ ७

जम^{१५}उरि-रक्खवाल घळाविये ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहिउ कियन्तहो किङ्करोहिं^{१९} वइतरणि भग्ग णासिय णरय ।
विद्धंसिउ असिपत्त-वणुं

[१०]

मत्त-गइन्द-विन्दु णं थकउ^१ ॥ १

‘केण जियन्तु चत्तु अप्पाणउं ॥ २

कासु कालु आसण्णु परिट्ठिउ ॥ ३

असिपत्त-वणु अण्णु मोडाविउ ॥ ४

जे^{१०} वइतरणि वहन्ति विणासिय ॥ ५

एमं भणोवि^{११} णीसरिउ स-साहणु ॥ ६

कंसण-देहु गुञ्जाहल-लोयणु ॥ ७

‘मिच्चुं बुत्तु पुणु कहो उवमिज्जइ ॥ ८

अच्छइ एउ देव पारकउ
तं णिसुणेवि कुविउ जमराणउ
कासु कियन्त-मित्तु सणि रुट्ठिउ
जे^१ णर-वन्दि-विन्दु छोडाविउ
सत्त वि णरय जेण विद्धंसिय
तहो दरिसावमि अज्जु जमत्तणु
महिसासणुं दण्डुगय-पहरणु
केत्तिउ भीसणत्तु वणिज्जइ

21 P S सविचाणु. 22 A संचलउ. 23 A उत्थलियेउ.

9. 1 P S कोह^{१०}. 2 S पत्रायउ, A पधाविउ. 3 P णिवसें, A णिवसिं. 4 S परायउ
5 S पेवइ. 6 A तरणि. 7 A वीसडवन्ती. 1 P पेह्लिज्जन्तइ, S A पेह्लिज्जन्तइ. 9 S सत्तिहि. 10 J

भिज्जन्तइ, A भेज्जन्तइ. 11 P धराविज्जन्तइ, S धराविज्जन्तइ. 12 P णयरि, S णयरे. 13 S मच्चंता
14 P S एवविहइ. 15 A मेळाविय. 16 A जमयरि. 17 A पेळाविय. 18 A कयंतहो

19 S केकरेहिं, A किंकारिहिं. 20 P ^{११}वणु corrected to वणु, S ^{११}यणु

10. 1 S गयंविंदु. 2 A जमराणउं. 3 P A अप्पाणउं. 4 P कयंत^{१०}. 5 S रुट्ठउ, A रुट्ठउ
6 A जे. 7 P S णरवंदिंविंदु, A नरवंदिंविंदु. 8 S असिपवणु. 9 A जेण. 10 S एव. 11 P S
भणिवि. 12 A महिसारुद्धदण्डगय^{११}. 13 S कसणु देहु गुंजाहल लोयणु. 14 A मिच्चु.

[१०] १ मृत्युः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जमु जम-सासणु जम-करण जम-उरि जम-दण्डु समोत्थरइ ।
एकु जि^{१६} तिहुअणें पलय-करु पुणु पञ्च वि रणेंमुहें को धरइ ॥ ९

[११]

जं जम-करण दिहु भय-भीसणु धाइउं तं असहन्तु विहीसणु ॥ १
णवर दसाणणेणं ओसारिउं अप्पुणु पुणु कियन्तु हकारिउ ॥ २
'अरें माणव बलु बलु विण्णासहिं मुहियए जं जंमु णामु पयासहि ॥ ३
इन्दहों पाव तुज्जु णिकरुणहों ससिहें पयङ्गहों धणयहों वरुणहों ॥ ४
संबहें कुल-कियन्तुं हउं आइउ थाहि थाहि कहिं जाहि अघाइउं ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेविणुं वइरि-खयंकरु जमेंण मुकु रणें दण्डु भयंकरु ॥ ६
धाइउ धगधगन्तु आयसैं एन्तु खुरप्पें छिणु दसासैं ॥ ७
सयं-सय-खण्डु करेप्पिणु पाडिउ णाई कियन्तं-मडप्फरु साडिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

धणुंहरु लेवि तुरन्तएण सर-जालु विसज्जिउं भासुरउ ।
तं पि^{१७} णिवारिउ रावणेण जामाएं जिमं खलु सासुरउ ॥ ९

[१२]

पुणु वि पुणु वि विणिवारिय-धणयहों विद्धन्तहों रयणासव-तणयहों ॥ १
दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-संधाणु ण णावइ णवर सिलीमुहं-धोरणि धावइ ॥ २
जाणें जाणें हए हए गय-गयवरें छत्ते छत्ते धए धए र्हें र्हवरें ॥ ३
भडें भडें मउडें मउडें करे करयलें चलणें चलणें सिरे सिरे उरें उरयलें ॥ ४
भरिय वाण कडुआविय-साहणु णडु जमो वि विहुं णिप्पहरणु ॥ ५
सरहहों हरिणु जेम उद्धाइउ ^{१८}णिविसें दाहिण-सेट्ठि^{१४} पराइउ ॥ ६

15 A वि. 16 S तिहुअण, A तिहुयणे. 17 P S रणउहे.

11. 1 S धायउ. 2 S दसाणणे, A दसाणेण. 3 S ओसारिउ. 4 S बलु. 5 विण्णासहिं. 6 A जि. 7 A जमनाडं. 8 S पयासहिं, A पयासहिं. 9 P S तुज्जु पाव. 10 A missing. 11 P S सब्वहो. 12 P कियंत corrected to क, A कयंत. 13 S आयउ. 14 S थाहिं. 15 A जाहिं. 16 S अघायउ. 17 A णिसुणेवि अराइ भयंकरु. 18 P मुकु. 19 S आयसैं हें. 20 थं. 21 A खुरप्पें. 22 S दसासे. 23 P सइ. 24 S णाई. 25 S A कयंत. 26 P मडप्फरु. 27 P S धणहरु. 28 P विसजउ. 29 A तं विणिवारिउ. 30 S जामायं, A जामएं. 31 A जिह.

12. 1 A विंधंतहो. 2 P सिलीलुमुहं. 3 S हय हय. 4 P S गयवर. 5 S धय धय. 6 P S र्हं. 7 S र्हवर. 8 P S विहु. 9 P निप्पहरणु. 10 P S सरहउ. 11 S हरिण. 12 S उद्धायउ. 13 A णिविसे. 14 P S सेट्ठि.

[११] १ एवमेव वृथा. २ अग्नेः.

[१२] १ रावणस्य—विनिवारितो धनहो येन. २ (P's reading) रयरहितः.

पउ० नरि० 13

मालि-सुमालिहि पोत्तएहि
लज्जे तुज्जु सुराहिबइ

घत्ता

दरिसांविउ कह वि ण महु मरण ।
धणएण वि लइयउ तव-चरण ॥ ९

[१३]

तं गिसुणोवि जम-वयणु असुन्दरु
अगाए ताम मन्ति थिउ भेसइ
तुहुं पुणु धावइ णाई अयाणउं
तुम्हहि मालिहें कालें^३ भुत्ती
ताहँ^{१०} जें पढमु जुत्तु पहरवउ
देहि^{१८} ताम ओहामिय-छायहों
मुत्तु आसि जं मय-मारिचेंहि
दहमुहो वि जमउरि उच्छुरयहों

किर णिगाइ सण्हेंवि पुरन्दरु ॥ १
'जो पहु सो सयलाइँ गवेसइ ॥ २
सो जें कमागउ लङ्कहें राणउं ॥ ३
मण्डु मण्डु जिह पर-कुलउत्ती ॥ ४
णउ उक्खन्धें पई जाएवउ ॥ ५
सुरसंगीय-णयरु जमरायहों ॥ ६
एमँ भणेवि गियत्तिउ भिचेंहि ॥ ७
किक्किन्धउरि देवि सूरयहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गउं लङ्कहें सवडंमुहउं
तोयदवाहण-वंस-दलु

णहें लग्गु^{१८} विमाणु मणोहरउं ।
णं कालें वड्डिउं दीहरउ ॥ ९

[१४]

भीसण-मयरहरोवरि जन्तें
परिपुच्छिउ सुमालि दिण्णुत्तरु
'किं तमु किं तमालतरु-पन्तिउ'
'किं एयाउ कीर-रिच्छोलिउ'
'किं महियलें पडियइँ रवि-किरणइँ'

उद्धसिहामणि-छाया-भन्तें ॥ १
'किं णहयलु' 'णं णं रयणायरु' ॥ २
'णं' णं इन्दणील-मणि-कन्तिउ' ॥ ३
'णं णं मरगय-पवणाँलोउ' ॥ ४
'णं णं सूरकन्ति-मणि-रयणइँ' ॥ ५

15 S कहि. 16 P सुमालिहि, A सुमालिहे. 17 S पोत्तयहि. 18 A दरिसावि. 19 S कां
वि, A wanting. 20 P S लज्जइ.

13. 1 P S ताव. 2 A भेस. 3 P S सयलो इ, A सयलाइ. 4 P S काई. 5 A अयाणउं
6 S A राणउं. 7 P S तुम्हहं. 8 A मरणे. 9 A मंड मंड. 10 P S जि. 11 P S दुत्तु. 12 P
उक्खंधइ. 13 S देह. 14 P एवं, S एव. 15 P S उच्छुरयहो. 16 P गय. 17 P A सवडं
मुहउं. 18 P S लग्ग विमाणि. 19 P मणोहरउं. 20 P S वड्डिउ.

14. 1 P S रोपरि. 2 A भन्ते. 3 A णं ण. 4 P S रिच्छोलिउ. 5 P पावा, S पावण
6 A सूरकन्तं.

[१३] १ बृहस्पतिनामा मन्त्री. २ मरणें.

[१४] १ मरगज (?) मणि-प्रवाल-पङ्क्तिः.

‘किं गय-घडउ गिल-गिलोलउ’
‘स-ववसाय जाय किं महिहर’
एम चवन्त पत्त लंकारि
जणु जीसरिउ सवु परिओसें
गन्द-जङ्ग-जय-सह-पउत्तिहि

‘णं णं जलणिहि-जल-कलोलउ’ ॥ ६
‘णं णं परिभमन्ति जलें जलयर’ ॥ ७
जा तिकूड-महिहर-सिहरोवरि ॥ ८
दियवर-पणइ-तूर-णिग्घोसें ॥ ९
‘सेसा-अग्घपत्त-जल-जुत्तिहि’ ॥ १०
॥ घत्ता ॥

लङ्काहिवइ पइहु पुरे

परिवहु पइ अहिसेउ किउ ।

जिह सुरवइ सुरवर-पुरिहि तिह रज्जु सें इं भु ज्जन्तु थिउ ॥ ११

*

[१२. वारहमो संधि]*

पभणइ दहवयणु दीहर-णयणु णिय-अत्थाणें णिविड्डउ ।
‘कहहों कहहों णरहों विज्जाहरहों अज्ज वि कवणु अणिड्डउ’ ॥ १

[१]

सं णिसुणेंवि जम्पइ को विणरु
‘परमेसर दुज्जउ दुहु खलु
सो इन्दहों तणिय केर करेंवि
अवरेकें दोच्छिउ णरवरेंण
सुबन्ति कुमार अण्ण पवल
अण्णेकें वुच्चइ ‘हउं कहमि
किक्किधपुरिहिं करि-पवरं-भुउं
जा पारिहच्छिं मइं दिड्ड तहों
सिर-सिहरं-चडाविय-उभय-करु ॥ १
चन्दोवरुं णामें अतुल-वलु ॥ २
पायाल-लङ्क थिउ पइसरेंवि’ ॥ ३
‘किं सक्कें किं चन्दोयरेंण ॥ ४
उच्छुरयहों गन्दण णील-णाल’ ॥ ५
दो-पासिउ जई ण घाय लहमि ॥ ६
णामेण वालि सूररय-सुउ ॥ ७
सा तिहुयणें णउ अण्णहों णरहों ॥ ८

7 S महिहरा. 8 S जलयरा. 9 P पय, S पव. 10 A पुत्त. 11 A परिभोसे. 12 P A पणय.
13 P एउत्तिहि. 14 P °अग्घवत्त°. 15 P S °पुरिहे. 16 S तिहं. 17 P S सयं.

* Henceforth only those variant readings are recorded which are significant from the point of view of grammar, metre or sense. Obviously corrupt or mere orthographic variants, if not otherwise significant, are mostly ignored. The Instr. Sin. forms in *em* are given in A mostly without the Anusvāra. These also are not recorded.

1. 1 A पभणइ. 2 P अणिड्डिउ. 3 P S सिहरे. 4 A चंदोवरु. 5 P अवरेकें. 6 S जहि.
7 P S किक्किधतणउ, P. marginally, ‘किक्किधउरिहिं’ पाठे. 8 A °मयर°. 9 P S जुउ.
10 A पाडिदत्ति.

२ आशिषा (?).

[१] १ शत्रुः. २ वेगः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

रहु वाहेंवि अरुणु हय हणेंवि पुणु जा जोयणु विण पावइ ।
ता मेरुहें भमैंवि जिणवरु णवेंवि तहैं जें^{११} पडीवउ आवइ ॥ ९

[२]

तहों जं वलु तं ण पुरन्दरहों ण कुवेरहों वरुणहों ससहरहों ॥ १
मेरु वि टालइ वज्जामरिसु तहों अणु णराहिउ तिण-सरिसु ॥ २
कइलास-महीहरु कहि मि गउ तहैं सम्मउ णामें लइउ वउ ॥ ३
णिगगन्धु मुएवि विसुद्ध-मइ अणुहों इन्दहों वि^१ णाहिं णमइ ॥ ४
तं तेहउ पेक्खेवि गीढ-भउ पवज्ज लेवि गउ सूररउ ॥ ५
'महु होसइ केण वि कारणेण समरङ्गणु समउ दसाणणेंण' ॥ ६
अवरेंकें वुत्तु 'ण ईमु धडइ कइवंसिउ किं अम्हहुं भिडइ ॥ ७
सिरिकण्हहों लग्गेवि मित्तइय अणु वि उवयार-सएहिं लइय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अहवइ वाणर वि सुरवर-णर^१ वि रत्तुप्पल-दल-णयणहों ।
ता सयल वि सुहउ जा समर-ज्झड^{१०} णउ णिएन्ति दहवयणहों ॥

[३]

तं वालि-सल्लु हियवणें धरेंवि तों रावणु अणु बोह्ल करेंवि ॥ १
गउ एक-दिवसें सुर-सुन्दरिहें जा अवहरणेण तणूयरिहें ॥ २
ता हरेंवि णीय कुल-भूसणेंहि चन्दणहि ह(व?)रिय खर-दूसणेंहि ॥ ३
णासन्त णिएवि सहोयरेण णयरेणालङ्कारोदणं ॥ ४
णं उवरें छुहेंवि रक्खिय-सरणु कियं(?) तेहि मि चन्दोवर-मरणु ॥ ५
विणिवाइउ अत्थाणें जें थिउ जो दुक्किउ सो तं वारु णिउ ॥ ६
कुहें लगउ जं रयणियर-वलु रह-तुरय-णाय-णरवर-पवलु ॥ ७

11 P A तहि, s wanting. 12 s wanting.

2. 1 The middle portion of the folio in P giving the rest of the Kadavaka and the next Kadavaka is repaired and rewritten in clumsy hand. Therein initially only न appears. 2 P s णाहि. 3 s णवइ. 4 P s गीढवउ. 5 P न इउ, s ण येउ. 6 P s किह अहहं. 7 s भिडइ. 8 P उवयार. 9 s सुरवर वि. 10 P °डभड, A °झडाणउ.

3. 1 s °सल्ल. 2 P s A हियवइ. 3 P s सो. 4 P s अणु, A अन्न. 5 P marginally adds णु to बोह्ल. 6 s चंदणवि. 7 P सहोदणु, A सहोयरिण. 8 P s °रोदणेण. 9 A उयरि. 10 A चंदोयर°. 11 P s °णरपवरपवलु.

[२] १ सम्यक्त्व-नामा व्रतं गृहीतम्. २ (P's reading) संवरितं शरीरम्.

[३] १ (P's reading) महोद्यतवन्तः (?). २ पाताललङ्कया. ३ कृत. ४ विनाशं नीतः

अलहन्तु वारु तं णिप्पसरु

गउ वल्लेवि पडीवउ णियं-णयंरु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

छुडु छुडु दहवयणु
उम्मण-दुम्मणउं

परितुडु-मणु किर स-कलत्तउ आवइ ।
असुहावणउं णिय-घरु ताम विहावइ ॥ ९

[४]

तुरमाणं केण वि वजरिउ
अत्थक्कए आयम्बिर-णयणु
करं धरिउ ताम मन्दोवेरिएं
'परमेसर कहों वि ण अप्पणिय
एकं इ करवाल-भयङ्करहुं
जइ आण-वडीवा होन्ति पुणु
पट्टवहि महन्ता मुएवि रणु
तं वयणु सुणेंवि मारिच्च-मय

खर-दूसण-कण्णा-दुच्चरिउ ॥ १
कुढं लगइ सरहसु दहवयणु ॥ २
णं गङ्गा-वाहु जरण-सरिएं ॥ ३
जिह कण्ण तेमं पर-भायणियं ॥ ४
चउदह सहास विज्जाहरहुं ॥ ५
तो घरें अच्छन्तिएं कवणु गुणु ॥ ६
कण्णहें करन्तु पाणिगहणु ॥ ७
पेसिय दहवत्तें तुरिअं गय ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तेहिं विवाहु किउ खरं रजें थिउ अणुराहें विज्ज-संहिउ ।
वणें णिवसन्तियहें वय-वंत्तियहें सुउ उप्पणु विराहिउ ॥ ९

[५]

एत्थन्तरें जमं-जूरावणेंण
पट्टविउ महामइ दूउ तहिं
वोलाविउ थाएवि अहिमुहेंण
एक्कूणवीस-रज्जन्तरेंइ
कौ वि कित्तिधवलु णामेण चिरु
णवमउ परिणाविउ अमरपट्टु

तं सहु धरेप्पिणु रावणेंण ॥ १
सुग्गीव-सहोयरु वालि जहिं ॥ २
'हुंउं एम विसज्जिउ दहमुहेंण ॥ ३
मित्तइयंए गयइं णिरन्तरेंइ ॥ ४
सिरिकण्ठ-कजें थिउ देवि सिरु ॥ ५
जें धएहिं लिहाविउ कइ-णिवहु ॥ ६

12 A तं. 13 Hereafter P marginally adds the following lines: अणुराहा चंदोयरहो पिथा परिपुण्णराजम वणे कहिन्मि गया । They were originally written in the beginning of the next Kaḍavaka. But there they are deleted. S also reads these lines at the beginning of the next Kaḍavaka. They do not occur in A. 14 P S दुम्मणदुम्मणउं. 15 P S A असुहावणउं.

4. 1 A मंदोयरिए. 2 P S तेव. 3 P S 'भायणीय. 4 P S तिक्खइ. 5 A गणु. 6 P दहवयणइं, S दहवयण व. 7 P S णवर, P marginally, 'तुरिय' पाठे. 8 P S तेहिं, तहिं. 9 P S खर. 10 A वि जमाहिउ. 11 P वयवंत्तियहु, S वयवंत्तियहो, A चुयवंत्तियहे.

5. 1 A जग. 2 P S A हउ. 3 P S 'रज्जंतराई. 4 P S मित्तइ. 5 P S णिरंतराई. 6 P सिरिकंठे. 7 A धयह.

दहमउ कइ-कैयणु सिरि-सहिउ
 वारहमउ णयण^{१०}णन्दयरु
 चउदहमउ गिरि-किंवेरवउ (?)
 सोलहमउ पुणु कौ^{११}वि उवहिरउ
 सत्तारहमउ किक्किन्धु पुणु
 अट्टारहमउ पुणु सूररउ
 तुहुँ एवहिँ एकुणवीसमउ

एयारहमउ पडिबलु कहिउ ॥ ७
 तेरहमउ खयरानन्दु वरु ॥ ८
 पण्णारहमउ णन्दणु अजउ ॥ ९
 तडिकेस-विगमे किउ तेण तउ ॥ १०
 तहो कवणु सुकेसें ण किउ गुणु ॥ ११
 जमु भज्जेवि तहो पइसारु कउं ॥ १२
 अणुहुज्जे रज्जु मणे मुएवि मउ ॥ १३

॥ घत्ता ॥

आउ णिहालें मुहुँ तं णमहि तहुँ गम्पि दसाणण-राणउ ।
 जेण देइ पवउ चउरङ्ग-वउ इन्दहो उव्वरि पयाणउ ॥ १४

[६]

जं किउ जयकारु णाम-गहणु
 ण करेइ कण्णे वयणाइँ पहुँ
 एत्थन्तरे दहमुह-दूअएण
 णिब्भच्छिउ मेह्लेवि सयण-किय
 णीसरु तुहुँ आयहो पट्टणहो
 तं णिसुणेवि कोव-करम्बिएण
 'अरे वालि देउ किं पइँ ण सुउ
 जो णिविसज्जेण पिहिवि' कमइ
 तं णवर वल्लेवि थिउ 'अण्ण-मणु ॥ १
 जिह पर-पुरिसहो सु-कुलीण-वहुँ ॥ २
 अच्चन्त-विलक्खीहूअएण ॥ ३
 'जो को वि णमेसइ तासु सिय ॥ ४
 णं तो भिडु परेए दसाणणहो' ॥ ५
 पडिदोच्छिउ सीहविह्लेम्बिएण ॥ ६
 महु महिहरु जेण भुअहिँ विहुँउ ॥ ७
 चत्तारि वि सायर परिभमइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जासु महाजसेण रणे अणवसेण धवलीहूअउ तिहुवणु ।
 तासु विर्यइहो अभिडइहो कवणु गहणु किर रावणु ॥ ९

8 This and the next two distichs wanting in A. 9 S एयारहमउ. 10 P गयणा°. 11 A पण्णारहमउ. 12 P क वि, S कुवि. 13 P अट्टारहमउ. 14 P S किउ. 15 P S एमहि. 16 A रज्ज. 17 P A मुहुँ. 18 A 'राणउ. 19 P उव्वरि. 20 A पयाणउ.

6. 1 A लेवि. 2 A पहुँ. 3 A 'पुरिसहुँ. 4 A 'वहुँ. 5 P मेह्लवि, S मेह्लवि, A मेह्लिवि. 6 P भिड. 7 P भुए विहओ, S भुयेहि हउ. 8 P पिहिमि. 9 P A कमइ. 10 A चेयारि. 11 S A परिभमइ. 12 S अण्ण°. 13 P S विर्यइहो. 14 P अभिडइहो, S अभिभइहो.

[५] १ वियोगे. २ मरु.

[६] १ परावृत्तः. २ सज्जनकिया. ३ प्रभाते.

४ अ-परवशीकृतेन. ५ मन्त्रिनामेदम्. ६ भूसी कृतः (?).

[७]

सो दूउ कडुय-वयणासि-हउं
‘किं बहुएँ एत्तिउ कहिउ मई
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेण
‘जइ रण-मुह माणु ण मलमि तहों तो छित्त पायँ रयणासवहों’ ॥ ४
आरुहेंवि पइज्ज पयडु पहु
थिउ पुप्फविमाणे मणोहरएँ
करे णिम्मलं चन्दहासु धरिउ
णीसरियं पुर-परमेसरेण

सामरिसु दसासहों पासु गउ ॥ १
तिण-समउ वि ण गणइ वालि पई’ ॥ २
बुच्चइ रयणायर-रव-गिरेण ॥ ३
णं कहों वि विरुद्धउ कूर-गहु ॥ ५
णं सिद्धु सिवालएँ सुन्दरएँ ॥ ६
णं घण-णिसणु तडि-विप्फुरिउ ॥ ७
णीसरिय वीर णिमिसन्तरेण ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

‘अम्हहुँ पय-भरेंण णिरु णिडुरेंण मं मरउ धराणि वराइय’ ।
एत्तिउ-कारणेण गयणङ्गणेण गावइ सुहउ पराइय ॥ ९

[८]

एत्तहें वि समर-दुज्जोहणीहिं
सण्णहेंवि वालि णीसरिउ किह
पणवेप्पिणु विणिण वि अतुल-वल
विरइउ आरायणु रणं अचलु
पुणु पच्छएँ हिलिहिलन्त स-भय
पुणु सइल-सिहर-सण्णिह सयइ
पुणु णरवइ वर-करवाल-धर
किर समरें भिडन्ति भिडन्ति णइ थिय अन्तरें मन्ति सु-विउल-मइ ॥ ८

चउदहहिं णरिन्द-अखोहणीहिं ॥ १
मज्जाय-विचज्जिउ जलहि जिह ॥ २
‘थियं अग्गिम-खन्धेहिं णील-णल ॥ ३
पहिलउ जे णिविडुं पायाल-वल ॥ ४
खर-खुरेहिं खणन्तं खोणि तुरय ॥ ५
पुणु मय-विहलङ्गल हत्थि-हउ ॥ ६
आसणु दुक्क तो रयणियर ॥ ७
आसणु दुक्क तो रयणियर ॥ ७

॥ वत्ता ॥

‘वालि-दसाणणहों जुज्झण-मणहों एउ काइँ ण गवेसहों ।
किएँ¹⁴ खएँ वन्धवहुँ¹⁵ पुणु केण सहुँ पच्छएँ रज्जु करेसहों ॥ ९

7. 1 P °हउं. 2 S रणउहे. 3 S पाप. 4 P °विमाणे. 5 S सुंदराइ. 6 P णिम्मले. 7 S A निविसं. 8 P S अम्हहु, A अम्हहं. 9 S wanting. 10 P पधाइय, S पधाइया.
8. 1 P °दुज्जोहणीहि, S °दुज्जोहणीहिं. 2 S णरेंदें. 3 P °अखोहणीहि, S खोहणीहिं.
4 This pada is missing in A. 5 P S थिअ. 6 P णिविड, S णिविडु. 7 A पच्छलि.
8 P S खणंतु. 9 A तुरिय. 10 S सयल. 11 P S सिहरि. 12 S सुहउ, A सुहउ. 13 A ताम
मन्ति सुचवि. 14 S किय, A किं. 15 P S A धंघवहु. 16 A करेसहुं.

[८] १ बुद्धरचता. २ वादक (?). ३ रथाः. ४ राक्षसाः.

जो कित्तिववल्-सिरिकण्ठ-किउ
तं खयहो णेहु मा णेहं-तरु
तो वे वि परोप्परु उत्तरहो
तं णिसुणेवि वालि-देउ चवइ
खउ तुज्झु वं मज्झु वं णिवडउं
किं वहवैहिं जीवैहिं षाइएँहिं
लइ पहरु पहरु जइ अत्थि छलु
तं णिसुणेवि समर-सण्हिं थिरु
आमेलिय विज्ज मंहोयरिय (?)

[९]

किक्किन्ध-सुकेसहिं विद्धि णिउ ॥ १
जइ धरैविं ण सकहो रोस-भरु ॥
जो को वि जिणइ जयकारु तहो ॥
'सुन्दरु भणन्ति लङ्काहिवइ ॥ ४
जिम धुव जिम मन्दोवरि रडउं ॥
वन्धव-सयणेहिं विणिवाइएँहिं ॥ ६
पेक्खहुं तुह विज्जहुं तणउ वलु ॥ ७
वावरेवि लग्गु बीसद्ध-सिरु ॥ ८
फणि-फण-फुकार दिन्ति गइय ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

वालिं भीसणिय अहि-णासणिय गारुड-विज्ज विसजिय ।
उत्त-पडुत्तियेण कुल-उत्तियेण णं पुण्णालि परजिय ॥ १०

[१०]

दहवयेणं गरुड-परायणिय
गय-सङ्ग-चक्र-सारङ्ग-धरि
सूरय-सुएण वि संभरिय
कङ्काल-कराल तिसूल-कंरि
किर अवर विसज्जइ दहवयणु
स-विमाणु स-खगुं महावल्लेण
णं कुञ्जर-करेणं कवल्ले पवरु
णहं दुन्दुहि ताडिय सुरयणेणं
किउ कल्लयलु कइधय-साहणेण ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

माणु मलेवि तहो लङ्काहिवहो वडु पडु सुग्गीवहो ।
'करि जयकारु तुहुं अणुमुञ्ज सुहुं भिच्छु होहि दहगीवहो ॥ ९

9. 1 s कित्तिववल्. 2 PS णेहु. 3 P धरवि, s धरणि. 4 PA जिणइ. 5 s भणे
P S वि. 7 A णिवडइ. 8 A रडइ. 9 P पेक्ख corrected to पेक्खउ, s पेक्खहु. 1
विज्जहे, 4 विज्जहु. 11 PS फणफणि. 12 PS पडुत्तियेण.
10. 1 PS दहगीव. 2 P पमुक्क. 3 PS गमणु. 4 s विज्ज. 5 PS करि, A धरि
P S मोरि. 7 A करे. 8 PS सुखगु. 9 A वरेण. 10 A कमलु. 11 PS सुरवरेण. 12
कइधय. 13 s सुहुं.

[९] १ धुवा, वालि-व्री. १ सर्पिणीविद्या.

[११]

महु तणउं सीसु पुणु दुण्णमंड
पणवेप्पिणु तिलोक्काहिवइ
महु तणिय पिहिविं तुहुं भुज्जि पहुं
अण्णु मिं जो पइं उवयारुं किउ
तहो मइं किय पडिउवयारुं-किय
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु तुरिउ तहिं
तवधरणु लइउ तगय-मणेण
अणुदिणु जिणन्तु इन्दिय-वइरि

जिह मोक्ख-सिहरु सवुत्तमउ ॥ १
सामण्णहो अण्णहो णउ णवइ ॥ २
रिज्जउ कइ-जाउहाण-णिवहु ॥ ३
तायहो कारणे जमराउ जिउ ॥ ४
आवग्गी भुज्जहि राय-सिय ॥ ५
गुरु गयणचन्दु णामेण जहिं ॥ ६
उप्पण्णउं रिज्जिउ तक्खणेण ॥ ७
गउ तित्थुं जेत्थु कइलास-गिरि ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

उप्परि^{१३} चडिउ तहो
अत्तावणं-सिलहं

अट्ठावयहो पञ्च-महावयं-धारउ ।
सासय-इलहं णं थिउ वीलि भडारउ ॥ ९

[१२]

एत्तहें सिरिप्पह भइणि तहो
वोलाविउं गउ लङ्का-णयरे
सुउ धुव-महएविहें संधविउ
तहिं अवसरें उत्तर-सेदि-विहु
तहो धीयं सुतार-णाम णरेण
गुरु-वयणे तासु ण पट्टविय
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-पुरु
पजलइ उप्पायइ कलमलउ
उभंन्तउ कहि मि पइडु वणुं

सुग्गीवें दिण्ण दसाण्णहो ॥ १
णल-णील विसजिय किक-पुरे ॥ २
ससिकिरणु णियज्ज-रज्जे थविउ ॥ ३
विज्जाहरु णामे जलणसिहु ॥ ४
मग्गिज्जइ दससयगइ-वरेण ॥ ५
सुग्गीवहो णवर परिडुविय ॥ ६
दसंसयगइहें विं विरहग्गि गुरु ॥ ७
उण्हउ ण सुहाइ ण सीयलउ ॥ ८
साहन्तु विज्ज थिउ एक-मणुं ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताइ मि धणं-पउरें

किकिन्धं-पुरे

अज्जज्जय वहुन्तइ ।

थियइ रयण[इं] णंइ

वेणि वि जणइ

रज्जु सैंइं भु ज्जन्तइ ॥ १० ॥

*

11. 1 P तणउं. 2 P S दुण्णमंड, A दुक्कमंड. 3 Folio no. 34 containing the text from मोक्खसिहरु upto दुक्कियभरेणति (XIII 4,4) is missing in P. 4 S णमइ. 5 S पिहिमि. 6 A पइं. 7 A वि. 8 S उवयारु. 9 S पडिउवयारु. 10 A उप्पण्णउं. 11 A इणु. 12 S जेत्थ तेत्थ. 13 A उपरे. 14 S महवय. 15 S आतावणे. 16 वाहुवली. 12. 1 A सिरिप्पह. 2 S A वोलाविउ. 3 S A णयरि. 4 A धुव. 5 S संजिजइ. 6 S पट्टविय. 7 A तेण वि परिणियं णिययपुरु. 8 S गइहे. 9 S wanting. 10 A कलकमलउ. 11 S भमंतउ. 12 S वणे. 13 S एकमणे. 14 A ताप वि. 15 S वण. 16 S किकिंधु. 17 A विरहंकाइ. 18 S रयाण, A रयण. 19 A णइ. 20 S सय. 21 S भुजंताइ, A भुजंताइ. पउ. चरि. 14

[१३. तेरहमो संधि]

पेक्खेप्पिणु वालि-भडारउ रावणु रोसाजरियउ ।
पभणइ 'किं मइं जीवन्तेण जाम ण रिउ सुसुसूरियउ' ॥ १

[१]

॥ दुवई ॥

विजाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि णिच्चालोय-पुरवरे ।
परिणैवि वलइ जाम ता थम्मिउ पुप्फविमाणु अम्बरे ॥ १
महरिसि-तव-तेपं थिउ विमाणु णं दुक्किय-कम्म-वसेण दाणु ॥ २
णं सुक्कं खीलिय मेह-जालु णं पाउसेण कोइल-वमालु ॥ ३
णं दूसामिएण कुडुम्ब-वित्तु णं मच्छं धरिय महायवत्तु (?) ॥ ४
णं कञ्चण-सेलें पवण-गमणु णं दाण-पहावें णीय-भवणु ॥ ५
णीसइउ हूयउ किङ्किणीउ णं सुरएँ समत्तएँ कामिणीउ ॥ ६
घग्घरेंहि मिं घवघव-घोसुं चत्तु णं गिम्भयालुं ददुरेंहुं पत्तु ॥ ७
णरवरेंहुं परोप्परु हूउ चप्पु अहो धरणि एजेविणु धरणि-कम्पु ॥
पडिपेलियंउ वि ण वहइ विमाणु णं महरिसि भइयएँ मुअइ पाणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहडइ थरहरेंहुं ण दुक्कइ उप्परि वालि-भडाराहो ।
छुडु छुडु परिणियंउ कलत्तु व रइ-दइयहो वड्डाराहो ॥ १०

[२]

॥ दुवई ॥

तो एत्थन्तरेण कयं पहुणा सब-दिसावलोयणं ।
सब-दिसावलोयणेण वि रत्तुप्पलमिव णहङ्गणं ॥ १
'मरु कहो अथक्क[एँ] कालु कुडु करु केण भुयङ्गम-वयणें छुडु ॥ २

1. 1 A °भडारउ. 2 A पभणइ. 3 Throughout, this designation occurs only in A. 4 S A परिणिवि. 5 S सुक्कं, A सक्कं. 6 S पुच्छिय, A मच्छे. महाववत्तु, A महाइवत्तु. 8 S घग्घरयहि. 9 S wanting. 10 S °घोस. 11 S गिण्हय. 12 S ददुरहु, A ददुरहं. 13 S णरवरहु, A णरवरहं. 14 A अह धरणिएँ. 15 S पडिपेलि. A पडिपेलियउ. 16 S परपहरहं. 17 S दुक्कइ. 18 A परिणियउं. 19 S वर. 20 S वं. पेयहो. 21 S वड्डाराहो, A वड्डावहो.

2. 1 S A कय, 2 S कहे. The rest of the line is illegible in S. A कहुं आर

कैं^३ सिरेंण पडिच्छिउ कुलिस-घाउ को णिगगउ पञ्चाणण-मुहाउ ॥ ३
 कौ पइहु जलन्तएँ जलण-जालें को ठिउ कियन्त-दन्तन्तरालें ॥ ४
 मारिच्चें बुच्चइ 'देव देव स-भुअङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेम' ॥ ५
 लम्बिय-थिर-थोर-पलम्ब-वाहु अच्चइ कइलासहों उवरि साहु ॥ ६
 मेरु व अकम्पु उवहि व अखोहु महियलु व बहु-क्खमु चत्त-मोहु ॥ ७
 मज्झणहं-पयङ्गु व उग-तेउ तहों तव-सत्तिएँ पडिखलिउ वेउ ॥ ८
 ओसारि विमाणु दवत्ति देव फुट्टइ ण जाम खलु हियउ जेम' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं माम-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु दहंमुहु हेट्टामुहु वल्लिउ ।
 गयणङ्गण-लच्छिहें केरउ जोवण-भारु णाई गलिउ ॥ १०

[३]

॥ दुवई ॥

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायङ्ग-तुङ्ग-सिर-घट्ट-कन्धरो ।
 उक्खय-मणि-सिलायलुच्छालिय-हल्लाविय-वसुन्धरो ॥ १

बहु-सूरकन्त-हुयवह-पलित्तु ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-किलित्तु ॥ २
 मरगय-मऊर-संदेह-वन्तु णील-मणि-पहन्धारिय-दियन्तु ॥ ३
 वर-पउमराय-कर-णियर-तम्बु गय-मय-णइ-पक्खालिय-णियम्बु ॥ ४
 तरु-पडिय-पुप्फ-पङ्गुत्त-सिहरु मयरन्द-सुरा-रस-मत्त-भमरु ॥ ५
 अहि-गिलिय-गइन्द-पमुत्त-सासु सासुगय-मोत्तिय-धवलियासु ॥ ६
 सो तेहउ गिरि-कइलासु दिहु अण्णु वि मुणिर्वरु मुणिवर-वरिट्ठु ॥ ७
 पञ्चारिउ 'लइ मुणिओ सि मित्त स-कसाय-कोव-हुववह-पलित्त ॥ ८
 अज्जु वि रणु इच्छहि मई समाणु जइ रिसि तो किं थम्भिउ विमाणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं^{१३} पई परिहव-रिणु दिण्णउं तं स-कलन्तरु अल्लवमि ।
 पाहाणु जेम उम्मुल्लेवि कइलासु जें सायरेँ धिवमि' ॥ १०

3 s किं सिरिण, A किं सरेण. 4 s जलणे. 5 A कयंत°. 6 s जेव. 7 s मज्झण, A मज्झण.
 8 s वेवु. 9 A दहमुहुं हेट्टामुहुं, 10 A चलिउ. 11 s गयणंगणि.

3. 1 s °तुरंग°, A °तुंग°. 2 A °लुच्छलियपहल्लाविय°. 3 s °सूरकन्ति°. 4 s °पलित्त.
 5 s °किलित्त. 6 s °मओह°. 7 s °पोमराय°. 8 s °तडिय°. 9 A °धुरा°. 10 s अह. 11 s A
 °गयंदपलुत्त°. 12 s मुणिवर, 13 s ईसाइकोवहुववहु. 14 A अज्ज. 15 s जो. 16 A दिण्णउं.

[४]

॥ दुवई ॥

एम भणेवि झत्ति पडिउं इव वालिहें तणेण सावेणं^१ ।

तल्ले भिन्देवि पइइं महिदारणियहें विजहें पहावेणं ॥ १

चिन्तेपिणु विज-सहासु तेण

सु-पसिद्धउ सिद्धउ लज्ज-संसु

अहवइ णवन्तु दुक्किय-भरेण

अहवइ भुवइन्द-ललन्त-णालु

अहवइ णं वसुह महीहराहें

अहवइ चलवलइ भुअङ्ग-थहु

खोलुक्खउ खोणि-खयालु भाइ

गिरिवरेण चलन्ते चउ-समुह

उम्मूलिउ महिहरु दहमुहेण ॥ २

णावइ दुप्पुत्ते णियय-संसु ॥ ३

तइलोकु वखित्तुं (?) व जिणवरेण ॥

णीसारिउ महि-उवरहो व वालु ॥ ५

छोडाविय वालालुच्चिराहें ॥ ६

णं धरणि-अन्त-पोइलु विसहु ॥ ७

पायालहो फाडिउ उअरु णाई ॥ ८

अहिमुह उत्थलाविय^१ रउहु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं गयउ आसि णासेपिणु

तं मण्ड हरेवि पडीवउ

सायर-जारें माणियउं ।

जलु कु-कलत्तु व आणियउ ॥ १०

[५]

॥ दुवई ॥

सुरवर-पवरकरि-कराकार-करगुग्गामिण^१ धरे ।

भग-भुयङ्ग-उग-णिग्गय-विसर्गि-लगन्त-कन्दरे ॥ १

कत्थइ विहडियइं सिलायलाई

कत्थइ गय णिग्गय उद्ध-मुण्ड

कत्थइ सुअ-पन्तिउ उड्डियाउ

कत्थइ भमरोलिउ धावडाउ

कत्थइ वणयर णिग्गय गुहेहिं

सइलग्गइं कियइं व खलहलाई ॥ २

णं धरए पसारिय बाहु-दण्ड ॥ ३

णं तुइउं मरगय-कण्ठियाउ ॥ ४

उड्डन्ति व कइलासहो जडाउ ॥ ५

णं वमइ महागिरि बहु-मुहेहिं ॥ ६

4. 1 A पडिअ. 2 S साविणं, A साविणा. 3 S तणु. 4 S पइइ. 5 S पहाविणा. 6

लहु. 7 P तिलोकु, S तिलोकु, A तइलोक. 8 P A खित्तु. 9 A भुअइन्द. 10 P उवरहो

S ओवरहो, A ऊवरहो वालु. 11 S व. 12 P S A लुंत्तिवाइ. 13 A पत्तु वे दल. 14 P

खोलुक्खउ खोणिउ खयाल भाइ. 15 P S उच्छलाविय रउहु, A उत्थलावियसमुह. 16 P माणिअउं

S माणउं, A माणियउं. 17 P माणिउं, S आणिउ, A आणियउं.

5. 1 P S कइगामिण धराधरे. 2 A विसर्ग. 3 P S कत्थवि. 4 A सइलग्गइ. 5 P

सोइ. 6 A धरणि. 7 P पन्तिउ. 8 P तुइवि. 9 A वमइ.

[४] १ नाभिनालम्. २ शिशु. ३ अतीवगाढम्. ४ पर्वतगर्ता. ५ समुद्र, लक्ष्म्याकरम् (?)

[५] १ शैल, पर्वत.

उच्छलिउ कहि मि जँलु धवल-धारु णं तुहँवि गउ गिरिवरहँ हारु ॥ ७
 कथइ रुडियइ वलाय-सयइ णं तुहँवि गिरि-अडियइ गयइ ॥ ८
 कथइ उच्छलियइ विहुमाइ णं रुहिर-फुलिङ्गइ अहिणवाइ ॥ ९
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु वि जो अँण्णहँ हत्थेण णिय-थाणँहँ मेलावियउ ।
 गिच्चलु ववसाय-विहूणउ कवण्ण ण आवइ पावियउ ॥ १०
 [६]

॥ दुवई ॥

ताम फडो-कडप्प-विप्फुरिय-परिप्फुड-मणि-णिहायहो ।
 आसण-कम्पु जाउ पायालँयले धरणिन्द-रायहो ॥ १
 अहि अवहि पउजँवि आउ तेत्थु रावणु 'केलासुद्धरणु जेत्थु ॥ २
 जँहि मणि-सिलायलुप्पीलुं फुडु गिरि-डिम्भहँ' णं कडिसरउ तुडु ॥ ३
 जँहि वणयर-थदु-मरडुं भग्गु जँहि वालि महारिसि सोवसग्गु ॥ ४
 जल-मल-पसाहिय-सयल-गत्तु विज्जा-जोगेसरु रिद्धि-पत्तु ॥ ५
 तिण-कणयकोडि-सामण्ण-भाउ सुहि-सत्तु-एक्क-कारण-सहाउ ॥ ६
 सो जइवरु कुञ्चिय-कर-कमेणँ परिअञ्चिउ णँमिउ भुअङ्गमेण ॥ ७
 महियल-गय-सीसावलि विहाइ किय अहिणव-कमलच्चणिय णाइ ॥ ८
 देहइ फणालि मणि-विप्फुरन्ति णं वोहिय पुरउ पईवँ-पन्ति ॥ ९
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

पणवन्तँ दंससयलोयणँण सोणिउं दह-मुहँहि वहन्तउ हेडामुहुं कइलासु णिउ ।
 दहमुहु कुम्मागारुं किउ ॥ १०
 [७]

॥ दुवई ॥

जं अहिपवर-राय-गुरुभारकन्त-धरेण पेलिओ ।
 दस-दिसिवह-भरन्तु दहवयणँ घोराउ मेलिओ ॥ १

10 PS जल. 11 PSA पुडिवि. 12 S 'पुडिगइ. 13 PS अण्ण सहत्थेण, A अण्णहँ
 सहत्थेण. 14 A 'ठाणहो.
 6. 1 P फडो. 2 PS 'परिप्फुड. 3 P पायालप ता, S पायालहो ता. 4 A रावण केलास.
 5 PSA जहि. 6 S सिलायले पीडु. 7 PS 'डिम्भ कडय. 8 PS 'मरद. 9 P 'पहासिय. 10 S
 'जुत्तु. 11 P एकु, S एकु. 12 S 'करेण. 13 A परिअञ्चेवि णविउ. 14 S विहाइ. 15 P 'विप्फुरन्तु.
 16 P पइव. 17 S हेडामुह, A हेडामुहुं. 18 A सोणिउं. 19 A सुयंतउ. 20 A कुम्मागारु.
 7. 1 PSA मेलिउ.

[६] १ धरणिन्देण.

[७] १ धरणेन्द्रः.

तं सहु सुणेवि मणोहरेण
केऊर-हार-णेउर-धरेण
कञ्ची-कलाव-रङ्गोलिरेणं
विबभम-विलास-भूभङ्गुरेण
‘हा हा दहमुह जय-सिरि-णिवास
बीसद्ध-गीव बीसद्ध-जीह
मन्दोवरि पभणइ ‘चारु-चित्तं
लङ्केसहो जाइ ण जीउ जाम

सुरवर-करि-कुम्भ-पयोधरेण ॥ २
खणखणखणन्तं-कङ्कण-करेण ॥ ३
मुहं-कमलासंतिन्दिन्दिरेण ॥ ४
हाहारउ किउ अन्तेउरेणं ॥ ५
दहवयण दसाणणं हा दसास ॥ ६
दससिर सुरवरं-सारङ्ग-सीह ॥ ७
अहो वालि-भडारा करे परिउ^{१०} ॥ ८
भत्तार-भिक्षुं महुं देहि ताम’ ॥ ९
॥ वत्ता ॥

॥ तं कलुण-वयणु णिसुणेपिणु
मघ-रोहिणि-उत्तर-पत्तेण

धरणिन्दे उंद्धरिउं धरु ।
अङ्गारेण वै अम्बुहरु ॥ १०

[८]

॥ दुवई ॥

सेल-विमाल-मूल-तल-तालिउ लङ्काहिउ विणिग्गओ ।

केसरि-पहरं-गहर-खर-चवढणं-चुको इव महग्गओ ॥ १

॥ लुअ-केसर-उक्खय-गह-णिहाउ
कुण्डलिय-सीसं-कर-चरण-जुम्मु
कंकलड-झड-‘णिसुदिय-फड-कडणु
मयलञ्छणु दूसिउं तेय-मन्दु
गउ तेत्तहें ‘जेत्तहें गुण-गणालि
परिअञ्जेवि वन्दिउ दससिरेण
‘मइं सरिसउ अण्णु ण जगे अयाणु जो^{१५} करमि केलि^{१६} सीहें समाणु ॥ ८
मइं सरिसउ अण्णु ण मन्द-भग्गु जो^{१६} गुरुहु मि करमि महोवसग्गु ॥ ९
॥ वत्ता ॥

णं गिरि-गुह मुएवि मइन्दु आउ ॥ २
णं पायालहो णीसरिउं कुम्मु ॥ ३
णं गरुड-मुहहो णीसरिउ सण्णु ॥ ४
णं राहु-मुहहो णीसरिउ चन्दु ॥ ५
अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिलहें वालि ॥ ६
पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७

अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिलहें वालि ॥ ६
पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७

अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिलहें वालि ॥ ६
पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७

अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिलहें वालि ॥ ६
पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७

अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिलहें वालि ॥ ६
पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७

अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिलहें वालि ॥ ६
पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७

अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिलहें वालि ॥ ६
पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७

अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिलहें वालि ॥ ६
पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७

अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिलहें वालि ॥ ६
पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७

अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिलहें वालि ॥ ६
पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७

अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिलहें वालि ॥ ६
पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७

अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिलहें वालि ॥ ६
पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७

अच्छइ अत्तावणं-सिलहें वालि ॥ ६
पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७

॥ जं तिहुवण-णाहु मुएपिणु
तं सम्मत्तं-महदुमहो^{२१}

अण्णहो णमिउ ण सिर-कमलु ।
लहु देव पइं परम-फलु’ ॥ १०

2 P° करंत, S° करंत. 3 PS° रंखोलिपण. 4 A सुह°. 5 PS° सत्ती°. 6 A अंतरेण. 7
वसासण. 8 A सुरवइ°. 9 PS° वित्त. 10 P परिउ. 11 P° भिक्षु. 12 PS वहु. 13 P
पञ्चुदरिउ. 14 P wanting, A वि.

8. 1 S wanting. 2 P A° चवढण°. 3 P महग्गउ, A महागओ. 4 PS° णहणियाउ
5 P° सीसु. 6 PS णीसरिय. 7 PS° फण°. 8 A दूसिय. 9 PS जेतहे तेत्तहे. 10 PS अत्ता
वणि. 11 A° सिलह. 12 PS परिअचिवि, A परिअचिवि. 13 P जं, S जं. 14 PS कील. 15
A जं. 16 S करइ गुरुहु मि महोवसग्गु. 17 S जु. 18 A णिएपिणु. 19 PS णमिउ ण
अण्णहो. 20 S A सम्मत्तु. 21 This pāda is defective by one mora.

२ पर्वत (?) प्रयुद्धरितम् (P's reading).

[८] १ प्रहतः. २ कर्कश. ३ भग्न.

[९]

॥ दुवई ॥

पुणरवि वारवार 'पोमाएँवि दसविह-धम्मवालयं ।
 गउ तेत्तहें तुरन्तु तं जेत्तहें भरहाहिव-जिणालयं ॥ १
 कइलासे-कोडि-कम्पावणेण किय पुज्ज जिणिन्दहों रावणेण ॥ २
 फल-फुल्ल-समिद्ध-वणासई व सावय-परियरिय महाडई व ॥ ३
 अहिणव-उल्लाव विलासिणि व णर-दड्ड-धूर्व खल-कुट्टणि व ॥ ४
 बहु-दीव समुहन्तर-महि व पेळिय-वलि णारायण-मइ व ॥ ५
 घण्टारव-मुहलिय गय-घड व मणि-रयण-समुज्जल अहि-फड व ॥ ६
 ण्हाणहुँ वेस-केसावलि व गन्धुकड कुसुमिय पाडलि व ॥ ७
 तं पुज्ज करेँवि आढत्तु गेउ मुच्छण-कम-कम्प-तिगाम-भेउ ॥ ८
 सर-सज्ज-रिसह-गन्धार-वाहु मज्झिम-पञ्चम-धइवय-णिसाहु ॥ ९

महुरेण थिरेण पँलोह्णैण
 गायँइ गन्धहु मणोहरु

॥ वृत्ता ॥

जण-वसियरण-समत्थएँण ।
 रावणु रावणहत्थएँण ॥ १०

[१०]

॥ दुवई ॥

सालङ्कारु सु-सरु सु-वियहुँ सुहावउ पिय-कलत्तु वं ।
 आरोहि-अँध(व ?)रोहि-थाइय-संचारिहिँ सुरय-तँत्तु वं ॥ १
 णव-बहुअ-णिडालु व तिलय-चारु णिग्घण-नायणयलु व मन्द-तारु ॥ २
 सण्णद्ध-वलं पिव लइय-ताणु धणुरिव सज्जीउ पसण्ण-वारुँ ॥ ३
 तं गेउ सुणेप्पिणु दिण्ण णियय धरणिन्दें सत्ति अमोहविजय ॥ ४
 'तियसाहँ णवेप्पिणु रिसह-देउ पुणु गउ णिय-णयरहों कइकसेउ ॥ ५
 एत्थन्तरें सुग्गीउत्तमाँसु उप्पण्णउ केवलुँ णाणु तासु ॥ ६
 बाहुवलि जेम थिउ सुद्ध-गत्तु उप्पण्णु अण्णु धवलायवत्तु ॥ ७

9. 1 PS दसविह. 2 P कइलासे. 3 PS 'पुष्प. 4 A वणासई व. 5 A महाडई व.
 6 P 'धूअ. 7 PS णाणहु. 8 S 'पत्तिपगाम'. 9 PS पलोह्ण. 10 A गायइ.
 10. 1 S सुवियहुउ. 2 PS व. 3 PS 'यधरेहिँ, A 'यधरोहि'. 4 PS 'थाहि'. 5 P
 'वत्तु, A 'वंत्तु. 6 S 'चाणु. 7 P तियसाहँ, marginally, 'तीसाहइ' पाठे, 8 तियसाह, A
 तियसाहि. 8 PS सुरगीवसहोयरासु. 9 A उप्पण्णउ, 10 P केवल.

[९] १ श्लाघां कृत्वा. २ प्रवृत्तेन.

[१०] १ त्रिसाहिनानि.

पइसरेवि जेण रण-सरवरें
तहों खलहों पुरन्दर-हंसहों

वत्ता ॥

मालिहें खुडियउं सिर-कमलु ।
पाडमि पाण-पक्ख-जुअलु ॥ १०

[११]

॥ दुवई ॥

एम भणेवि देवि रण-भेरि पयइं तुरन्तु रावणो

जो जम-धणय-कणय-बुह-अट्टावय-धर-धरहरावणो ॥ १

णीसरियें दसार्णणें णिसियरिन्द
माणुणाय णिय-णिय-वाहणत्थ

समुहं वड णिविड गय-घड घरइ(?) णन्दीसर-दीवुं व सुर पयइ ॥ ४

पायाललङ्क पावन्तएण

दहगीवें वइरु वहन्तएण ॥ ५

पज्जलिउ जलणु जालासएण(?) ॥ ६

खल खुइ पिसुण परिधिइ पाव ॥ ७

लङ्काहिउ बुज्झाविउ मएण ॥ ८

जइ धाइय तो तुम्हें जि हाणि ॥ ९

आरुसेवि किज्जई काई ताहुं ॥ १०

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं वयणु सुणेंवि दहवयणें
चूडामणि-पाहुड-हत्थउ

मच्छरुं मणें परिसेसियउं ।

इन्दइ कोकउ पेसियउं ॥ ११

[१२]

॥ दुवई ॥

आइय तेत्थु ते वि पिय-वयणेंहि
गउ किक्किन्ध-णयरु सुग्रीउ वि

जोकारिउ दसाणणो ।

मिलिउ स-मन्ति-साहणो ॥ १

11 A णिवाणु वाणु. 12 PS पइसारेवि, A पइसरिवि. 13 A खुडिउ. 14 A °पक्ख°.

11. 1 wanting in PS A. 2 PS पइय. 3 P °बुहय°. 4 P °वयधर°, 5 °वयधर
5 S दसाणण. 6 P णिसियरिंदें, 8 णिसियरेंदे. 7 P गइंदें, 8 गइंदे. 8 PS समुह. 9
A दीउ. 10 SA तुम्हें, 11 A भइणि, 12 PS °सहोयर°. 13 A कीरइ. 14 A मच्छर. 1
PS आमेहियउ. 16 A पेसिउ.

12. 1 wanting in PS A. 2 PS समगु.

१ विद्वार. २ कलपता.

[१२] १. (P's reading) समस्त.

साहिउ अरि-अक्खोहणि-सहासु
रह-तुरय-गइन्दहुं गाहिं छेउ
थिय अंगिम-वेळि-महाविसालें
अत्थवणहो दुक्कु पयहु ताम
वरि-सग्ग-वत्थं सीमन्त-वाह
कित्तिय-चच्चङ्किय-गण्डवास
बहुलज्जण ससहर-तिलय-तार
णं वेञ्चेवि दिट्ठि दिवायरासु

एत्तडिय सङ्ख णरवर-वलासु ॥ २
उबहइ पयाणउ पवण-वेउ ॥ ३
रेवा-विञ्जइरिहि अन्तरालें ॥ ४
अलीण पासु णिसिअडं य (?) गाव ॥ ५
णक्खत्त-कुसुम-सेहर-सणाह ॥ ६
भग्गव-मेसइ-कण्णावयंसं ॥ ७
जोणहा-रह्ठोलि-हार-भार ॥ ८
णिसि-चहु अलीण णिसायरासु ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

विण्णि वि दुस्सीलें-सहावइ
'मा दिणयरु कहि मि णिएसउ'

सुरउं स इं भु अन्ताइं ।
गाइं स-सङ्कइं सुत्ताइं ॥ १०

इय इत्थ पउमचरिए
कइला सुद्धरणमिणं

धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
तेरसमं साहियं पव ॥ ११

॥ प्रथमं पर्व ॥

[१४. चउदहमो संधि]

विमलें विहाणएँ कियएँ पयाणएँ उययइरि-सिहरें रवि दीसइ ।
'मइं मेळेपिणु णिसियरुलेपिणु कहिं गयणिसि' गाइं गवेसइ ॥ १ ॥

[१]

सुप्पहार्य-दहि-अंस-रवणणउ
जय-हरें पइसारिउ पइसन्तें

कोमल-कमल-किरण-दल-छण्णउ ॥ १
णावइ मज्जल-कलसु वसन्तें ॥ २

3 P S साहिअ. 4 A 'गयंदहं, 8 'गइं. ६. 5 P A 'विञ्जइरिहे, 'विञ्जइरिहि. 6 S अत्थवणह.
7 P S णिसियडेण. 8 A धरमगवच्छ. 9 P S 'चक्किय. 10 P S 'वत्तंस. 11 P S A
वंचिवि. 12 P दिट्ठ. 13 P S णं ससहरासु. 14 P दुस्सील. 15 P S सरहसइ. 16 A
णिएसइ. 17 S सुत्ताइ. 18 This Gāthā is wanting in P. 19 S सच्च. 20 S
प्रथमपर्वः.

1. 1 S दीसइ. 2 A गवेसइ. 3 A सुप्पहार्य दहिं फंस. 4 P A 'रवणणउ. 5 P A
'छण्णउ. 6 S A जयहर.

२ आकाशे गच्छति. ३ अभिनव-वल्ली. ४ उपरि-स्वर्गाध्याः (?). ५ दिगन्तर एव हस्तौ यस्याः.
६ कृतिका. ७ शुक्रः. ८ बृहस्पतिः. ९ तिमिरम्.

[१] १ शोभनप्रभातः, सैवातिशयेन दधि-अंशकः, आदित्यः कलशश्चाभूत्. २ जगद्गृहे.
पउ० चरि० १५

फगुण-खलहों दूँ^७ णीसारिउ
जेण वणफइ-पय विन्भाडिय
गिरिवर गाम जेण धूमाविय
सरि-पवाह-मिहुणइ^८ णासन्तइ^९
जेण उच्छु-विड जन्तेहि^{१०} पीलिय
जासु रंजें^{११} पर रिद्धि पलासहों

जेण विरहि-जणु कह व ण मारिउ ॥ ३
फल-दल-रिद्धि-मडफर साडिय ॥ ४
वण-पट्टण-णिहाय संताविय ॥ ५
जेण बैरुण-घण-णियलेंहि^{१२} धित्तइ^{१३} ॥ ६
पव-मण्डव-णिरिक्क आवीलिय^{१४} ॥ ७
तहों मुहु मइलेंवि^{१५} फगुण-मासहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पङ्कय-वयण^{१६}उ कुवलय-णयण^{१७}उ केयइ-केसर^{१८}-सिर-सेह^{१९} ।
पलव-करयलु कुसुम-णहुजलु पइसरइ वसन्त^{२०}-णरेसर ॥ ९

[२]

डोला-तोरण-चौरें^{२१} पइहें^{२२}
सररुह-वासहेंहि^{२३} रव-णेउरु
कोइल-कामिणीउ उज्जाणेंहि^{२४}
पङ्कय-छत्त-दण्ड सर-णियेरेंहि^{२५}
कुसुमा-मञ्जरि-धय साहारेंहि^{२६}
वाणर-मालिय साहा-वन्देंहि^{२७}
मंजु-ताल कलोलवासेंहि^{२८}
एम पइहु विरेंहि विद्धन्तउ

पइहु वसन्तु वसन्त^{२९}-सिरी-हें ॥ १
आवासिउ महुअरि-अन्तेउरु ॥ २
सुय-सामन्त लयाहर-धार्णेंहि ॥ ३
सिहि-सांहुलउ महीहर-सिहेंहि ॥ ४
दवणा-गाण्डिवाल केयारेंहि ॥ ५
महुअर-मत्तवाल (?) मयरन्देंहि ॥ ६
भुज्जा अहिणव-फल-मंहणासेंहि ॥ ७
गयवइ-वम्मोहि^{३०} अन्दोलन्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेवि एन्तहों रिद्धि वसन्तहों महु-ईक्खु-सुरासव-मैन्ती ।
णम्मय-वाली भुम्भल^{३१}-भोली णं भमइ सलोणहों रत्ती ॥ ९

7 A होइ. 8 P S जेम. 9 P आचेलिय, S आवेलिय. 10 P S रज्जु. 11 P A मुहुं. 12 P S मइलवि, A मइलिवि. 13 A °वयणउं. 14 S A णयणउं. 15 S °केसररय°, A °केसर. 16 A °सिहर. 17 S वसंतु.

2. 1 S जोलोतोरणपास. 2 P पइहु. 3 A वसंतु. 4 P °मासंत. 5 P S A केयारिहिं. 6 P marginally, 'वंदरसाहिय मालावन्देहि' पाठे. 7 P °माल°. 8 A मंज°. 9 A भुज्जा. 10 A विरहिं. S विरहु. 11 P S °ईक्खुसुरास°. 12 A °मत्ती. 13 S भंभल°, A भुंभर°. 14 A भमइं.

३ पालयः (?). ४ समुदायः. ५ नदी (?). ६ मेघः (?). ७ जलबन्धः. ८ चौरः.

[२] १ सिगिरिका. २ मण्डार-प(पा)लकाः. ३ अग्ने भोजकाः. ४ स्तिष्ठिषु (?). ५ अभिनवा, अकुटिला.

[३]

णम्मयाएँ-मयरहरहों जन्तिएँ
घवघवन्ति जे जल-पम्भारा
पुलिणइँ जाइँ^१ वे वि सच्छायइँ
जं जलु खलइँ वलइँ उल्लोलइँ
जे आवत्त समुद्रिय चङ्गा
जे जल-हत्थि-कुम्भ^२ सोहिला
जो डिण्डीर-णियरु अन्दोलइँ
जं जलयर-रण-रङ्गिउं पाणिउं
मत्त-हत्थि-मय-मईलिउं जं जलु
जाउ तरङ्गिणिउं^३ अवर-ओहउं^४
जाउ भमर-पन्तिउ अलीणउं^५

णाइँ पसाहणु लइउ तुरन्तिएँ ॥ १
ते जि णाईं णेउर-झङ्कारा ॥ २
ताइँ जे उड्ढणाइँ णं जायइँ ॥ ३
रसणा-दामु तं जि णं घोलइँ ॥ ४
ते जि णाईं तणु-तिवलि-तरङ्गा ॥ ५
ते जि णाईं थण अङ्गुमिल्ला ॥ ६
णावइँ सो जे^६ हारु रङ्गोलइँ ॥ ७
तं जि णाईं तम्बोलु समाणिउं ॥ ८
तं जि णाईं किउ अक्खिहिँ कज्जलु ॥ ९
ताउ जि भङ्गुराउ णं भउहउं^{१०} ॥ १०
केसावलउ ताउ णं दिण्णउ ॥ ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

मज्जेँ जन्तिएँ मुहुँ^{११} दरसन्तिएँ माहेसर-लङ्क-पईवहुँ ।
मोहुप्पाइउं^{१२} णं जरु लाइउ तहुँ सहसकिरण-दहगीवहुँ ॥ १२

[४]

सो वसन्तु सा रेवा तं जलु
ताइँ असोय-गाय-चूय-वणइँ
ते धुयगाय ताउ कीरोलिउ
ते पल्लव सो कोइल-कलयलु
ताउ णवलउ मल्लिय-कलियउ
ते अन्दोला तं जुवईयणु
सहुँ अन्तेउरेण गउ तेत्तहँ
दूरें थिउ आरक्खिय-णिय-वलु

सो दाहिण-मारुउ मिय-सीयलु ॥ १
महुअरि-महुर-सरइँ लय-भवणइँ ॥ २
ताउं कुसुम-मञ्जरि-रिञ्जोलिउ ॥ ३
सो केयइ-केसर-रय-परिमलु ॥ ४
दवणा-मञ्जरियउ णवँ-कलियउ ॥ ५
पेक्खेवि सहसकिरणु हरिसिय-मणु ॥ ६
णम्मय पवर महाणइ जेत्तहँ ॥ ७
जलु जन्तिएँहिँ णिरुद्धउं^८ णिम्मलु ॥ ८

3. 1 P S वे वि जासु. 2 P उड्ढणाइ, A ओढणाइं. 3 P S सयलकुम्भिला. 4 P S हिंढी-
र. 5 S अंदोलइं. 6 A जि. 7 S पंजीउ. 8 P A पाणिउं. 9 P सवाणिउ, A °समाणिउं. 10 P
°मइलिउं. 11 P अक्खिहुँ, S अक्खिहु. 12 A तरंगिणिउ. 13 P °उहउ, A उहउं. 14 P A भउ-
हउं, S भउहओ. 15 S अलीणी, A अलीणउ. 16 A ताउ जि अलयालिउ मलीणउं. 17 S
A महु, मुहु. 18 P °पईयहु, S °पईयहु. 19 P उप्पाइउ, S उपायउ. 20 P S मजे.

4. 1 A रेवय. 2 S ताव. 3 A णवहलियउ. 4 P S दूरे (S दूरिं) थिय, A दूरधरें
थिउ आरक्खियवलु. 5 P S जंतिअण. 6 P णिरुद्धउं.

[३] १ विलासति.

॥ घत्ता ॥

वद्विय-हरिसउ जुवइहिँ सरिसउ माहेसरपुर-परमेसर ।
 सलिलभन्तरें माणस-सरवरें णं पइहुँ सुरिन्दु स-अच्छरु ॥ ९

[५]

सहसकिरणु सहसत्ति णिउहुँवि आउ णाई महि-वहुँ अवरुण्डेवि ॥ १
 दिहु मउडु छुडु अहुम्मिलउ रवि व देरुगमन्तु सोहिलउ ॥ २
 दिहु णिडालु वयणु वच्छत्थलु णं चन्दहु कमलु णह-मण्डलु ॥ ३
 पभणइँ सहसराँसि 'लइ दुक्कहों जुज्झहों रमहों णहाहों उलुक्कहों' ॥ ४
 तं णिसुणेंवि कडक्ख-विवखेविउ वुडुउ उक्कराउ महएविउ ॥ ५
 उप्परि-करयल-णियरु परिट्टिउ णं रत्तुप्पल-सण्डु समुट्टिउ ॥ ६
 णं केयइ-आरामु मणोहरु णक्ख-सूइ कडउल्ला केसरु ॥ ७
 महयर सर-भरेण अलीणा कामिणि-मिसिणि भणेंवि णं लीणा ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सलील-तरन्तहुँ उम्मीलन्तहुँ मुह-कमलहुँ केइ पधाइय ।
 आयइँ सरसइँ किय(र ?) तामरसइँ णरवइँहें भन्ति उप्पाइय ॥ ९

[६]

अवरोप्परु जल-कील करन्तहुँ घण-पाणाँलि-पहर मेळन्तहुँ ॥ १
 कहि मि चन्द-कुन्दुजल-तोरेंहिँ धवलउ जलु तुइँन्तेहिँ हारेहिँ ॥ २
 कहि मि रसिउ णेउरेंहिँ रसन्तेहिँ कहि मि फुरिउ कुण्डलेंहिँ फुरन्तेहिँ ॥ ३
 कहि मि सरस-तम्बोलारत्तउ कहि मि वउल-कायम्भरि-मत्तउ ॥ ४
 कहि मि फलिह कप्पूरेंहिँ वासिउ कहि मि सुरहि मिगमय-वामीसिउ ॥ ५
 कहि मि विविह-मणि-रयणुज्जलियउ कहि मि धोअ-कज्जल-संवलियउ ॥ ६
 कहि मि वहल-कुडुम-पिञ्जरियउ कहि मि मलय-चन्दण-रस-भरियउ ॥ ७
 कहि मि जक्खकदमण करम्बिउ कहि मि भमर-रिञ्छोलिहि चुम्बिउ ॥ ८

7 वद्वियहरिसिउ. 8 P S पइहु. 5. 1 S महियलु. 2 P S अहुम्मिलिउ, A अहुँमिलउ. 3 S णिलाहु. 4 A पभणइँ. 5 P S A णहाहु. 6 A अलुक्कहो. 7 P S °विवखेवउ. 8 P उप्परे. 9 P marginally, A °सेहरु. 10 A °सम°. 11 A पोमिणि मिसिणइँ मिलीणा. 12 A सलिलु. 13 S णवरुहे.

6. 1 S °पालाणि°. 2 P तुइँन्तिहे, S A तुइँतिहि. 3 P S कुंडलहिँ, A कुंडलिहिँ. 4 A °रत्तउ. 5 S °वोय°, A चोअ°. 6 A अदु°. 7 S चुम्बिउ.

[५] १ जले वुडयित्वा. २ ईषत्. ३ रमयः (?). ४ आमस्तक-समस्ताः.

[६] १ जलच्छटा. २ शुभैः. ३ शब्दं कृतं जलेन. ४ मदिरा. ५ कस्तूरी.

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहुम-मरगयं- इन्दणील-सयं- चामियरं-हार-संघाएहिं ।
वहु-वण्णुज्जलु णावइ णहयलु सुरधणु-घणं-विज्जु-बलायहिं ॥ ९

[७]

का वि करन्ति केलि सहुं राएं पहणइं कोमल-कुवलय-घाएं ॥ १
का वि मुद्ध दिट्ठिएं सुविसालें का वि णवलए मल्लियं-मालएं ॥ २
का वि सुयन्धेहिं पाडलि-हुल्लेहिं का वि सु-पूयफलेहिं वउल्लेहिं ॥ ३
का वि जुण्ण-पण्णेहिं पट्ठणिऐहिं का वि रयण-मणि-अवलम्बणिऐहिं ॥ ४
का वि विलेबणेहिं उवरियहिं का वि सुरहि-दवणा-मज्जरियहिं ॥ ५
कहे वि गुञ्जु जलें अड्डुम्मिल्लउ णं मंयरहर-सिहरु सोहिलउ ॥ ६
कहे वि कसण रोमावलि दिट्ठी काम-वेणि णं गलेंवि पइट्ठी ॥ ७
कहे वि थणोवरि ललइ अंहोरणु णाई अणङ्गहो केरउ तोरणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहे वि स-रुहरइं दिट्ठइं णहरइं थण-सिहरोवरि सु-पहुत्तइं ।
वेगेणं वलगहो मयण-तुरङ्गहो णं पायैइं छुडु छुडु खुत्तइं ॥ ९

[८]

तं जल-कील णिएवि पहाणहुं जाय वोळ णहयलें गिवाणहुं ॥ १
पभणइं एकुं हरिस-संपण्णउं 'तिहुअणें सहसकिरणु पर धण्णउं ॥ २
जुवई-सहासु जासु स-वियारउं विन्भम-हाव-भाव-वावारउ ॥ ३
णलिणि-वणु व दिणयर-कर-इच्छउं कुमुय-वणु व ससहर तणिच्छउं(?) ॥ ४
कालु जाइ जसु मयण-विलासें माणिणि-पत्तिज्जवणायासें ॥ ५
अच्छउं सुरउ जेण जगु मत्तउं जल-कीलए जि' किण्ण पज्जत्तउं ॥ ६
तं णिसुणेवि अवरेकु पवोल्लिउ 'सहसकिरणु केवल सलिलोल्लिउ ॥ ७

8 PS °मरगयइं. 9 PS °सयइं. 10 PS चामियर°. 11 PS वणु, A wanting.

7. 1 PS राएहिं. 2 A पहणइं. 3 PS °वाएहिं. 4 P S सुविसालइं. 5 PS मालइं.
6 A णवल्लेहिं. 7 PS पाडल°. 8 PS अड्डुम्मिल्लउ, A अड्डुम्मिल्लिउ. 9 PS वेगेण. 10 PS पयइं.

8. 1 A पहाणइं. 2 A णहयलि जाय वोळ. 3 P A गिवाणइं, S गिवाणहु. 4 A पभणइं.
5 S इक. 6 P A °संपण्णउं. 7 S धण्णओ, A धण्णउं. 8 S जुवई. 9 P सविआरउं. 10 P
°इच्छउं, S °इच्छिउ. 11 P तणिच्छउं, S °तण्णिच्छउ, A तणिच्छउ. 12 PS जलकीलाए.

[७] १ कामस्य, २ उपरितनवक्षम्.

इत्थु प्रवाहं मणोहर-वन्तं

जो जुवइहि गुर्झन्तु वि पत्तउ ॥ ८
॥ वत्ता ॥जेण खणन्तरें सलिलरुमन्तरें गंलियंसु-धरण-वावारणें ।
सरहसुं दुक्कउ माणेंवि मुक्कउ अन्तेउरु एकए वारणें ॥ ९

[९]

रावणो वि' जल-कील करेप्पिणु सुन्दर सियेय-वेइ विरएप्पिणु ॥ १
उप्परि जिणवर-पडिम चडावेंवि विविह-विताण-णिवहु वन्धावेंवि ॥ २
तुप्प-खीर-सिसिरेंहिं अहिसिञ्चेंवि पाणाविह-मणि-रयणोहिं अञ्चेंवि ॥ ३
पाणाविहहिं विलेवण-भेएहिं दीव-धूव-वलि-पुप्फ-णिवेएहिं ॥ ४
पुज्ज करेंवि किर गायइं जावेंहिं जन्तिएहिं जलु मेल्लिउ तावेंहिं ॥ ५
पर-कलत्तु संकेयहो दुक्कउ गाइं वियइहिं माणेंवि मुक्कउ ॥ ६
धाइउ उहय-तडइं पेहन्तउ जिणवर-पवर-पुज्ज रेहन्तउ ॥ ७
दहमुहुं पडिम लेवि विहडप्फउ कह वि कह वि णीसरिउ वियावडुं ॥
॥ वत्ता ॥

भणइ 'णरेसहो' तुरिउं गवेसहो किउ जेण एउ पिसुणत्तणु ।
किं बहु-वुत्तेण तासु णिरुत्तेण दक्खवमि अज्जु जम-सासणु' ॥
[१०]

तो एत्थन्तरें लज्जाएसा गय मण-गमणाऽणेय गवेसा ॥ १
रावणेण सरि दिडु वहन्ती मुय-महुयर-दुक्खेण व जन्ती (?) ॥
चन्दण-रसेण व वहल-विलिप्पी जल-रिद्धिएं णं' जोवणइत्ती ॥ ३
मन्थर-वाहेण व वीसत्थी जच्च-पट्टवत्थइं व 'णियत्थी ॥ ४
वीणाहोरणइं व पडुत्ती वालाहिय-णिदाएं व सुत्ती ॥ ५
मल्लिव-दन्तेहिं व विहसन्ती 'णीलुप्पल-णयणेंहिं व णिएन्ती ॥ ६
वडल-सुरा-गन्धेण व मत्ती केयइ हत्थेंहिं व णच्चन्ती ॥ ७
महुअरि-महुर-सरु व गायन्ती उज्जर-मुरवाइं व वायन्ती ॥ ८

13 P S पहाउ, 14 P °वत्तउ, S °मत्तउ, 15 A जुञ्जंतु, 16 S सरहसे.

9. 1 S रावणेण, 2 P S A अहिसिन्वि, 3 S गायइं, 4 P S दुक्कउ, 5 A वियइ, 6 मुक्कउ, 7 P S उभय°, 8 P धोवंतउ, S धोवंतउ, 9 P A दहमुहुं, 10 P S विवावडु, 11 P भणइं, 12 P S तुरिय.

10. 1 S ण, A णव, 2 A °वाहेणि व, 3 P S जच्चपट्ट°, A दहपट्ट°, 4 P A वीणाहो, णइ, S वीणाहोरणा, 5 A मल्लिय°, 6 A म, 7 This and the next Pada transposed in A, 8 S वसन्ती, 9 P S महुर°.

[८] १ प्रवाहः, २ शिथिलित-वस्त्राणाम्.

[९] १ वालकावेदी, २ दधिसिः, ३ जलप्रवाहेण व्याकुलीकृतचित्तः.

[१०] १ साटिका युक्ता, २ उपरितनवक्षेण.

॥ घत्ता ॥

अरमिय-रामहों गिरु गिक्कामहों आरुसैवि परम-जिणिन्दहों ।
पुज्ज हरेप्पिणु पाहुडु लेप्पिणु गय गावइ पासु समुदहों ॥ ९

[११]

तहिँ अवसरें जे किङ्कर धाइय
कहिय सुणन्तहों खन्धावारहों
माहेसरवइ णर-परमेसरु
जा जल-कील तेण उप्पाइय
सुवइ काँमु को वि किर सुन्दरु
महवाँ सणङ्कुमारु ते सयल वि
का वि अउव लील विम्माणिर्ग
काम-तत्तु पुणु तेण जे णिम्मिउ
ते पडिवत्त लएप्पिणु आइय ॥ १
'लइ एत्तडउ सारु संसारहों ॥ २
सहसकिरणु णामेण णरेसरु ॥ ३
सा अमरेहि मि रमैवि ण गाइय ॥ ४
सुरवइ भरहु सयर-चकेसरु ॥ ५
णउ पावन्ति तासु एक्क-यल वि ॥ ६
धम्मु अत्थु विणिण वि परियाणिर्ग ॥ ७
अण्ण रमन्ति पसव-कोदूमिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मइँ पहवन्तेंण भुयणें तवन्तेंण गयणत्थु पयडु णे णा(भा?)वइ ।
एण पयारेंण पिय-वावारेंण थिउ सलिलें पइँसैवि गावइ ॥ ९

[१२]

अवरेकेण वुत्तु 'मइँ लक्खिउ
जं पुणु तहों केरउ अन्तेउरु
णेउर-मुरयहुँ पेक्खणया-हरु
सिर-मुह-कर-कम-कमल-महासरु
धण-हत्थिहिँ साहारण-काणणु
अहर-पवाल-पवालायायरु
जीहा-कलयण्ठिहिँ णन्दणवणु
लोयण-भमरहुँ कैसर-सैहरु
सच्चउ सव्वु एण जं अक्खिउ ॥ १
णं पच्चक्खु जे मयरद्धय-पुरु ॥ २
लायणमभ-तलाउ मणोहरु ॥ ३
मेहल-तोरणाहँ छण-वासरु ॥ ४
हार-सग्ग-वच्छहों गयणङ्गणु ॥ ५
दन्त-पन्ति-मोत्तिय-सहणयरु ॥ ६
कण्णन्दोलयाहँ वेत्तत्तणु ॥ ७
भमुहा-भङ्गहुँ णट्ठावय-घरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

काँइँ वहुत्तेंण [पुण] पुणरुत्तेंण मयणग्गि-डमरु संपण्णउ ।
णरहुँ अणन्तहुँ मण-धण-वन्तहुँ धुउ चोरु चण्डु उप्पण्णउ ॥ ९

11. 1 P सुणतह. 2 PS कासु. 3 P सयर, 8 सरु. 4 PS मधउ. 5 A णिम्माणिर्ग.
6 P परिमाणिय. 7 S °कोडमिउ, A °कोदूमिउ. 8 A नइ. 9 P पचहंतएण, 8 पव-
हंतएण. 10 PS गयणत्थ.

12. 1 P अक्खिउ. 2 P सिरि corrected to सिर, 8 सिरि. 3 S °तोरणाहँ. 4 PS
चित्तत्तणु. 5 PS काँइ. 6 A °डमर. 7 PS A संपण्णउ. 8 A चोरवडु. 9 PA उप्पण्णउ.

३ न रमिता रामाः कियो येन परमेस्वरेण.

[११] १ खण्डमेकम्. २ सुरतम्. ३ न शोभते.

[१२] १ साधारण-नाम-देशः.

[१३]

अवरेक्रेण वुत्तु 'मई जन्तई
अइ सुन्दरई सुकिय-कम्माई व
णिगलाई सु-किविण-हिययाई व
'संचारिमई कु-पुरिस-धणाई व
पईरिक्कई सज्जण-चित्ताई व
दुल्लङ्घणियई सुकलत्ताई व
वारि वमन्ति ताई सिरि-णासोहि
तेहि एउ जलु थम्मैवि मुकउ

दिट्ठई णिम्मलें सलिलें तरन्तई ॥ १
सुघडियाई अहिणव-पेम्माई व ॥ २
'णिउण-समासिय सुकइ-पयाई व ॥ ३
कारिमाई कुट्टणि-वयणाई व ॥ ४
वज्जई अत्थइत्त-विताई व ॥ ५
चेट्ट-विहणई बुहुन्ताई व ॥ ६
उर-कर-चरण-कण-णैयणासेहि ॥ ७
तेण पुज्ज रेहन्तु पटुकउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेप्पिणु 'लेहु' भणेप्पिणु असिवरु सँ ई भु वेणं पकड्डिउ ।
सहइ समुज्जलु ससि-कर-णिम्मलु णं^{१३} पत्त-दाण-फलु वड्डिउ ॥ ९

*

*

जल-कीलाएँ सयम्भू
भहं(इं) च मच्छवेहे

चउमुहएवं च गोग्गह-कहाएँ ।
अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥

*

[१५. पण्णरहमो संधि]

दाण-मयन्धेण
जग-कम्पावणु

गय-गन्धेण
रणे रावणु

जेम सहइन्दु विघट्टउ ।
सहसकिरणे अभिभट्टउ ॥ १ ॥

[१]

आएसु दिण्णु 'णिय-किङ्करहुँ
मारिच्च-मयहुँ सुय-सारणहुँ
हय-हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसणहुँ
ससिकर-सुग्गीव-णील-णलहुँ

वज्जोयर-मयर-महोयरहुँ ॥ १
इन्दइकुमार-घणवाहणहुँ ॥ २
विहि-कुम्भयण-स्वर-दूसणहुँ ॥ ३
अवरहु मि अणिट्टिय-भुयवलहुँ ॥ ४

13. 1 P S जंतइ, A जंतए. 2 P S णिम्मल°. 3 P S रवंतइ. 4 P अत्थइत्ति, S अत्थइत्ति.
5 P S ताहि. 6 P S उर°. 7 P A करण, S missing. 8 P S लोहंतु. 9 P S सयं. 10 S
भुवे, A भुएण. 11 P पकड्डियउ, S कड्डियउ, A पकड्डियउ. 12 P S किरणुज्जलु. 13 A जं.
14 P S दाणु. 15 P S वड्डियउ.

1. 1 S वयंधेण. 2 P S विघट्टउ, A विघट्टउ. 3 P S सहसकिरणहो. 4 P अभिभट्टउ,
5 P S रणे.

[१३] १ काष्ठानां परस्परकलायिका, अन्यत्र विष्टपदव्यासः. २ प्रयुणानि. ३ लोचनसुवैः.
[१] १ अश्ववाहनस्य (?)

उज्जाइय मच्छर-मलिय-कर
सहसयरु वि जुवइहिं परियरिउ
ताणन्तरें तूरइं गिसुणियइं
'परमेसर पारकउ पडिउ'

भीसावण-पहरण-णियर-धर ॥ ५
छुडु जे छुडु सलिलहों जीसरिउं ॥ ६
पणवेप्पिणु भिच्चहिं पिसुणियइं ॥ ७
लइ पहरणु समरु समावडिउं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं गिसुणेप्पिणु धणुं करें लेप्पिणु गिसियर-पवर-समूहहों ।
थिउ समुहाणणु गं पञ्चाणणु गाइं महा-गय-जूहहों ॥ ९

[२]

जें जुज्झ-सज्जुं थिउ लेवि धणु
मम्मभीसिउ राएं वुण्ण-मणु
एकेकहों एकेकउ जें करु
अच्छहों भुव-मण्डवें वइसरेंवि
जा दलमि कुम्भि-कुम्भत्थलइं
जा खणमि विसाणइं पवराइं
जा कडमि करि-सिर-मोत्तिर्यइं
जा फाडमि फरहरन्त-धयइं

तं डरिउ असेसु वि जुवइयणु ॥ १
'किं अण्णहों गाउँ सहसकिरणु ॥ २
परिरक्खइ जइ तो कवणु डरु ॥ ३
जिह करिणिउ गिरि-गुहं पइसरेंवि ॥ ४
होसन्ति कुडुम्बिहिं उक्खलइं ॥ ५
होसन्ति पर्यहों पैच्चवराइं ॥ ६
होसन्ति तुम्ह हारत्तिर्यइं ॥ ७
होसन्ति वेणि-वन्धण-सयइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणेप्पिणु तं धीरेप्पिणु गरवइ रहवरें चडियउ ।
जुवइहुं करुणेंण(?) ××विणुं अरुणेंण गाइं दिवायरु पडियउ ॥ ९

[३]

एत्थन्तरें आरोडिउ भडेंहिं
सो एकु अणन्तउ जइ वि वलु
जं लइउ अखत्तें सहसयरु
'अहों अहों अणीइं रक्खेहिं किय
पहरणइं पवण-गिरि-वारि-हेवि

गं केसरि मत्त-हत्थि-हडेंहिं ॥ १
पप्फुल्लु तो वि तहों सुह-कमलु ॥ २
तं चविउ परोप्परु सुर-पवरु ॥ ३
एकुं ऐं बहु अण्णु वि गयणें थिय ॥ ४
आएहिं सरिस जणें मीरु ण वि ॥ ५

6 P जीसरिअउं, 8 जीसरिअउ. 7 P पडिअउं, 8 पडिअउ. 8 A तें धणु.

2. 1 P 'ससु, 8 A 'सज्जु. 2 P S 'मंडप. 3 P 'गुहे. 4 P S पयहुं. 5 P S A पञ्चाव
राहें. 6 P S 'मोत्तिर्याहें. 7 P S हारत्तिर्याहें. 8 S जि. 9 P S पाडमि. 10 P जुवइहिं, 8 जुव
इहिं. 11 P S कारणेण.

3. 1 P S अणित्ति. 2 P रक्खेसहिं. 3 P एकुहे, 8 वेकुहे. 4 A अणणए. 5 P S अण.

[२] १ ओखली. २ दन्तसल. ३ मुसल. ४ हारषटना. ५ अन्तःपुरम्. ६ विना सारथि.

[३] १ राक्षसैः. २ अग्निरायुध (?).

तं गिसुणेंवि गिसियर लज्जियइं
तो^१ सहसकिरणु सहसहिं करेंहिं
दूरहों जि गिरुद्धउ वइरि-वलु

थिय महियलें विज्ज-विवज्जियइं ॥ ६
णं विद्धइं सहस-सहस-सरेंहिं ॥ ७
णं जम्बूदीवें उवहि-जलु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अमुणिय-थाणहों किय-संधाणहों दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-सर-पयरहों ।
पासु ण दुक्कइ ते उलुक्कइं तिमिरु जेम दिवसयरहों ॥ ९

[४]

अट्ठावय-गिरि-कम्पावणहों पडिहारें अक्खिउ रावणहों ॥ १
'परमेसर एकें होन्तएण वलु सयलु धरिउ पहरन्तएण ॥ २
"रणें रहवरु एक्कु जें परिभमइ सन्दण-सहासुं णं परिभमइ ॥ ३
धणु एक्कु एक्कु णरु दुइ जें कर चउदिसहिं णवर णिवडन्ति सर ॥ ४
करु कंहों वि कंहों वि उरु कप्परिउ करि कंहों वि कंहों वि रहु जज्जरिउ' ॥ ५
तं गिसुणेंवि उवहि जेम खुहिउ लहु तिजगविहसणें आरुहिउ ॥ ६
गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें सहसकरु कौकिउ 'मरु पाव पहरु पहरु ॥ ७
"हउं रावणु दुज्जउ केण जिउ जें पाराउट्ठउ धणउ किउ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणन्तेण सरंरहि महारहु छिण्णउ ।
पणइ-सहासेहिं चउ-पासेहिं जसुं चउदिसु विक्खिण्णउ ॥ ९

[५]

माहैसरपुर-वइ विरुहु किउ णिविसंद्धें मत्त-गइन्दें थिय ॥ १
णं अज्जण-महिहरें सरंय-धणु उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु गीढ-धणुं ॥ २
सण्णाहु खुरुपें कप्परिउ लङ्काहिउ कह वं समुच्चरिउ ॥ ३
जें सवायामें मुअइ सर लुअ-पक्ख पक्खि णं जन्ति धर ॥ ४
दससयकिरणेण गिरिक्खियउ पच्चारिउ 'कहिं धणु सिक्खियउ ॥ ५
जज्जाहि ताम अब्भासुं करें पच्छलें जुज्जेज्जाहि पुणु समरें ॥ ६

6 A सो. 7 PS विधइ. 8 A अलुक्कइं.

4. 1 A धरिउ सयलु. 2 PS एकं वि. 3 A संवणहं सहसु. 4 PS कह. 5 A पाव. 6 PS भणतएण. 7 PS विद्धंतएण, A विधंतेण. 8 A सरिहि. 9 PS पणयं, A पणइं. 10 PS णं जसु. 11 P विक्खिण्णउ, B विक्खिणउ.

5. 1 PSA णिवसद्धें. 2 S सिहरे. 3 P वणु. 4 PS कहि सि. 5 P गिरिक्खियउ, B गिरिक्खियउ. 6 S अज्जासु.

[५] १ रथरहितः

तं गिसुणेंवि जमेण व जोइयउ
आसणें चोएँवि विगय-भउ

कुञ्जर कुञ्जरहों पचोइयउ ॥ ७
णरवइ गिडालें कोन्तेण हउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाम भयङ्करु असिवर-कंरु पहरइ मच्छर-भरियउ ।
ताम दसासेण आयासेण उप्पएवि पहु धरियउ ॥ ९

[६]

णिउ गिय-णिलयहों मय-वियलियउ
'मा मइ मि धरेसइ दहवयणु'
पसरिउ अन्धारु पमोक्कलउ
ससि उगगउ सुहु सुसोहियउ
सुविहाणें दिवायरु उगगमिउ
तो णवर जङ्घचारण-रिसिहें
गय वत्त 'सहासकिरणु धरिउ'

णं मत्त-महागउ गियलियउ ॥ १
णं भइयएँ रवि' गउ अत्थवणु ॥ २
णं गिसिएँ' घित्त मसि-पोइलउ ॥ ३
णं जग-हरें दीवउ वोहियउ ॥ ४
णं रयणिहिँ मइयवँडु भमिउ ॥ ५
सयकरहों 'विणासिय-भव-णिसिहें ॥ ६
चउविह-रिसि-सहें परियरिउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

रावणु जेतहें गउ (सो) तेत्तहें पञ्च-महावय-धारउ ।
दिहु दसासेण सेयसेण णावइ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८

[७]

गुरु वन्दिय दिण्णइँ आसणइँ
मुणि-पुङ्गउ चवइ विसुद्धमइ
एहु चरिमँदेहु सामणु ण वि
तं गिसुणेंवि जम-कम्पावणें
'महु एण समाणु कोउ कवणु
अज्जु वि एहु जें पहु सा 'जि सिय
तं गिसुणेंवि सहसकिरणु चवइ
स मणहर सलिल-कील करेवि

मणि-वेयडियइँ सुह-दंसणइँ ॥ १
'मुएँ सहसकिरणु लङ्काहिवइ ॥ २
महु तणउ भव-राइवँ-रवि' ॥ ३
पणवेप्पिणु वुच्चइ रावणें ॥ ४
पर पुँज्जहें कारणें जाउँ रणु ॥ ५
अणुहुञ्जउ मेइणि जेम तिय' ॥ ६
'उत्तमहों एउ किं संभवइ ॥ ७
पइँ समउ महाँहवें उत्थरेवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एवहिँ आयएँ विच्छायएँ राय-सियएँ किं किज्जइ ।
वरि थिर-कुलहर अजरामर सिद्धि-बहुवँ परिणिज्जइ' ॥ ९

7 S A गयघडउ; also noted marginally in P. 8 A °वर. 9 P S दसाणणेण.
6. 1 S जिउ. 2 P S गउ रवि. 3 P गिसियघिउ. 4 A मइयवहु. 5 A सहसकरणहो
णसिय°. 6 This pāda missing in A. 7 P S दसाणणेण.
7. 1 P S A आसणाइँ. 2 °दंसणाइँ. 3 P S चरम°. 4 P S °राजीव°. 5 P A पुज्जए, S
पुज्जइ. 6 A हउ. 7 A सो जि. 8 P S महाहउ. 9 P S वर. 10 S °कुलयर. 11 P S °बहुय.

[८]

तें वयणें मुकु विमुञ्ज-मइ
 गिय-गन्दणु गियय-थाणें थवैवि
 णिक्खन्तु खणद्धें विगय-भउ
 परिपेसिउ लेहु पहाणाहों
 मुह-वत्त कहिय 'दहमुहेंण जिउ
 तं णिसुणेंवि णरवइ हरिसियउ
 संगाम-सहासैंहि दूसहहों
 सहसत्ति सो वि णिक्खन्तु पहु

माहेसर-पवर-पुराहिउइ ॥ १
 परियणु पट्टणु पय संथवैवि ॥ २
 रावणु वि पयाणउ देवि गउ ॥ ३
 अणरण्हों उज्झहें राणाहों ॥ ४
 लइ सहसकिरणु तव-चरणें थिउ' ॥ ५
 ईसीसि विसाउँ पदरिसियउ ॥ ६
 सिय सयल समणेंवि दसरहहों ॥ ७
 अण्णु वि तहों तणउ अणन्तरहु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताम सुकेसेंण लङ्केसेंण जमहर-अणुहरमाणउ ।
 'जागुं पणासेवि' रिउ तासेवि मगहहें मुकु पयाणउ ॥ ९

[९]

णारउ धीरेंवि मरु वसिकरेंवि
 णव णव संवच्छर तेत्थु थिउं
 'पेक्खेंवि रावणु आसङ्खियउ
 जसु चमरें अमरें दिण्णु वरु
 गियं तणय तासु लाएवि करें
 मन्दाइणि दिट्ठ मणोहरियं
 गय-मय णइं मइलिय-उभय-तड
 वन्देप्पिणु जिणवर-भवणाइं
 'इह सिद्धु सिद्धि-मुहकमल-अलि

तहों तणिय तणयं करयलें धरेंवि ॥
 पुंणु दिण्णु पयाणउ मगहु गउ ॥ २
 महु महुरपुराहिउ वसिकियउ ॥ ३
 सूलाउहु सयलाउहु-पवरु ॥ ४
 थिउ णवर गम्पि कइलास-धरें ॥ ५
 ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-भरियं ॥ ६
 स-तुरङ्गम-कुञ्जर ण्हाय भउ ॥ ७
 दहमुहु दक्खवइ णिवाणाइं ॥ ८
 जिणवरु भरहेसरु वाहुवलि ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

एत्थु सिलासणें अत्तावणें अच्छिउ वालि-भडारउ ।
 जसु पय-भारेंण गरुयारेंण हउं किउ कुम्मायारउ' ॥ १०

8. 1 A °ठाणे ठेवैवि. 2 P विसाउ वि. 3 SA जगु. 4 A णासेवि. 5 A विद्धंसेवि. 6 मंगह.

9. 1 PS धीय. 2 A ठिउ. 3 A पुणु विण्ण पत्तु नउ तहो रमिउं. 4 A transpose the Pādas of this line. 5 A समरे. 6 PS A सुलाउहु. 7 B पिय. 8 PS मणोहरिय. 9 PS °भरिय. 10 PS आतावणें.

[८] १ यज्ञं विध्वंस्य.

[९] १ गङ्गा.

[१०]

जम-धणय-सहासकिरण-दमणु
तं पत्त वत्त णलकुवरहों
परिचिन्तिउ 'हय-गय-रह-पवलें
एत्थु वि अमराहिवें रणें अजएँ
एहएँ अवसरें उवाउ कवणु'
'वलवन्तइँ जन्तइँ उडुवहों
जं होइ अछेउ अमेउ पुरु
तं णिसुणेंवि तेहिं' मि तेम किउ

जं थिउ अट्टावएँ दहवयणु ॥ १
दुल्लङ्घ-णयर-परमेसरहों ॥ २
आसणें परिट्टिएँ वहरि-वलें ॥ ३
जिण-वन्दणहत्तिएँ मेरु गएँ ॥ ४
तो मन्ति पत्रोछिउ हरिदवणु ॥ ५
चउदिसु आसाल-विज्ज ठवहों ॥ ६
ता रक्खहुँ पावइ जा ण सुहुँ ॥ ७
सइ-चित्तु व णयरु दुल्लङ्घु थिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताव विरुद्धेहिँ जस-लुद्धेहिँ रावण-भिच्च-सहासेहिँ ।
वेड्डिउँ पुरवरु संवच्छरु णावइ वारह-मासेहिँ ॥ ९

[११]

जन्तहँ भइयएँ विहडप्फडेहिँ
'दुग्गेज्जु भडारा तं णयरु
तहिँ जन्त-सयइँ समुड्डियइँ
जोयणहों मज्जेँ जो संचरइ
तं णिसुणेंवि चिन्तावणु पडु
अणुरत्त परोक्खएँ जेँ जसेण
ण गणइ कप्पूरु ण चन्दमसु
तहें दसमी कामावत्थ हुयँ

दहमुहहों कहिउ केहि मि भडेहिँ ॥ १
दूसिद्धहुँ जिह तिहुअण-सिहरु ॥ २
जम-करइँ जमेण व छडियइँ ॥ ३
सो पडिजीवन्तु ण णीसरइँ ॥ ४
थिउ ताम जाम उवरम्म वहुँ ॥ ५
जिह महुअरि कुसुम-गन्ध-वसेण ॥ ६
ण जलहुँ ण चन्दणु तामरसु ॥ ७
विसग्गि-दहुँ णउँ कह मि सुय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'इमुँ महु जोव्वणु एहु (सो) रावणु एह रिद्धि परिवारहों ।
जइ मेलावहि तो हलें सहि एत्तिउ फलु संसारहों' ॥ ९

10. 1 A छिउ, 2 P णरकुवर, 3 P S दुल्लङ्घणयर°, 4 P marginally जिणवन्दणाय
कइलासि गएँ पाटे, 5 P S उट्टवहु, A अट्टवहु, 6 P A ठवहु, A उवहु, 7 A जाम, 8 A तेण
वि, 9 P S दुल्लङ्घु, 10 S A वेडिउ.

11. 1 P जंतुहँ, S जंतुहु, 2 P S दुसिद्धहु, 3 P S समोड्डियाइँ, 4 P उलंभ, S उव-
लंभ, 5 P S विरहु, 6 P परोक्खए, S परोक्खे, 7 S जय°, A जि, 8 A जलहु, 9 P S गय,
10 A विरहणों, 11 S ण, 12 P S इउ, 13 P S मिलावहि.

[११] १ (P's reading) उपरम्भा राखी विरहं गता.

[१२]

तं णिसुणेंवि चित्तमाल चवइ
 आपसु देहि छुडु एत्तडउ
 तुहं रुवहों रावणु होइ जइ
 'तं णिसुणेंवि मणहूर-अहरयलु
 'हलें हलें सहि ससिमुहि हंस-गइ
 आसाल-विज्ज तो देहि तहों
 वुच्चइ रहङ्गु भंड-लिह-लुहणु
 तं णिसुणेंवि दूई णिगइय

'भइँ होन्तिऐँ काइँ ण संभवइ ॥ १
 ऐउ सुन्दरि कारणु केत्तडउ ॥ २
 लइ वट्टइ तो एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ ३
 उवरम्भहें विहसिउ मुह-कमलु ॥ ४
 सो सुहउ ण इच्छइ कह वि जइ ॥ ५
 अण्णु वि वज्जरहि दसाणणहों ॥ ६
 इन्दाउहु अच्छइ सुअरिसणु' ॥ ७
 लङ्केसावासु णवर गइय ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

कहिउ दसासहों सुर-तासहों जं उवरम्भएँ वुत्तउ ।
 'एत्तिउ दाहेंण तुह विरहेंण सामिणि मरइ णिरुत्तउ ॥ ९

[१३]

उवरम्भ समिच्छहि अज्जु जइ
 'आसाली सिज्जइ पुरवरु वि
 तं णिसुणेंवि सुट्ठु वियक्खणहों
 पइसारिय दूई मज्जणएँ
 'अहों साहसु पभणइ पट्टु मुयवि
 दुम्महिल जि भीसण जम-णयरि
 'दुम्महिल जि स-विस भुयङ्ग-फंड
 दुम्महिल जि गरुय वाहि णरहों

तो जं चिन्तहि तं संभवइ ॥ १
 सुअरिसणु चक्कु णलकुव्वरु वि' ॥ २
 'अवलोइउ वयणु विहीसणहों ॥ ३
 थिय वे वि सहोयर मन्तणएँ ॥ ४
 जं महिल करइ तं पुरिसु ण वि ॥ ५
 दुम्महिल जि असणि जगन्त-यरि ॥ ६
 दुम्महिल जि वइवस-महिस-झंड ॥ ७
 दुम्महिल जि वग्घि मज्झें घरहों ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

भणइ विहीसणु सुह-दंसणु 'एत्थु एउ ण घट्टइ ।
 सामि णिसणणहों णउ अण्णहों भेयहों अवसरु वट्टइ ॥ ९

12. 1 PS सुणेवि विचित्तमाल. 2 PS तुव. 3 PSA मणहर. 4 A उवरम्भए विय
 सिउ. 5 PS लंकेसहो पासु. 6 PS सुरसंवासहो. 7 PS दाहेण.
 13. 1 PS सुट्ठु जोइउ पट्टुहे (P पट्टुहें) विहीसणहो. 2 A पभणइ महिसुव वि. 3 P
 'फंड. 4 A 'विसम'. 5 P 'झंड.

[१२] १ भटानां रेखा.

[१३] १ (P's reading) रावणेन. २ विद्युत्. ३ अत्र प्रस्तावे एतद् वचनं न वक्तुं घटते.

[१४]

जइ कारणु वइरिं सिद्धएँण
तो कवडेण वि "इच्छामि" भणु
छुडु केम वि विज्ज समावडउ
तं गिसुणेंवि गउ दहगीउ तहिं
देवज्जइं वत्थइं ढोइयइं
केऊर-हार-कडिसुत्ताइं
अवरइ मि देवि तोसिय-मणेंण
ताएँ वि दिण्ण परितुड्डियाएँ
णयरें धण-कणय-ससिद्धएँण ॥ १
पुण्णालि असच्चि दोसु कवणु ॥ २
उवरम्भ तुज्जु पुणु मा वडउ' ॥ ३
मज्जणयहों गिग्गय दूइ जहिं ॥ ४
आहरणइं रयणुज्जोइयइं ॥ ५
णेउरइं कडय-संजुत्ताइं ॥ ६
आसाल-विज्ज मग्गिय खणेंण ॥ ७
णिय हाणि ण जाणिय मुद्धियाएँ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताव वितालिय आसालिय णहें गज्जन्ति पराइय ।
तं विज्जाहरु गलकुव्वरुं मुएँवि णाईं सिय आइय ॥ ९

[१५]

गय दूई किउ कलयलु भडेंहिं
सण्णहेंवि समरें गिच्छिय-मणहों
वल्ल वल्लहों महाहवें तुज्जयहों
हउ हयहों णराहिउ णरवरहों
चिन्धिउ चिन्धियहों समावडिउ
तहिं तुमुलें जुज्जे भीसावणेंण
तिह विरहु करेविणु तक्खणेंण
सहुं पुरेंण सिद्धु तं सुअरिसणु
परिवेडिउ पुरवरु गय-धडेंहिं ॥ १
गलकुव्वरुं भिडिउ विहीसणहों ॥ २
रहु रहहों गइन्दु महागयहों ॥ ३
पहरण-धरु वर-पहरण-धरहों ॥ ४
वइमाणिउ वइमाणिहें भिडिउ ॥ ५
जिहें सहसकिरणु रणें रावणेंण ॥ ६
गलकुव्वरुं धरिउ विहीसणेंण ॥ ७
उवरम्भ ण इच्छइ दहवयणु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

सो जैं पुरेसरु गलकुव्वरुं णियय केर लेवाविउ ।
समउ सरम्भएँ उवरम्भएँ रज्जु स इं भु ज्जाविउ ॥ ९

*

14. 1 s वइरिहि. 2 P s सिद्धिण. 3 P s आसालि. 4 A गलकुव्वरु.

15. 1 This pāda is missing in P. 2 A गलकुव्वरु. 3 P s तुम्बले. 4 P जह.
5 A करेवि पहरेवि खणेण. 6 s भिडिउ. 7 P s लेवाविउ, A लेवाविउ. 8 P सयइ, 9
सय 9 P s भुंजाविउ.

[१५] १ विमाणकूटः. २ संश्रामे (?). ३ रघुरहितः.

[१६. सोलहमो संधि]

णलकुन्वरे धरिथए
णिघ-मन्तिहिं सहियउ

विजएँ छुट्टे वहरिहें तणएँ ।
इन्दु परिट्टिउ मन्तणएँ ॥

[१]

१. जे गूढपुरिस पट्टविय तेण
परिपुच्छिय 'लइ' अक्खहों दंवत्ति केहउ पहु केहिय तासु सत्ति ॥ २
किं वलु केहउ पाइक-लोउ
तं णिसुणेंवि दणु-गुण-पेरिहहिं
'परमेसर रणें रावणु अचिन्तु
॥ चउ-विज्ज-कुसलु छगुण-णिवासु
सत्तविह-वसण-विरहिय-सरीरु
अरिवर-छवग-विणासयालु

ते आय पडीवा तक्खणेण ॥ १
किं वसणु कवणु गुणु को विणोउ ॥ ३
सहसक्खहों अक्खिउ हेरिहहिं ॥ ४
उच्छाह-मन्त-पट्ट-सत्ति-वन्तु ॥ ५
छव्विह-वलु सत्त-पयँइ-पयासु ॥ ६
वहु-वुद्धि-सत्ति-खम-काल-धीरु ॥ ७
अट्टारहविह-तित्थाणुपालु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तहों केरएँ साहणें
णउ कुद्धउ लुद्धउ

'सच्चु सामि-सम्माणियउ ।
को वि भीरु अवमाणियउ ॥ ९

1. 1 P S माणें मलिह विजए. 2 P जणवए कहिउं इंदु, 3 जणवह कहियउ इंदु.
3 A 'वयइ. 4 A 'लइ. 5 P S कालु. 6 P S सयल पसाहणें सच्चु. 7 A बीरु.

* Between the first and the second Kadavaka all the Mss. read the following Sanskrit passage which is obviously a sort of commentary on the political terms occurring in the 1. Kadavaka. In all probability it was not a part of the original text, but got incorporated in the body of the text from its natural place as a marginal gloss. The slight incorrectness of the Sanskrit of the passage is ignored: का तिस्रः शक्तयः । प्रभुशक्तिः । उत्साहशक्तिः । मन्त्रशक्तिश्चेति ॥ का चतस्रो विद्याः । आन्वीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्त्ता दण्डनीतिश्चेति । साङ्ख्यो योगो लोकायतं चान्वीक्षिकी । सामर्थ्यजुर्वेदा-स्त्रयी । कृषिः पाशुपादयं वाणिज्यं वार्त्ता च । आन्वीक्षिकी-त्रयी-वार्त्तानां योगक्षेमसाधनो दण्डस्तस्य नीतिर्दण्डनीतिरिति ॥ पञ्चणाः के ते । संधि-विग्रह-यानासन-संश्रय-द्वैधीभावाः । किं तद् षड्विधं बलम् । मूलबलम् । मृत्युबलम् । श्रेणीबलम् । मित्रबलम् । अमित्रबलम् । आटविकबलं चेति ॥ का सप्त प्रकृतयः । स्वाम्यमात्य-जनपद-दुर्ग-कोश-बल (v. l. दण्ड)-मित्राणि (gloss on स्वायि—'स्वाम्यमात्यौ च राष्ट्रं च दुर्गं कोशो बलं सुहृत्' इत्यमरः) ॥ कानि सप्त व्यसनानि । पानम् । वृतम् । स्त्री । मृगया (gloss पापद्धिः) । पारुष्यम् । दण्डपारुष्यम् । अर्थदूषणं चेति (gloss on पानम्—'वृतं मद्यं पिशितं च वेश्या पापद्धि-चौर्यं परदारसेवा' इत्यादि) । तन्नादौ चत्वारि कामजानि, त्रीणि कोपजानि ॥ कोऽरिषड्वर्गः । काम-क्रोध-लोभ-मान-मद-हर्षाः ॥ कान्य-ष्टादश तीर्थानि । मन्त्रि-पुरोहित-सेनापति-युवराज-दौवारिकान्तर्वेशिक-प्रशास्तु-समाहर्तु-संवि-धाक्-प्रदेष्टु-नायक-पौरव्यावहारिक-कर्मान्त्रिक-मन्त्रिपरिषद्-दण्डदुर्गान्तपालाटविकाः ॥ पसाहणि (? not in A) [अ] शक्नानि ते ॥ छ ॥

[१] १ दूर्यं कथयत. २ शीघ्रम्. ३ प्रकृति.

[२]

विष्णु १गित्तिऐं एकु वि पउ ण देइ अट्ठविह-विणोएं दिवसु णेइ ॥ १
 पहरञ्जु १पयाव-गवेसणेण अन्तेउर-रक्खण-पेसणेण ॥ २
 पहरञ्जु णवरु कन्दुअ-खणेण अहवइ अत्थाण-णिवन्धणेण ॥ ३
 पहरञ्जु ण्हाणं-देवच्चणेण भोयण-परिहाण-विलेवणेण ॥ ४
 पहरञ्जु दव-अवलोयणेण पाहुड-पडिपाहुड-ढोयणेण ॥ ५
 पहरञ्जु लेह-वायण-खणेण सासणहर-हेरि-विसज्जणेण ॥ ६
 पहरञ्जु १सइरं-पविहारणेण अहवइ अवभन्तर-मन्तणेण ॥ ७
 पहरञ्जु सयल-वल-दरिसणेण रह-गय-हय-हेइं-गवेसणेण ॥ ८
 ॥ वत्ता ॥

पहरञ्जु णराहिउं
 जम-थाणं परिट्ठिउ

सेणावइ-संभावणेण ।
 परमण्डल-आरुसणेण ॥ ९

[३]

जिह दिवसु तेमं १निवाण-राय णिसि णेइ करेप्पिणु अट्ठ भाय ॥ १
 पहिलऐं पहरञ्जु विचिन्तमाणु अच्छइ णिगूहुं पुरिसिहिं समाणु ॥ २
 वीर्यऐं पुणो वि ण्हाणासणेण अहवइ णरवइ-सुह-दंसणेण ॥ ३
 तइयऐं जय-तूर-महारवेण अन्तेउरु विसइ मणुच्छवेण ॥ ४
 चउत्थऐं पञ्चमे सोवण-खणेण चउदिसु दिढेण परिरक्खणेण ॥ ५
 छट्ठऐं हय-पडह-विउज्झणेण सबत्थसत्थ-परिवुज्झणेण ॥ ६
 सत्तमे मन्तिहिं सहुं मन्तणेण णिय-रज्ज-कज्ज-परिचिन्तणेण ॥ ७
 अट्ठमे सासणहर-पेसणेण सुविहाणं १वेज्ज-संभासणेण ॥ ८
 महणसि-परिपुच्छण-आसणेण णिमित्तिं-पुरोहिय-घोसणेण ॥ ९
 ॥ वत्ता ॥

इय सोलहं-भाएँहिं
 मणु जुज्झहोँ उपपरि

दिवसु वि रयणि वि णिवहइ ।
 तासु णिरारिउ उच्छइ ॥ १०

2. 1 P S कंदुक्खणेण, A कंदुअखणेण. 2 A णिवद्धणेण. 3 P S ण्हाणे. 4 P S सुरइ. 5 P S णराहिउ. 6 P corrects to १संभासणेण. 7 S परमण्डले.

3. 1 P S तेण. 2 A णिगूहुड. 3 P S वीर्यउ. 4 P S A मंतण. 5 P S सविहाण. 6 P S १संभावणेण. 7 A महरिसि-आसण-परिपुच्छणेण. 8 P S णिमित्तं. 9 P S सोलसं. 10 S उव्वहइ.

[२] १ नीला विना. २ प्रजायाः, प्रतापं च (?). ३ 'सुइर' खेच्छया, विद्याविनोदेन.
 ४ 'हेति' आयुषः.

[३] १ भो इन्द्र. २ प्रविशति. ३ वैद्य. ४ सूषकार-कोष्ठागारक-संभाषणम्.
 पद० चरि० 17

तुम्हहुँ धईँ एकं वि णाहिँ तत्ति
वालत्तणें जें^४ णउ णिहउ सत्तु
जइयहुँ णामउ छुडु छुडु दसासु
जइयहुँ करे लगउ चन्दहासु
जइयहुँ सुरसुन्दरु वडु कणउ
जइयहुँ जगभूसणु धरिउ णाउ
जइयहुँ सु-तणूयरि गँउ हरेवि
तइयहुँ जें णाहिँ जें^{१०} णिहउ सत्तु

बुच्चइ सहसकखें
पच्चेछिउ हुआवहु

पच्चत्तरु देवि गइन्द-गमणु
जहिँ भेउ ण भिन्दइ को वि लोउ
ताहिँ पइसेवि पभणइ अमर-राउ
किं साँसु भेउ किं उववाँयाणु
किं कम्मरम्भुववाय-मन्तु
किं देस-काल-पविहाय-सारु
किं कज्ज-सिद्धि पञ्चमउ मन्तु
तो भारदुवाँपं बुत्तु एम
कज्जन्ते^{१०} णवर णिबडइ छेउ
तं णिसुणेंवि भणइ विसालचक्खु

ता अच्छउ सुरवइ
पहु मन्ति-विहणउ

4. 1 s A तुम्हह, 2 s पइ, 3 P एकु, s इकु, 4 P s णाइ, 5 A सुइणे, 6 A जि, 7 P वि, 8 A विज्जह, 9 P s अवहरेवि, 10 s जि, 11 P s णिहउ, 12 A पउत्तु, 13 A धरइ, 14 P s सुहि, A सुहुँ.

5. 1 A एयंत, 2 s साउ, 3 P s उयपयाणु, A उववाँयाणु, 4 P s परिपयाणु, 5 P रंभोवायचत्तु, 6 A वारु, 7 s के, 8 s सन्तु, 9 A भारदुवाँपं, 10 P s कज्जंतगमणे, 11 s इहुँ; P records also a variant पहु, 12 A चउरंगेहिँ वि संचरइ.

[४] १ नख-कर्तनीयोऽपि यदासीत् तत् कुठारच्छेद्यं संजातम्. २ प्रयत्नम्. ३ समर्थः (?). ४ वृक्ष
[५] १ उपप्रदानं दण्डम्. २ अनन्तर-प्रतिपादिता. ३ मन्त्रिणा.

[४]

सुविणएँ वि ण हुय उच्छाह-सत्ति ॥
णंह-मेत्तु जिं कियउ कुठार-मेत्तु ॥ २
जइयहुँ साहिउ विज्जाँ-सहासु ॥ ३
जइयहुँ मन्दोवरि दिण्ण तासु ॥ ४
जइयहुँ ओसारिउ समरें धणउ ॥ ५
जइयहुँ परिहविउ कियन्त-राउ ॥ ६
अण्णु वि रयणावलि करे धरेवि ॥ ७
तं एवहिँ वड्डारउ 'पयत्तु' ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

'किं केसरि सिसु-कँरि वहइ ।
सुकउ 'पायउ सुहुँ डहइ' ॥ ९

[५]

पुणु दुक्कु सक्कु एकन्त-भवणु ॥ १
जहिँ सुअ-सारियहुँ वि णाहिँ ढोउ ॥
'रिउ दुज्जउ एवहिँ को उवाउ ॥ ३
किं दण्डु अवुज्झिय-परिपमाँणु ॥ ४
किं पुरिस-दव-संपत्ति-वन्तु ॥ ५
किं विणिवाइय-पडिहार-चारु ॥ ६
को सुन्दरु सच्च-विसार-वन्तु' ॥ ७
'जं पइँ पारज्जउ तं जि देव ॥ ८
पर मन्तिहिँ केवलु मन्त-भेउ' ॥ ९
'एहुँ पइँ उग्गाहिउ कवणु पक्खु ॥ १०

॥ वत्ता ॥

जो णीसेसु रज्जु करइ ।

^{१२}चउरङ्गिहिँ मि ण संचरइ ॥ ११

[६]

पारासरु पभणइ 'विहि मणोज्जु
पिसुणेण वुत्तु 'वेणिं वि ण होन्ति
कउंदिहें वुच्चइ 'कवण भन्ति
मणु चवइ 'गरुअ वारहहुं वुद्धि
तं णिसुणेंवि पभणइ अमरमन्ति
'भिणुणन्दणु वोळइ 'वुद्धिवन्तु
तं णिसुणेंवि चवइ सहासणयणु
अण्णहो अण्णारिस होइ वुद्धि

णउ एक्कं मेन्तिणें रज्ज-कज्जु' ॥ १
अवरोप्परु घडेंवि कु-मन्तु देन्ति' ॥ २
तिणिण वि' चेयारि वि चारु मन्ति' ॥ ३
णउं एक्कं विहिं तिहिं कज्ज-सिद्धि' ॥ ४
'अइसुन्दरु जइ सोलह हवन्ति' ॥ ५
अकिलेसें बीसाहिं होइ मन्तु' ॥ ६
विणु मन्ति-सहासें मन्तु कवणु ॥ ७
अकिलेसें सिज्झइ कज्ज-सिद्धि' ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

जयकारिउ सर्वेहिं
तो समउ दसासें

'अम्हहुं केरी वुद्धि जइ ।
सुन्दर सन्धि सुराहिवइ ॥ ९

[७]

बुह अत्थसत्थं पभणन्ति एव
एक्कु वि मालिहें सिरु खुडेंवि चित्तु
तो तउ परमेसर कवण हाणि
जइ साम-भेय-दाणेंहिं जि सिद्धि
अच्छन्ति वालि-रणु संभरेवि
णल-णील ते वि हियवएँ असुद्ध
खर-दूसणा वि णिय-पाण-भीय
माहेसरपुरवइ-मरुणेंरिन्द

कहिं लब्भइ उत्तम सन्धि देव ॥ १
अणु वि जइ रावणु होइ मित्तु ॥ २
अहि असइ तो वि 'सिहि महर-वाणि ॥ ३
तो दण्डें पडज्झिणें कवणं विद्धि ॥ ४
सुगीव-चन्दकरं कुद्ध वे वि ॥ ५
सुवन्ति णिरारिउं अत्थ-लुद्ध ॥ ६
कज्जेण जेणं चन्दणहि णीय ॥ ७
अवमाणेंवि वसिकिय जिह गइन्द ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

आएहिं उवापेंहिं
दहवयण-णिहेलणु

मेइज्जन्ति णराहिवइ ।
जाइ दूउ चित्तज्जु जइ' ॥ ९

6. 1 P S मंतिहिं. 2 S विणिण मि. 3 P चडेवि, विद्धिवि. 4 P कुमन्ति. 5 P कउंदिहें, marginally 'कउंदिहें' पाठे; 8 कउंदिहें. 6 A वि तिणि. 7 P S हुंति. 8 A कउ. 9 P S पभणिउ, A पभणइ.

7. 1 P S सत्थे अत्थ. 2 A उत्तर. 3 P S दाणें. 4 P वंड, S दंडि. 5 P S पडंजेवि. 6 P S कवणु. 7 S चंदकुर, A चंदनल. 8 S णिराहिउ. 9 A केण. 10 P S अवमाणमि.

[६] १ बृहस्पतिः. २ शुक्रः.

[७] १ सर्पः. २ मयूरः. ३ सहस्रकिरण. ४ भो इन्द्र (?).

तं मन्ति-वयणु पडिचणु तेण
सिक्खवइ पुरन्दरु किं पि जाम
'ओसारैवि दिज्जइ कण्ण-जाउ
'आवेसइ इन्दहो तणउ दूउ
सो भेउ करेसइ णरवराहँ
सहुँ तेण महर-वयणेहिँ तेव
सो थोवउँ तुहुँ पुणु पवल अज्जु
एत्थु जेँ अवसरै संगामेँ संकु

मरु-जगै दसाणण
उवयारहोँ तहोँ मइँ

गउ णारउ कहि मि णहङ्गणेण
'पर-गूढपुरिस ण विसन्ति जेम
एत्तडिय परोप्परु वोळ जाव
पुर-रट्टाडवि' वहुँ संथवंतु
रण-दुग्ग-परिगह-महि णियन्तु
वहुँसंथ-बुद्धि-णीइउ सरन्तु
स-सणेहुँ समाइच्छिउ करेवि
वइसणउ दिण्णु संवाहुँ थोर
पुज्जेप्पिणु कैप्पिणुँ गुण-सयाइँ

बुच्चइ चित्तङ्गेण
तं कवणु दुलङ्गउ

[८]

चित्तङ्गउ कोकिउ तक्खणेण ॥ १
गउ णारउ रावण-भवणु ताम ॥ २
परिरक्खहि खन्धावारु 'साउ ॥ ३
चउवीस-पवर-गुण-सार-भूउ ॥ ४
सुग्गीव-पमुह-विज्जाहराहँ ॥ ५
वोल्लिज्जइ सन्धि ण होइ जेव ॥ ६
आवगउ जेँ लइ हरेवि रज्जु ॥ ७
सङ्किज्जइ णंतो पुणु असकु ॥ ८
॥ वत्ता ॥

जं पइँ विग्घहँ रक्खियउ ।
परम-भेउ ऐहु अक्खियउ' ॥ ९

[९]

सेणावइ वुत्तु दसाणणेण ॥ १
परिरक्खहि खन्धावारु तेम ॥ २
चित्तङ्गु स-सन्दणु आउ ताव ॥ ३
णक्खन्तोमालियहन्ति-वन्तु (?) ॥ ४
उत्तरहोँ पडुत्तरु चिन्तवन्तु ॥ ५
मारिच्चि-भवणु पइसइ तुरन्तु ॥ ६
णिउ पासुँ णरिन्दहोँ करेँ धरेवि ॥ ७
चूडामणि कण्ठउ कडउँ दोहँ ॥ ८
पुणु पुच्छिउ 'वलहु पमाणु काइँ' ॥ ९
॥ वत्ता ॥

'किं देवहोँ सीसइ णरेण ॥
जं ण वि दिहु दिवायरेण' ॥ १०

8. 1 A साउ. 2 A 'वयणेण. 3 P S A वोल्लिज्जइ. 4 P S थोडउ. 5 P S वि. 6 P संगाम°. 7 A सङ्किज्जइ. 8 P S विण्णु.

9. 1 A पुरपरवहारि. 2 P पहु, marginally records वहु. 3 P संथवंद; marginally records संथवंतु, A °संथवंतु. 4 P °तिवंद. 5 A दुग्गयडिभहं. 6 S °भवणि, °भवण. 7 S सासणहु. 8 A पासे. 9 P S संवाद°. 10 P कणउ. 11 P S डोर. 12 A अरिणु. 13 A चित्तमे. 14 A देवहु. 15 A दुलंघु.

[८] १ सर्व्वम्. २ समर्थः.

[९] १ बहुविचार-बुद्धिः. २ ताम्बूलः. ३ कथयित्वा.

[१०]

तं वयणु सुणेंवि परितुहु राउ
जिम सासणहरु जिम परिमियत्थु
धण्णउ सुरवई तुहुँ जासु 'अत्तु'
भणु भणु पेसिउ कजेण केण'
'पहु सुन्दर अम्हहुँ तणिय बुद्धि
रुववइ-णामं रुवें पसण्ण
करि लङ्का-णयँरिहें विजय-जत्त

'भई चिन्तिउ को वि कु-इउ आउ ॥ १
एवहिँ मुणिओ-सि णिसिद्ध-अत्थु ॥ २
वर-पञ्चवीस-गुण-रिद्धि पत्तु ॥ ३
विहसेवि वुत्तु चित्तंगण ॥ ४
सुहु जीवहुँ वे वि करेवि सन्धि ॥ ५
परिणेप्पिणु इन्दहों तणिय कण्ण ॥ ६
चलं लच्छि मणूसहों कैवण मत्त ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

१० मु वयणु महारउ
जिह मोक्खु कुँ-सिद्धहों

तुम्हहें सबहें थाउँ मणें ।
तेम ण सिज्झइ इन्दु रणें' ॥ ८

[११]

तं सुणेंवि सत्तु-संतावणेण
'वेयइहों सेढिहिँ जाईं ताईं
सबईं महु अप्पेवि सन्धि करहों
तं णिसुणेंवि पहरिसियङ्गण
'एकु वि सुरवइ सयमेव उग्गु
परिभमियँउ परिहउ तिण्णि तासु
'संकम वि चयारि चउदिसासु
'वलवन्तहुँ जन्तहुँ भीसणाहें

चित्तहु पभणिउ रावणेण ॥ १
पण्णास व सट्ठि वि पुरवराई ॥ २
णं तो कल्लएँ संगामें मरहों ॥ ३
दहवयणु वुत्तु चित्तङ्गण ॥ ४
अण्णु वि रहणेउर-णयरु दुग्गु ॥ ५
सरिसाउ जाउ रयणायरसु ॥ ६
चउ-वारईं एक्केकएँ सहासु ॥ ७
अक्खोहणि अक्खोहणि 'धणाहें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जोयण-परिमाणें
जिह दुज्जण-वयणहुँ

जो दुक्कउ सो णउ जियइ ।
को वि णं पासु समिद्धियइ ॥ ९

10. 1 A णिसिद्धअत्थु. 2 P S सुरवइ धण्णउ (P धण्णउ), A धणउ सुरवइ. 3 P S संतु. 4 A जेण. 5 A अम्हहें. 6 A जीवहु. 7 S रुववइणामे, A रुवइणामें. 8 P S 'णयरिहि. 9 A चल. 10 P S एउ. 11 S तुम्हहु. 12 A ठाउ. 13 A कुसिद्धहें.

11. 1 P S जाईं. 2 P परिभमिउ, S परिभामिउ. 3 P S संकाम चयारि वि चउदिसासु. 4 P S चउवारणु. 5 A वलवन्तहें जंतहें भीसणाहें. 6 P भीसणाइ, S भीसणाह. 7 P घणाईं, S घणाह. 8 P 'वयणहें, S वयणाहें. 9 S समिद्धियइ, A समासयइ.

[१०] १ आज्ञाधारकः. २ यथार्थज्ञाता. ३ सिद्धार्थः. ४ आत्मः. ५ दृष्टां की मात्रा चार्ता वा.
[११] १ गोलकपाषाणानाम्.

[१२]

जसु एहउ अत्थि 'सहाउ दुग्गु
जसु अड्ड लक्ख भइहुँ गयाहुँ
संकिण्ण-गइन्दहुँ वीस लक्ख
एहउ पहिलारउ मूल-सेणु
तइयँउ सेणी-वलु दुण्णिवारु
दुज्जउ पच्चमउ अमित्त-सेणु
रावण पुणु बूहँ णाहि छेउ
हय-गय-रह-णर-जुज्झहुँ तहेव

बुच्चइ दहवयणें
तो अण्णउ घत्तमि

॥ घत्ता ॥

'जइ तं जिणमि ण आहयणें ।
'जालामालाउलें जलणें' ॥ ९

[१३]

इन्दइ पभणइ 'सुर-सार-भूअ
जं किउ जम-धणयहुँ विहि मि ताहँ
तं तुहँ वि करेसइ ताउ अज्जु
तं वयणु सुणेंवि उट्ठन्तएण
'णिम्मन्तिओ-सि इन्देण देव
सिरिमालि कुमारेंहिँ ससिधएहिँ
जमराएँ जम्बव-णील-णलहों
सोमेण 'विहीसण कुम्भयणण

परिवाडिँ तुम्हँ
मुञ्जेवउ सव्वेहिँ

॥ घत्ता ॥

दिण्णउ एउँ णिमन्तणउ ।
गरुअ-पहारा-भोयणँउ' ॥ ९

12. 1 A णाहि. 2 A सवल०. 3 A तहउ. 4 PS चउत्थउ. 5 PS 'वार. 6 P पंचमउ,
S पंचसु. 7 PS ताहिँ. 8 A जुज्झहँ. 9 PS जालाउले जलंतजलणे.
13. 1 A 'धणयहँ. 2 S तुहु मि. 3 P जेमंतिउसि, S जेमंतिओसि. 4 PS तेण. 5
P सिरिमाले. 6 PS हरिकेसी. 7 PS विहीसणु कुम्भयण्ण. 8 S अवरेहिँ हणेसमि. 9 PS अण्ण.
10 P पडिवाडिँ. 11 A एउ. 12 A तुह. 13 P मुञ्जेवउ, S मुञ्जेहउ. 14 PS 'पहारा एण-
भोयणउ. 15 S wrongly numbers this Kadavaka as १४ ॥

[१२] १ सहाय, सद्भावो वा, दुर्गम्. २ अज्ञातगणना.
[१३] १ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

गड एम भणैवि चित्तु तेत्थु
'परमेसर दुज्जउ' जाउहाणु
तं गिसुणैवि पवलु अराइ-पक्खु
हय भेरि-तूर पडु पउह वंज्ज
पक्खरिय तुरङ्गम' जुत्त सयड
वीसावसु वसु 'रण-भर-समत्थ
किंपुरिस गरुड गन्धव जक्ख
जं णयर-पओलिहिं वलु ण माइ

सण्णहैवि पुरन्दरु
णं विज्झहो उप्परि

मिग-मन्द-भइ-संकिण्ण-गएहिं
थिउ अगगए' पच्छए भड-समूहु
सुरवर स-पवर-पहरण-कराल
डसियाहर रत्तुप्पल-दलक्ख
हय पच्च पच्च चञ्चल वलग्ग
एउ जेत्तिउ रक्खणु गयवरासु
चउदह अङ्गुलिहिं णरो णरासु
पच्चहिं पच्चहिं गड गयवरासु

ते^{१०} वूहु रएप्पिणु
समरङ्गणे मेइणि

[१४]

सुर-परिमिउ सुरवर-सउ जेत्यु ॥ १
ण करेइ सन्धि तुम्हैहिं समाणु ॥ २
सण्णज्झइ सरहसु दससयक्खु ॥ ३
किय मत्त महागय 'सारि-सज्ज ॥ ४
जस-लुज्ज कुज्ज सण्णज्ज सुहड ॥ ५
जम-ससि-कुवेर पहरण-विहत्थ ॥ ६
किण्णर णर अमर विरलियक्खं ॥ ७
ते^१ णहयलेणं उप्पएवि जाइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिगगउ अइरावए चडिउ ।
सरय-महाघणु पायडिउ ॥ ९

[१५]

घड विरएवि पच्चहिं चाव-सएहिं ॥ १
सेणावइ-मन्तिहिं रइउ वूहु ॥ २
घण-कक्खहिं पक्खहिं लोयवाल ॥ ३
गए गए पण्णारह गत्त-रक्ख ॥ ४
भड तिण्णि तिण्णि हए हए स-खग्ग ॥ ५
तेत्तिउ जे पुणु वि थिउ रहवरासु ॥ ६
'रयणिहिं तिहिं तिहिं हउ हयवरासु ॥ ७
धाणुकिउ छैहिं धाणुकियासु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भीसणु तूर-वमालु किउ ।
सकु सं इ भू सेवि थिउ ॥ ९

*

14. 1 A सज्ज, 2 P S तुरिय संजुत्त, 3 P रणयरह मत्थ, S सुराणरभरसमत्थ, A रणस-
यसमत्थ, 4 A विरित्तियक्ख, 5 A जं, 6 S णहयले जं, 7 P उप्पएवि, S उप्पहिं वि, 8 S पय-
डिउ, 9 S wrongly numbers this Kadavaka as ॥ १५ ॥

15. 1 A भग्ग, 2 A पच्छइ अगगइ, 3 S सक्कइ, 4 P हए, 5 S चलग्ग, 6 A हयव-
रासु, 7 P अंगुलेहिं, 8 S धाणुकिओ, 9 P S वि, 10 S जं, 11 S सयं.

[१४] १ रावणः, २ अंबारी.

[१५] १ हस्तैः विभिः.

[१७. सत्तरहमो संधि]

मेन्तणएँ समत्तएँ दूएँ णियत्तएँ उभय-वलहँ अमरिसु च
तइलोक-भयङ्कर सुरवर-डामर रावणु इन्दहों अग्निभडइ

[१]

किय करि सारि-सज्ज पक्खरिय तुरय-थइ
उब्भिय धय-णिहाय स-विमाण रह पयइ ॥ १

आहय समर-भेरि भीसावणि सुरवर-वइरि-वीर-कम्पावणि ॥ २
हत्थ-पहत्थ करेवि सेणावइ दिण्णु पयाणउ पचलित्ठ णरवइ ॥ ३
कुम्भयण्णु लङ्केस-विहीसण णल-सुग्गीव-णील-खर-दूसण ॥ ४
मय-मारिच्च-भिच्च-सुअसारण अङ्गङ्गय-इन्दइ-घणवाहण ॥ ५
रण-रसेण भिज्जन्त पधाइय णिविसें समर-भूमि संपावियँ ॥ ६
पञ्चहिं धणु-सएहिं पहु देप्पिणु रिउं-बूहहों पडिबूहु रएप्पिणु ॥ ७
णिवडित्ठ जाउहाण-वल्लु सुर-वल्ले पहय-पडह-परिवड्हिय-कलयलें ॥ ८
जाउ महाहउ भुवण-भयङ्कर उड्डित्ठ रउ मइलन्तु दियन्तरु ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

णर-हय-गय-गत्तइँ रह-धय-छत्तइँ सबइँ खणें उड्डलियइँ ।
जिह कुलइँ दुपुत्तें तिह वड्डन्तें वेणिण वि सेण्णइँ मइलियइँ ॥ १०

[२]

विब्भम-हाव-भाव-भूभङ्गुरच्छराइँ ।

जायइँ सुर-विमाणइँ धूलिधूसराइँ ॥ १

ताव हेइ-घट्टणेण करालउ उच्छलियउ सिहि-जाला-मालउ ॥ २
सिवियँहिं छत्त-धएँहिं लगन्तिउ अमर-विमाण-सयाइँ दहन्तिउ ॥ ३

1. 1 A reads the following Sk. stanza in the beginning of t Sandhi : तावद् गर्जन्ति तुङ्गाः करटपट(५)लाजानघीरा(?)र्दगण्डा

—मातङ्गदन्तक्षतगुरुगिरयो भग्नानातुमौघाः ॥

लीलोद्धतैर्लताग्रैर्निजयुवतिकरैः सेव्यमाना यथेष्टं ।

यावन्नो कुम्भिकुम्भस्थलदलनपटुः केसरी संप्रयाति ॥

2 A पराइय. 3 A संपाइय. 4 P रिउं. 5 A पत्तइँ. 6 S (marginally), A वि वि (A विणिण वि) खणें ओणलियइँ.

2. 1 P भंगुरवरच्छराइँ, S भंगुरवरच्छरइँ, A भंगुरधुराइँ. 2 P धूसरइँ, S धूलीधूसरइँ. 3 PS सिवियँहिं.

[१] १ भयार्ण(न)कः, २ मञ्जी.

पुणु पच्छलें सोणियं-जल-धारउ
'ताहिं असेसु दिसांमुहु सिच्छउ
अण्णउ परियत्तउ गयणज्जहों
जाय वसुन्धरि रुहिरायभ्विरि
करि-सिर-मुत्ताहलेंहिं विमीसिय
रह खुपंपन्ति वहन्ति ण चकइं

रय-पसमणउ हुआस-णिवारंउ ॥ ४
थिउ णहु णाईं कुसुम्भएँ धित्तंउ ॥ ५
णं धुसिणोलिउं णह-सिरि-अज्जहों ॥ ६
सरहस-सुहड-कवन्ध-पणच्चिरि^{१०} ॥ ७
सज्ज व ताराइण्णं पदीसिय ॥ ८
वाहण-जाण-विमाणइं थकइं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेहएँ वि महारणें मेइणि-कारणें रत्तें तरन्तें तरन्ति णर ।
जुज्जन्ति स-मच्छर तोसिय-अच्छर णाईं महण्णवें वारियर ॥ १०

[३]

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायज्ज-वाहणेणं ।

अमरिस-कुद्धएणं गिवाण-साहणेणं ॥ १

जाउहाण-साहणु पडिपेल्लिउ णं खय-सायरेण जगु रेल्लिउ ॥ २
णिसियर परिभमन्ति पहरण-भुअ णं आवत्त-कुद्ध जल-बुबुव ॥ ३
पेक्खेवि णिय-वल्लु ओहइन्तउ 'सुरवगला-मुहें आवट्टन्तउ ॥ ४
पेक्खेवि उत्थल्लन्तइं छत्तइं मत्त-गयहुं भिज्जन्तइं गत्तइं ॥ ५
पेक्खेवि फुट्टन्तइं रह-वीढइं जाण-विमाणइं भंमरुवगीढइं ॥ ६
पेक्खेवि हयवर पाडिज्जन्ता सुहड-मडप्फर साडिज्जन्ता ॥ ७
'आयामेप्पिणु रह-गय-वाहणें भिडिउ पसण्णकित्ति सुर-साहणें ॥ ८
वाणर-चिन्धु महागय-सन्दणु चाव-विहत्थु महिन्दहों णन्दणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णर-हय-गय तज्जेवि रह-धय भज्जेवि बूहहों मज्जे पइहु किह ।
वम्मेहिं विन्धन्तउ जीविउ लिन्तउ कामिणि-हियउ वियहु जिह ॥ १०

4 SA जलसोणियं. 5 P °बिवारउ, S °बिवारउ, A निवारउ. 6 A दिसावहु. 7 A रत्तउ.
8 A धुसिणुलउ. 9 PS सरहसु सुहड कवन्धु. 10 P पणच्चि. 11 A °मुत्ताहलवामीसिय.
12 A तारावज्ज पदीसिय. 13 A गुपंपन्ति. 14 P णह, A नहं नवि.
3. 1 PS A °कुद्धेण. 2 PS उणल्लेवइ. 3 A छिज्जन्तइं. 4 P सारिज्जन्ता. 5 PS सुए.

[२] १ रुधिरधारामिः. २ जलचराः.

[३] १ सेनामुखे. २ चित्तप्रमरणीयतानि. ३ प्रगुणीभूय, सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा.
पउ० वरि० 18

[४]

सुरवर-किङ्करोहिं उत्थरेवि अहिमुहेहिं ।

लइउ पसणफित्ति तिक्खेहिं सिलिमुहेहिं ॥ १

तो एत्थन्तरे दिह-मुअ-डाले
 ५ रहवर वाहिउ सुरवर-वन्देहो
 कुन्त-विहरथहो सीहरुहो
 'अरे स-कलङ्क वङ्क महिलानण
 तं गिसुणेवि ओखण्डिय-माणउ
 महिसारुहु दण्ड-पहरण-वर
 १० सो वि समुत्थरन्तु दणु-दुडुउ
 ताम कुवेरु थकु सबडम्मुहु

रावण-पित्तिण सिरिमाले ॥ २
 पडयउ 'भिहु अहाइये वन्दहो ॥ ३
 जयसिरि-पवर-वारि-अवगूठहो ॥ ४
 पुरउ म थाहि जाहि मयल-ज्जण' ॥ ५
 लहसिउ मिथकु थकु जमराणउ ॥ ६
 तिहुअण-जण-मण-णयण-भयङ्कुरु ॥ ७
 फिउ गियिसरे पाराउडुउ ॥ ८
 फिउ पाराएहिं सो वि परम्मुहु ॥ ९

॥ वता ॥

सिरिमालि धणुद्धरु रणमुहे दुद्धरु धरेवि ण सकिउ सुरवरेहिं ।
 संताउ करन्तउ पाण हरन्तउ वम्महु जेम कु-मुणिवरेहिं ॥ १०

[५]

भेगे कियन्ते समरे तो ससि-कुवेर-राए ।

केसरि-कणय-हुअवहा मल्लवन्त-जाए ॥ १

तिणिण वि भिडिय खत्तु अमेलेवि
 तीहि मि समकण्डिउ रयणीयरु
 ५ सरवर-सरवरेहिं विणिवारिय
 अमर-कुमार णवर उद्धाइय
 लइय सिलीमुहेहिं सिरिमालि
 अद्धससीहिं सीस उच्छिण्णइ
 जउ जउ जाउहाणु परिसकइ
 १० गिएवि कुमार-सिरइ छिज्जन्तइ

धय-धूवन्त महारह पेलेवि ॥ २
 णं धाराहर-घणेहिं महीहरु ॥ ३
 तिणिण वि पुट्टि देन्त ओसारिय ॥ ४
 रिउ जिह एकहिं मिलेवि पराइय ॥ ५
 परम-जिणिन्द-चरण-कमलालि ॥ ६
 णं पीलुप्पलाइ विक्खिण्णइ ॥ ७
 तउ तउ अहिमुहु को वि ण थकइ ॥ ८
 रण-देवयहे वलि वे दिज्जन्तइ ॥ ९

4. 1 P लइअउ. 2 P S A सिलीमुहेहिं. 3 P °विंदहो. 4 A पडमुब्भिहु. 5 P S अखं-
 डिय°. 6 A मयंकु. 7 P marginally, 'रणे' पाठे; A रणे. 8 P S पाराए. 9 P S रणउहे.
 10 P कुमुणिवरहुं, 8 कुमुणिवरहो.

5. 1 A भग. 2 P S कियन्त. 3 S °रायणं. 4 S °आयेणं. 5 P S A आमेलेवि. 6 P
 S A पेलेवि. 7 A समकुण्डियउ. 8 P S जमजीह एकहिं. 9 A पधाइय. 10 P S सिरिमाले.
 11 A चरणकमलहिं. 12 S सीसह. 13 P S वि.

[४] १ समूहस्य. २ भेद. ३ आलिङ्गितस्य.

[५] १ 'तिणिण वि भिडिय' इति सम्बन्धः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

सहसकखु विरुज्झइ किर सणज्झइ ताव जयन्तें दिण्णु रहु ।
‘मइं ताय जियन्तें सुहड-कयन्तें अप्पुणु पहरणु धरहि कहूँ’ ॥ १०

[६]

जयकारेवि सुरवइं धाईओ जयन्तो ।

‘णिसियर थाहि थाहि कहिं जाहि महु जियन्तो ॥ १

वाहि वाहि सवडम्मुहु सन्दणु हउँ धव देमि पुरन्दर-गन्दणु ॥ २
तीरिय-तोसर-कणिय-घायँहु बहु-बावल-भल-णारायँहु ॥ ३
अद्धससिहिं खुरूप-सेलंगहु पडिस-फलिह-सूल-फर-खरगहु ॥ ४
मोगर-लउडि-चित्तदण्डुण्डिहिं सबल-हुलि-हल-मुसल-मुसुण्डिहिं ॥ ५
झसर-तिसत्ति-परसु-इसु-पासँहु कणय-कोन्त-घण-चक्क-सहासँहु ॥ ६
रुक्ख-सिलायल-गिरिवर-घायँहु हवि-जल-पवण-विजुँ-संघायँहु ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेंवि सिरिमालि पहरिसिउ सुरवइ-सुअहों महारहु दरिसिउ ॥ ८
‘पइं मेळेप्पिणु जय-सिरि-लाहवें को महु अणु देइ धव आहवें’ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तो एव विसेसेवि सर संपेसेवि छिण्णु जयन्तहों तणउ धउँ ।
गयणङ्गण-लच्छिहें कमल-दलच्छिहें हारु णाई उच्छलेंवि गउ ॥ १०

[७]

दहमुह-पित्तिण्ण दणु-देह-दारणेण ।

मुसुमूरिउ महारहो कणय-पहरणेण ॥ १

एउ ण जाणहुं कहिं गउ सन्दणु चुकँउ कह वि कह वि सुर-गन्दणु ॥ २
दुक्खु दुक्खु मुच्छा-विहलङ्गल उट्ठिउ उद्ध-सुण्डु णं मयगल ॥ ३
भीसण-मिण्डिवाँल-पहरण-धरु जाउहाण-रहु किउ सय-सक्कर ॥ ४
सो वि पहार-विहुरु णिच्चेयणु मुच्छ पराइउ पसरिय-चेयणु ॥ ५

14 P किह, 8 किहः.

6. 1 P S सुरवइ. 2 P धाईउ. 3 A °वायहिं. 4 A °णारायहिं. 5 P S °सेलंगहिं.
6 P S °कलिसं. 7 P S °सग्गेहिं. 8 P S °दंडिहिं. 9 P S °मुसुण्डिहिं. 10 P S °पासेहिं.
11 P S °सहासेहिं. 12 P S °वायहिं. 13 P S °विजसंवायहिं. 14 P S घणु, A धउँ.
15 P S गयणंगणि.

7. 1 A जाणहं. 2 P S चुकु. 3 P S °मिडिमाल°. 4 S A °वेयणु.

२ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

[७] १ पुनर्भव-जीवितव्यः.

धाइउ धुणेंवि सरीरु रणङ्गणें
विणिण मि दुज्जय दुद्धर पैवयलें
वेणिण मि परिभमन्ति णह-मण्डलें
सुरवइ-गन्दणेण आयामेंवि

कुर-महागहु णाई णहङ्गणें ॥ ६
विणिण मि भीम-गयासणि-करयल ॥ ७
लीह दिन्ति रावणें आखण्डलें ॥ ८
कुलिस-दण्ड-सणिणह गय भामेंवि ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

आहउ वच्छंत्थलें पडिउ रसायलें पाण-विवज्जिउ रयणियरु ।
जउ जाउ जयन्तहों णिसियर-तन्तहों धित्तुं णाई सिरें रय-णियरु ॥ १०

[८]

‘जं सिरिमालि पाडिओ अमर-गन्दणेणं ।
तां इन्दइ पधाविओ समउ सन्दणेणं ॥ १

‘अरे दुवियहु
बलु बलु हयास
वयणेण तेण
उत्थरिय वे वि
रिउ-महणेण
विणिहय-पहरेंहि
रक्खिउ सरीरु
उप्पयेंवि जाम

मम ताउ वहेवि कहिं जाहि सण्ड ॥ २
मई जीवमाणें काहिं जीवियास’ ॥ ३
करें धणुहरु किउ ‘सुर-गन्दणेण ॥ ४
समरङ्गणें सर-मण्डवुं करेवि ॥ ५
‘आयामेंवि दहमुह-गन्दणेण ॥ ६
सण्णाहु छिण्णु तीसहिं सरेहिं ॥ ७
कह कह वि णाहिं कप्परिउ वीरु ॥ ८
किर धरइ पुरन्दरु पत्तुं ताम ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

उगामिय-पहरण
‘अरें अरिवर-महणं

चोइय-वारण अन्तरें थिउ अमराहिवइ ।
रावण-गन्दणें उवारे वलि चारहडि जइ ॥ १०

[९]

खत्तु मुएवि सवेहिं भिउडि-भासुरेहिं ।
लङ्काहिवहों गन्दणो वेडिओ सुरेहिं ॥ १

5 A पुणु वि. 6 P S A वि. 7 A पञ्चल. 8 P दैत, S दित. 9 P S रावण. 10 P S वच्छ
यले. 11 A जियंतहो. 12 A खित्तु.

8. 1 P S read दुवई in the beginning. 2 P S पाडिउ. 3 P S तं. 4 P S पधाइउ.
5 P S जीवमाण. 6 A कंड. 7 P समरंगणेण with ०न scored off, S समरंगणेण, A
गयणगणे. 8 S A ०मंडउ. 9 P पुत्तु. 10 S ०महणु. 11 S ०णंदणु. 12 P S उवरें. 13 P बलु.

9. 1 P S read दुवई at the beginning of this stanza. 2 P S आराखि.
भिउडि. 3 P S वेडिउ सुरवरेहिं.

१ समर्थः. २ तस्य समूहस्य. ४ धूलिनिकर, निशाचरं वा.

[८] १ जयन्तेन. २ सर्व सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा.

वेढिउ एकु अणन्तेहिं रावणि
रोकइ वलइ धाइ अब्भिट्ठइ
सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरइ
तुरउ तुरङ्गमेण विणिवायइ
जाम वियम्भइ सवायामे
पभणइ 'रावण किं निच्चिन्तउ
अण्णु वि रावणि लइउ अखत्ते
दुज्जउ जइ वि महाहवे सक्कइ

तो वि ण गणइ सुहउ-चूडामणि ॥ २
रिउ पण्णास-सट्ठि दलवइइ ॥ ३
गयवर गयवरेण सुसुसूरइ ॥ ४
णरवर णरवर-घाएं घायइ ॥ ५
ताव सु-सारहि सम्मइ-णामे ॥ ६
मल्लवन्त-णन्दणु अस्थन्तउ ॥ ७
वेढिउ सुरवर-वल्लेणं समत्ते ॥ ८
एकु अणेय जिणेवि किस कइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

ते वयणे रावणु जण-जूरावणु
लक्खिज्जइ 'देवेहिं बहु-अवल्लेखेहिं

चडिउ महारहे खग-करु ।
णाइ कियन्तु जगन्तियरु ॥ १०

[१०]

दूरत्थेण 'णिसियरिन्देण सुरवरिन्दो ।
सीहेण' विरुद्धेण 'जोइओ गइन्दो ॥ १

'सारहि वाहि वाहि रहु तेत्तहे
जेत्तहे अइरावणु गलगज्जइ
जेत्तहे सुरवइ सुर-परियरियउ
तं णिसुणेवि 'सम्मइ उच्छाहिउ
किउ कलयलु दिण्णइ रण-तूरइ
समरु' छुहु वलइ मि अब्भिट्ठइ
पवर-तुरङ्गम पवर-तुरङ्गहु
रह रहवरहु परोप्परु धाइय

आयवत्तु आपण्डुरु जेत्तहे ॥ २
जेत्तहे भीसण दुन्दुहि वज्जइ ॥ ३
जेत्तहे वज्ज-दण्डु करे धरियउ ॥ ४
पूरिउ सहु महारहु वाहिउ ॥ ५
हसियइ सणि-जम-मुहइ व कूरइ ॥ ६
रण-रसियइ सण्णाह-विसइइ ॥ ७
भिडिय मयङ्ग मत्त-मायङ्गहु ॥ ८
पायालहु पायाल पराइय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

मेल्लिय-हुङ्कारइ दिण्ण-पहारइ
भिडियइ अ-णिविण्णइ वेणि मि सेण्णइ

सिर-कर-णासं णमन्ताइ ।
मिहुणइ जेम अणुरत्ताइ ॥ १० २५

4 A आवइइ. 5 P S णरवरेण संघायइ. 6 P S मल्लवन्तु. 7 P °वल्लण. 8 P संमत्ते, & समत्ते. 9 P S णाइ, A नाइ. 10 P जगन्तु corrected to जगन्त, S जगन्तु, A जगत्त°. 10. 1 तेण णिसियरिन्देण. 2 P S A सीहेण. 3 P S विरुद्धेण. 4 A जोइअ णं. 5 A आवंहुहु. 6 S समरुहु, A समरुहुहु. 7 In all the cases P S have °हु and A °हं. 8 P माइवहु, S मायंवहु. 9 A °णासु. 10 S जिम, A जिहं.

[९] १ इन्द्रजति. २ सिरिमाली मृतः. ३ इन्द्रयतिः. ४ इन्द्रपक्षजनैः. ५ सर्वैः.
[१०] १ मन्त्री.

[११]

जाउ महन्तु आहवो 'विहिं विहिं जणाहुं ।
इन्दइ-इन्दतणयहुं इन्द-रावणाहुं ॥ १

रयणासव-सहसार-जणेरहुं
जम-सुग्रीवहुं दूसम-सीलहुं
ससि-अङ्गयहुं दिवायर-अङ्गहुं
सुअ-चमूहुं वीसावसु-हत्थहुं
कुम्भयण-ईसाणणरिन्दहुं
धणवाहण-तडिकेसकुमारहुं
जम्बुमालि-जीमुत्तणिणायहुं
वाणरधय-पञ्चाणणचिन्धहुं

मय-मेसइ-मारिच्च-कुवेरहुं ॥ २
'अणल-णलहुं पलयाणिल-णीलहुं ॥ ३
खर-चित्तहुं दूसण-चित्तङ्गहुं ॥ ४
सारण-हरि-हरिकेसि-पहत्थहुं ॥ ५
विहि-केसरिहिं विहीसण-खन्दहुं ॥ ६
मलवन्त-कणयहुं दुवारहुं ॥ ७
वज्जोयर-वज्जाउहरायहुं ॥ ८
एम जुज्जु अग्निहु पसिद्धहुं ॥ ९
॥ घत्ता ॥

करि-कुम्भ-विकत्तणु गज्जोलिय-तणु जो रणें जासु समावडिउ ।
सो तासु समच्छरु तोसिय-अच्छरु 'गिरिहें दवगिं व अग्निडिउ ॥

[१२]

को वि क्वाण-पाणिए सुरवहू णिएवि ।
ण मुअइ मण्डलगुं पहरं समखिएवि ॥ १

को वि णीसरन्तन्त-चुम्भलो
को वि कुम्भि-कुम्भयल-दारणो
को वि दन्त-मुसलुक्खयाउहो
को वि खुडिय-सीसो धणुज्जरो
को वि वाण-विणिभिण्ण-वच्छओ
सोणियारुणो सहइ णरवरो
को वि एक-चलणे सुरङ्गमे
को वि 'सिरिउडे करेवि करयले

भमइ मत्त-हत्थि व स-सङ्गलो ॥ २
मोसिओह-उज्जलिय-पहरणो ॥ ३
धाइ मत्त-मायङ्ग-सग्गुहो । ४
वलइ धाइ पिन्धइ स-मच्छरो ॥ ५
वाहिरन्तरुक्खरिय-पिच्छओ ॥ ६
रत्त-कमल-पुल्लो व स-भरणो ॥ ७
'होरे व विट्ठिओ ध भरिए कमे ॥
जुज्ज-भिकस भणइ पर-वले ॥ ९

11. 1 S °मेसहु. 2 A °मारीच°. 3 P खरदूसणचिरहु विच्छेगहु. 4 P S °का
A वसहुं. 5 A °करिकेसि°. 6 S गिरिहिं. 7 A देवगिं°.

12. 1 P S मण्डलगु. 2 A समणिणवि. 3 A °चुम्भलो. 4 P S A °मुसलक्खया°.
°पिच्छउ, A °पिच्छओ. 6 P S मनुजरो. 7 A °चलणो सुरंगमो. 8 A करि. 9 S सिरि

[११] १ द्वौ द्वौ सुमदानां संग्रामो जातः. २ अयोः. ३ पवनः.

[१२] १ विष्णु-इव, यथा पादे स्थितः बलि-दान-प्रत्यावे. २ मत्स्यपुत्रे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

भडु को वि पडिच्छिहँ गिबडिय-सिरु सोणिय-धारच्छलिय-तणु ।
लक्खिज्जइ दारणु सिन्दूरारुण फग्गुणें णाई सहसकिरणु ॥ १०

[१३]

कथं इ सत्त-कुज्जर जीविण चत्ता ।

कसण-अहामण व वीसन्ति धरणि-पत्ता ॥ १

कथं इ त-विसाणई कुम्भखलई णं रणवहु-उक्खलई स-मुसलई ॥ २
कथं इ हय करवालई खडिय अन्त-ललन्त खलन्त पहिण्डिय ॥ ३
कथं इ छत्तई हवई विसालई णं जम-भोयणें दिण्णई थालई ॥ ४
कथं इ सुहड-सिराई पलोहई णाई अ-णालई णव-कन्दोहई ॥ ५
कथं इ रह-चक्कई विच्छिण्णई कलि-कालहों आसणई वं दिण्णई ॥ ६
कथं वि भडहों सिक्खण दुक्किय 'हियवड णाहिं' भणेवि उहुक्किय ॥ ७
कथं वि गिडु कवन्धे परिड्डिउ णं अहिणव-सिरु सुहडु समुड्डिउ ॥ ८
कथं इ गिडु मणुसु ण खड्डउ धाणेंहि चञ्चुहिं भेउ ण लड्डउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

कथं इ णर-रुण्डेहिं कर-कम-तुण्डेहिं समर-वसुन्धरि भीसणिय ।
वहु-खण्ड-पयारेंहिं णं सूआरेंहिं रहय रसोइ जमहों तणिय ॥ १०

[१४]

तंहिं तेहएँ महाहवे किय-महोच्छवेहिं ।

कोकिउ एकमेकु लङ्केस-वासवेहिं ॥ १

'उरें उरें सक सक परिसकहि जिह गिडुविउ मालि तिह थकहि ॥ २
हडँ सो रावणु भुवण-भयङ्करु सुँवर-कुल-कियन्तु रणें दुद्धरु' ॥ ३
तं गिसुणेवि वलिउ आंखण्डलु पच्छायन्तु सरेंहिं णह-मण्डलु ॥ ४
दहमुहो वि उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु किउ सर-जालु सरेंहिं सय-सकरु ॥ ५
तो एत्थन्तरें हय-पडिक्खेँ सरु अगोउ मुकु सहसक्खेँ ॥ ६

10 s पडिथिरु.

13. 1 P s mostly read कथं वि. 2 P करवालहि, s करवालहिं. 3 The portion from व दिण्णई up to गिडु क° in line 8 is missing in A. 4 P s सुहड. 5 P चंचुहे.

14. 1 s reads हुवई in the beginning of this stanza. 2 A उर उर. 3 P सुरवल, s सुरवल°. 4 A आहंडलु.

पउमचरिउ [क० १४, ७-२; १५, १-१०; १६, १-४]

धाइउ धगधगन्तु धूमन्तउ
रावण-वलु णासंधिय-जीविउ

चिन्धेहि छत्त-धएहि लगन्तउ ॥ ७

णासइ जाला-मालालीविउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

रयणियर-पहाणें

वारुण-वाणें

सरवरग्गि उल्लाहियउ ।

मसि-वण्णुपरत्तउ

धूमल-गत्तउ

पिसुणु जेम वोह्हावियउ ॥ ९

[१५]

उवसमिए हुआसणे वयण-भासुरेणं ।

बहल-तमोह-पहरणं पेसियं सुरेणं ॥ १

किउ अन्धारउ तेण रणङ्गणु

किं पि ण देक्खंइ णिसियर-साहणु ॥ २

जिम्भइ अङ्गु वलइ णिदायइ

सुअइ अचेयणु ओसुविणायइ ॥ ३

पेक्खेवि णिय-वलु ओणलन्तउ

मेळिउ दिणयरत्थु पजलन्तउ ॥ ४

अमराहिवेण राहु-वर-पहरणु

णाग-पासं सर मुअइ दसाणणु ॥ ५

पवर-भुअङ्ग-सहासैहि दट्ठउ

सुर-वलु पाण लएवि पणडुउ ॥ ६

गारुडत्थु वासवेण विसज्जिउ

विसहर-सरवर-जालु परज्जिउ ॥ ७

खगउड-पवणन्दोलिय मेइणि

डोला-रूढी णं वर-कामिणी ॥ ८

पक्ख-पवण-पडिपहय-महीहर

णच्चाविय स-दिसिवह स-सायर ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

मेल्लेवि रिउ-घायणु

सरु णारायणु

तिज्जगविहसणें गए चडिउ ।

जेत्तहें अइरावणु

तेत्तहें रावणु

जाएवि इन्दहों अब्भिडिउ ॥ १०

[१६]

मत्त गइन्द दोवि

उब्भिण्ण-कसण-देहा ।

णं गज्जन्त घन्त सम-उत्थरन्तं मेहा ॥ १

परोवरस्स पत्तया

मयम्बु-सित्त-गत्तया ॥ २

थिरोर थोर-कन्धरा

पलोइ-दाण-णिज्जरा ॥ ३

स-सीयर व पाउसा

मयन्ध मुक्क-अङ्कुसा ॥ ४

5 P S धूमन्तउ. 6 P चिन्धेहि, S चिन्धइ.

7 P S णासंधिय. 8 P उल्लाहिय, S उण्हाविय, 4

उण्हाविय. 9 P S परत्तउ.

15. 1 S reads हुआइ in the beginning of the stanza. 2 P S तमोहं.

3 A पेक्खइ. 4 P S णिचेयणु. 5 A वास. 6 P S सहासै. 7 S खगउड. 8 P S दस दिसि-

वह सायर. 9 S तिज्जग.

16. 1 A होवि. 2 P S समुत्थरन्त. 3 P परोवरस्स मत्तया corrected to परोवरपम-

त्तया, S मत्तया.

[१४] १ विध्यापितः.

[१५] १ प्रभातें (?). २ प्रकट (?).

विमाल-कुम्भमण्डला
अथक्-कण-चामरा
समुद्ध-सुण्ड-भीसणा
मणोज-गेज-पन्तिणो

णिवद्ध-दन्त-उज्जला ॥ ५
णिवारियालि-गोयरा ॥ ६
विसड-घण्ट-णीसणा ॥ ७
भमन्ति वे' वि दन्तिणो ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मयगलेंहिं महन्तेहिं विहि मि भमन्तेहिं सुरवड-लङ्काहिं पर्वर ।
भव-भवणेंहिं छूंदी णं महि मूढी भमइ स-सायर स-धरधर ॥ ९

[१७]

तिजगविहसणेण किउ सुर-करी णिरत्थो ।

परिओसिय णिसायरा ल्हसिउ वइरि-सत्थो ॥ १

रावणु णव-जुवाणु वलवन्तउ अमराहिउ गय-वेस-महन्तउ ॥ २
भमेंवि ण सक्किउ करिवरुं खच्चिउ रक्खें सयवारउ परियच्चिउ ॥ ३
गड गएण पहु पहुणोड्डउ झम्प देवि अंसुएण णिवद्धउ ॥ ४
विजउ घुडु रयणीयर-साहणें देवेंहिं दुन्दुहि दिण्णं दिवङ्गणें ॥ ५
ताव जयन्तु दसाणण-जाएं आणिउ वन्धेवि वाहु-सहाएं ॥ ६
जमु सुग्गीवें दूसम-सीलें अणलु णलेण अणिलु रणें णीलें ॥ ७
खर-दूसणेंहिं चित्त-चित्तङ्गय रवि ससि लेवि आय अङ्गङ्गय ॥ ८
सुरवर-गुरु मएण णिन्निभच्चें लइउ कुवेरु समरें मारिच्चें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जसु उत्थरियउ सो तें धरियउ गेणेंहिं पवर-वन्दि-सयइ ।
गड सुरवर-डामरु पुरु अजरामरु जिणु जिह जिणेंवि महाभयइ ॥ १०

[१८]

लङ्क पुरन्दरे णिए जय-सिरी-णिवासो ।

सहसारेण पत्थिओ' पत्थिवो दसासो ॥ १

'अहों जम-धणय-सक्क-कम्पावण देहि सुपुत्त-भिक्षु महु रावण' ॥ २

4 PS °सोंड°. 5 A दोवि. 6 A नयर. 7 PS °भवणे व. 8 A छुंदी.

17. 1 A °विहसणेण. 2 A महवेय°. 3 A गयवर. 4 A °णोड्डउ. 5 PS A घुंदुहिं.
6 PS दिण्णु, A दिन्न. 7 PS णहंगणे.

18. 1 A णिओ. 2 PS °सिरी°. 3 PS पत्थिवो, A missing.

[१६] १ °शब्दो.

[१७] १ वृद्धः. २ वरत्रेण. ३ अग्निः. ४ वायुः.

[१८] १ प्रार्थितः. २ राजा.

पउ० चरि० 19

तं णिसुणेवि भणइ सुर-वन्धणु
जमु तलवरु परिपालउ पट्टणु
पुष्प-पयरु धरें देउ वणासइ
वत्थ-सहासइ हवि पक्खालउ
जोणह करेउ मियङ्कु णिरन्तरु
अमरराउ मज्जणउ भरावउ
तं पडिक्खणु सब्बु सहसारे

‘तुम्ह वि अम्ह वि एउ णिवन्धणु ॥
पङ्गणु णिक्किउं करउ पट्टञ्जणु ॥ ४
सहुं गन्धर्व्वेहिं गायउ सरसइ ॥ ५
कोसु असेसु कुवेरु णिहालउ ॥ ६
सीयलु णहयलें तवउ दिवायरु ॥ ७
अण्णु विं धणोहिं छडउ देवावउ ॥ ८
मुक्कु सक्कु लङ्कालङ्कारें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिय-रज्जु विवज्जेवि गउ पव्वज्जेवि सासयपुरहो सहसणयणु ।
॥ जय-सिरि-वहु मण्डेवि थिउ अवरुण्डेवि सँ इं भुय फल्लिहोहिं दहवयणु ॥

*

इय चारु-पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।

जाणह ‘रा व ण वि ज ये’ सत्तारहमं इमं पच्चं ॥

*

[१८. अट्टारहमो संधि]

रणे माणु मल्लेवि पुरन्दरहो परियञ्चेवि सिहरइ मन्दरहो ।
॥ आवइ वि पडीवउ जाम पट्ट ताणन्तरें दिट्ठ अणन्तरहु ॥

[१]

पेक्खेप्पिणु गिरि-कञ्चण-सुभट्ठु^४ जिण-वन्दण-दूरुच्छलिय-सट्ठु ॥ १
सुरवर-सय-सेव-करावणेण मारिच्चिं पपुच्छिउ रावणेण ॥ २
‘भड-भञ्जण भुवणुच्छलिय-णाम उहु कलयलु सुम्मइ काइं माम्’ ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेवि पभणइ समर-धीरु ‘एहुं जइ णामेण अणन्तवीरु ॥ ४
दसरह-भायरु अणरण-जाउ सहसयर-सणेहे तवसि जाउ ॥ ५
उप्पणणउ एयहो एत्थु णाण उहु दीसइ देवागमु स-जाणु’ ॥ ६
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु णिसियरिन्दु गउ तेत्तहे जेत्तहे मुणिवरिन्दु ॥ ७
परियञ्चेवि णवेवि थुणेवि णिविट्ठु सयलु वि जणु वयइ लयन्तु दिट्ठु ॥ ८

4 P णिक्कउ. 5 PS पुरे. 6 PS गंधर्व्वे, A गंधर्व्विहिं. 7 A मयंकु. 8 A मि. 9 PS सर
10 PS °वलेहिं, A °फल्लिहिं. 11 P धणंजयासु, S धणंजयासि. 12 P जउहाण,
जाउहाण.

1. 1 A आवेवि. 1 A. PS °सुहाउ. 2 PS °णाउ. 3 A मारीइ. 4 A सुवइ. 5 P
वीरु. 6 PS उहु. 7 PS पट्ट.

[१] १ अनन्तऋषिनामेदम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

महवयइँ को वि कौ वि अणुवयइँ
कौ वि दिहुँ सम्मत्तु लएवि थिउ

कौ वि सिक्खावयइँ गुणवयइँ ।
पर रावणु एकु ण उवसमिउ ॥ ९

[२]

धम्मरहं महारिसि भणइ तेत्थु
अहोँ दहमुह मोहन्धारें छूढ
अमियालएँ अमिउ ण लेहि केम
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेण
'सक्कमि धूमद्धएँ झम्प देवि
सक्कमि गिरि-मन्दरु णिहलेवि
सक्कमि मारुउ 'पोइलें छुहेवि
सक्कमि रयणायरं-जलु पिएवि

'मणुयत्तुं लहेवि वइसरेंवि एत्थु ॥ १
रयणायरं रयणु ण लेहि मूढ ॥ २
अच्छहि णिहुअउ कट्टमउ जेम' ३
बुच्चइ थोत्तुमीरिय-गिरेण ॥ ४
सक्कमि फण-फणिमणि-रयणु लेवि' ॥ ५
सक्कमि दस दिसि-वह दरमलेवि ॥ ६
सक्कमि जम-महिसें समारुहेवि ॥ ७
सक्कमि आसीविसु अहि णिएवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सक्कमि सक्कहोँ रणें उत्थरेंवि
सक्कमि महि गयणु एकु करेंवि

सक्कमि ससि-सूरहँ पंह हरेवि ।
दुद्धरु णउ सक्कमि' वउ धरेवि ॥ ९

[३]

परिचिन्तेवि सुइरु पराहिवेण
'जं मइँ ण समिच्छइ चारु-गत्तु
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु णियय-णयरु
एत्तेहें वि महिन्दु महिन्द-णामें
तहोँ 'हिययवेय णामेण भज्ज
झिन्दुएणं रमन्तिहें थण णिएवि
उप्पण चिन्त 'कहोँ कण्ण देमि
विज्जाहर-सयइँ मिलन्ति जेत्यु

'लइ लेमि एकु वउ' वुत्तु तेण ॥ १
तं मण्ड लएमि णं पर-कलत्तु' ॥ २
थिउ अचलु रज्जु भुज्जन्तु खयरु ॥ ३
पुरवरें इच्छियं-अणुइअ-कामें ॥ ४
तहें दुहियज्जणसुन्दरी मणोज्ज ॥ ५
थिउ णरवइ मुहें कर-कमलु देवि ॥ ६
लइ वइइ गिरि-कइलासु णेमि ॥ ७
वरु अवसें होसइ को' वि तेत्थु' ॥ ८

8 P S महवयइँ को वि अणुवयइँ. 9 P S को वि गुणवयइँ, A missing. 10 P S दिहु.

2. 1 A धम्मरव. 2 A मणुसत्तु. 3 A लेमि. 4 A णिहलेमि. 5 P S पोइल, A पोइलि.
6 P S समारुहेमि. 7 P S रयणायरं. 8 P 'सूरहु, S सूरह, A सूरहं. 9 A पहरवि. 10 A पर
दुधरु न सक्कमि.

3. 1 P S णउ मंडए लेवि ण. 2 P इच्छिए. 3 P गंदुएहि, S गंदुयहि. 4 P S कवणु.

[३] १ मनोवेगा. २ पूर्यते; पर्यालोचने प्रस्तावे, पूर्यते.

॥ घत्ता ॥

गउ एम भणैवि पहु पवयहौ जिर्ण-अट्ठाहिँ अट्ठावयहौ ।
आवासिउ पासेहिँ णीयहौहिँ णं तारायणु मन्दर-तडैहिँ ॥ ९

[४]

एत्तहँ वि ताव पल्हाय-राउ
स-विमाणु स-साहणु स-परिवार
एकत्तहँ दूसावासु लइउ
अवर वि जे जे आसण-भव
पहिलए फगुणणन्दीसराहँ
दिणँ वीयएँ विहि मि णराहिवाहँ
पल्हाएँ खेडुँ करेवि' बुत्तु
किण कीरइ पाणिग्गहणु राय'
परिओसु पवट्ठिउ सज्जणाहँ

सहुँ केउमइएँ रविपुरहौ आउ ॥ १
अणु वि तहँ पवणञ्जय-कुमारु ॥ २
णं वन्दणहत्तिएँ इन्दु अइउ ॥ ३
ते ते विज्जाहर मिलिय सब ॥ ४
किय पवण-पुज्ज तइलोक-णाहँ ॥ ५
मित्तइय परोप्परु दूअ ताहँ ॥ ६
'तउ तणिय कण्ण महु तणउ पुत्तु ॥ ७
तं णिसुणैवि तेण वि दिण्ण वाय ॥ ८
मइलियइँ मुहइँ खल-दुज्जणाहँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

'बहु अञ्जण वाउकुमारु वरु'
'तइयएँ वासरँ पाणिग्गहणु'

घोसेप्पिणु णयणाणन्दयरु ।
गय णरवइ णियय-णियय-भवणु ॥ १०

[५]

एत्थन्तरेँ दुज्जउ दुण्णिवारु
णउ विसहइ तइयउ दिवसु एन्तु
धूमाइ वलइ धग्गधग्गइ चित्तु
चन्दिणउ चन्दु चन्दणु जलहु
दाहिण-मारुउ सीयल-जलाइँ
णिज्जुइइ अहुवज्जइँ अणहु
णीससइ ससइ वेवइ तमेण
उट्ठण-आहरण-पसाहणाइँ

मयणाउरु पवणञ्जय-कुमारु ॥ १
अच्छइ विरहाणलें झम्प देन्तु ॥ २
णं मन्दिरुँ अब्भन्तरेँ पलित्तु ॥ ३
कप्पूर-कमलदलसेज्ज-महुँ ॥ ४
तहौ अग्गि-फुलिज्जइँ केवलाइँ ॥ ५
सज्जण-हिययाइँ व पिसुण-सज्जु ॥ ६
धाहावइ धाहा पञ्चमेण ॥ ७
सबइँ अज्जहौ असुहावणाइँ ॥ ८

5 P गय; 6 P S A जिणु. 7 P पासेहिँ अवासिउ (corrected to आवासिउ), S पासेहिँ अवासिउ.

4. 1 P S अण्णेत्तहँ. 2 A एक्केवहँ. 3 S वीयइँ दिणि. 4 P खेडू, S खेडू. 5 P S करिवि.
6 P सज्जणाहँ, S सज्जणाहँ, A missing. 7 P दुज्जणाहँ. 8 P S णियणिय, A णियय.

5. 1 P S पत्तु. 2 S मंदरु. 3 P S मंदु. 4 P S A अंगवग्गइ. 5 S A missing.

[४] १ प्रह्लादः. २ केतुमतीभार्यया. ३ आदित्यपुराण.

[५] १ रत्नान्या.

॥ वृत्ता ॥

पासेउ बलग्गइ ल्हसइ तणु तं इङ्गिउ पेक्खवि अण्ण-भणु ।
पभणिउ पंहसिएण णिएवि मुहु 'किं वुच्चलिहुयउ कुमार तुहु' ॥ ९

[६]

विरहग्गि-दड्ढ-मुहु-कञ्जएण पहसिउ पवुत्तु पवणञ्जएण ॥ १
'भो गयणाणन्दण चारु-चित्त णउ विसहउँ तइयउ दिवसु मित्त ॥ २
जइ अज्जु ण लक्खिउ पियहँ वयणु तो कल्लँ महु णित्तुलउ मरणु' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणँवि वुच्चइ पहसिएण कमलेण व वयणँ पहसिएण ॥ ४
'फणि-सिर-रयणेण वि णाँहिँ गणु एउ कारणु केत्तिउ जँ विसणु ॥ ५
किं पवणहँ कवणु वि दुप्पवेसु' गय वेणि वि रयणिहिँ तप्पवेसु ॥ ६
थिय जाल-गवक्खएँ दिड्ढ बाल णँ मयण-वाण-धणु-तोण-साल ॥ ७
'मारो वि मरइ विरहेण जाहँ को वण्णँवि सक्कइ रूवु ताहँ ॥ ८

॥ वृत्ता ॥

तं बहु पेक्खँवि परितोसिएण वरंइत्तु पसंसिउ पहसिएण ।
'तउ जीविउ सहलु अणन्त सिय जसु करँ लग्गेसइ एह तिय' ॥ ९

[७]

एत्थन्तरँ अट्ठमी-चन्द-भाल मुहु जोएँवि चवइ वसन्तमाल ॥ १
'सहलउ तउ माणुस-जम्मु माएँ भत्तारु पहज्जणु लल्लु जाएँ' ॥ २
तं णिसुणँवि दुम्मुहँ दुड्ढ-वेस सिरु विहुणँवि भणइ वि मीसँकेस ॥ ३
'सोदामणिपहु पहु परिहरेवि थिउ पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥ ४
जं अन्तरु गोपय-सायराहुँ जं जोइङ्गणहँ दिवायराहुँ ॥ ५
जं अन्तरु केसरि-कुञ्जराहुँ जं कुसुमाउह-तिथङ्कराहुँ ॥ ६
जं अन्तरु गरुड-महोरगाहुँ जं अमरराय-पहरण-णगाहुँ ॥ ७
जं पुण्डरीय-चन्दुज्जयाहुँ तं विज्जुप्पहु-पवणञ्जयाहुँ ॥ ८

6 अ पिक्खि वि.

6. 1 P S A सुहु. 2 P S A कल्लइ. 3 P S A णाहि. 4 P S कित्तिउ, A कित्तउ.
5 S तं.

7. 1 S अइसियंइ. 2 P सहलउ. 3 P S दुम्मुह, दुम्मुहल.

३. प्रहसित-सिन्नेण.

[६] १ सुखकमलेन. २ भस्त्रा. ३ कामोऽपि.

[७] १ मिश्रकेशी. २ विद्युत्प्रभु. ३ वज्रः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

आँहि आलावैहि कुविउ गरु
'किं वयणैहि बहुँहि वाहिरैहि

थिउ भीसणु उक्खय-खग-करु ।
रिउ रक्खउ विहि मि लेमि सिरइँ ॥

[८]

कडु-अक्खरेण परिभासिरेण
'जं करि-सिर-रयणुज्जलिय(?) दैव
लज्जिज्जहि वोळहि णाँ मुक्खु'
दस-वरिस-सरिस गय रयणि तासु
कोकावैवि' णरवइ पवर वर(?)

करै धरिउ पहञ्जणु पहसिएण ॥ १
तं असिवरु मइलहि एत्थु केम ॥ २
णिउ णिय-आवासहो दुक्खु दुक्खु ॥
रवि उगगउ पसरिय-कर-सहासु ॥ ४
हय मेरि पयाणउ दिण्णु णवर ॥ ५

अञ्जणसुन्दरिहै तुरन्तएण
संचलइ पउ पउ जेम जेम
तेहए अवसरें बहु-जाणएहि

उम्माहउ लाइउ जन्तएण ॥ ६
कप्पिज्जइ हियवउ तेम तेम ॥ ७
कर-चरण धरेप्पिणु राणएहि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वलि-वण्ड मण्ड परियत्तियउ
'लइ एकवार करयले धरेवि'

तेण वि उवाउ परिचिन्तियउ ।
पुणु वारह वरिसइँ परिहरेवि' ॥ ९

[९]

तो दुक्खु दक्खु दुम्मिय-मणेण
थिउ वारह वरिसइँ परिहरेवि
वारे वि ण जाइ ण(?) जेम जेम
डज्जन्तउ उरु विरहाणलेण
परिवार-भित्ति-चित्ताइँ जाइँ
ढिल्लइँ आहरणइँ परियलन्ति
गउ रुहिरु णवर थिउ अइणु अत्थि
तहि तेहए काले दसाणणेण

किउ पाणिगहणु पहञ्जणेण ॥ १
णवि सुअइ आलवइँ सुइणवे(?) वि ॥
खिज्जइ झिज्जइ पुणु तेम तेम ॥ ३
णं वुज्झावइ अंसुअ-जलेण ॥ ४
णीसास-धूम-मलियाइँ ताइँ ॥ ५
णं णेह-खण्ड-खण्डइँ पडन्ति ॥ ६
णउ णावइ जीविउ अत्थि णत्थि ॥ ७
सुरवर-कुरङ्ग-पञ्चाणणेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो दुम्मुहु दूउ विसज्जिय

सो आयउ कप्प-विवज्जियउ ।

हय समर-भेरि रहवरे चडिउ रणे रावणु वरुणहो अग्निभडिउ ॥ ९

4 S आयहे. 5 P S A बहुअहि.

8. 1 P S A कोकाविवि. 2 A जं अजण°. 3 P S मंडह, A वलिचंडह मंडह. 4 A लए. P S A धरेवि.

9. 1 A दुक्ख दुक्ख. 2 A ण. 3 A आलाव. 4 A जेण. 5 P झिज्जइ marginal corrected to सिज्जइ. 6 P तेव तेव. 7 P S ढिल्लइ, A ढिल्लउ. 8 A गलंति. 9 P S अजि. 10 P S रहवर.

[९] १ प्रसेदति (v. l. सिज्जइ). २ चर्मास्थि.

[१०]

एत्थन्तरें वरुणहों गन्दणेहिं समरङ्गणें वाहिय-सन्दणेहिं ॥ १
 'राजीव-पुण्डरीएहिं पवर खर-दूसण पाडेंवि धरिय गवर ॥ २
 गय पवण-गमणें 'केण वि ण दिट्ठं सहुं वरुणें जल-दुग्गमें पइड्ड ॥ ३
 'सालयहूं म होसइ कहि मि घाउ' उव्वेहेंवि गउ रयणियर-राउ ॥ ४
 णीसेस-दीव-दीवन्तराहूं लहु लेह 'दिण्ण विज्जाहराहूं ॥ ५
 अवरेक्कु रणङ्गणें दुज्जयासु पट्टविउ लेहु पवणञ्जयासु ॥ ६
 तं पेक्खेवि तेण वि ण किउ खेउ णीसरिउ स-साहणु वाउ-वेउ ॥ ७
 थिय अञ्जण कलसु लएवि वारें णिब्भच्छिय 'ओसरुं दुड्ड दारें' ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेंवि अंसु फुसन्तिर्यए वुच्चइ लीहउ कट्टन्तिर्यए ।
 'अच्छन्तें अच्छिउ जीउ महु जन्तें जाएसइ पई जि सहुं' ॥ ९

[११]

तं वयणु पडिउ णं असि-पहारु अवहेरि करेप्पिणु गउ कुमारु ॥ १
 माणस-सरवरें आवासु मुक्कु अत्थवणहों ताम पयहु दुक्कु ॥ २
 दिट्ठइं सयवत्तइं मउलियाइं पिय-विरहिय-महुअरि-मुंहलियाइं ॥ ३
 चक्की वि दिट्ठ विणु चक्कएणं वाहिज्जमाण मयरद्धएणं ॥ ४
 विहुणन्ति चक्कु पट्टाहणन्ति विरहाउर पक्कन्दन्ति धन्ति ॥ ५
 तं णिएंवि जाउ तहों कलुण-भाउ 'मईं सरिसउ अण्णु ण को वि पाउ ॥ ६
 ण कयाइ वि जोइउ णिय-कलत्तु अच्छइ मयणग्गि-पलित्त-गत्तु ॥ ७
 परिअत्तेवि संमाणिउ ण जाम रणें वरुणहों जुज्झु ण देमि ताम' ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

सम्भाउ सहायहों कहिउ पुणु पहसिएण वुत्तु 'एहु परम-गुणु' ।
 उप्पएवि णहङ्गणें वे वि गय णं सिय-अहिसिञ्चणें मत्त गय ॥ ९

10. 1 PS गवण. 2 PS इड्ड. 3 P सालयहु, 8 सालयहो, A सालयहं. 4 PS रयणी यराउ. 5 A दीवन्तराहं. 6 PS लेहु दिण्णु. 7 A विज्जाहराहं. 8 A सरु. 9 PS पुसन्तिर्यए.

11. 1 PS चक्कवेण. 2 PS मयरद्धवेण, A रद्धए. 3 PS ए कंदन्ति. 4 PS करुण. 5 PS महु. 6 P परिअत्तेवि, 8 परिअत्तिवि. 7 PS सम्भाव.

[१०] १ राजी[व]-पुण्डरीकौ पुत्रौ. २ केनापि न दृष्टः. ३ विलम्बम्.

[११] १ शब्दं कुर्वाणाः. २ धावन्ती.

[१२]

णिविसेण पत्त अञ्जणहें भवणु
गउ पहसिउ अबन्तरें पइहु
'परिपुण्णं मणोरह अज्जु देवि
तं णिसुणेंवि भणइ वसन्तमाल
'भव-भव-संचिय-दुह-भायणाएँ
तो किं वेयारहि' रुअइ जाव
महुरक्खर विणयालाव लिन्तु
पलङ्गे चडिउ करें लेवि देवि

पच्छण्णु 'होवि थिउ कहि मि पवणु ॥
पणवेप्पिणु पुणु आगमणु सिद्धु ॥ २
हउं आयउं वाउकुमारु लेवि' ॥ ३
थोरंसु-सित्त-थण-अन्तराल ॥ ४
एवहु पुणु जइ अञ्जणाएँ ॥ ५
सयमेव कुमारु पइहु ताव ॥ ६
आणन्दु सोक्खु सोहग्गु दिन्तु ॥ ७
विहसन्त-रमेन्तइ थियइ वे वि ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

सइं भुवंहिं परोप्परु लिन्ताइँ
णीसन्धि-गुणेणं ण णायाइँ

सरहसु आलिङ्गणु दिन्ताइँ ।
दोणिण वि एकं पिव जायाइँ ॥ ९

*

इय रामएवचरिण
'पवण ज्ञणा विवा हो'

धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
अट्टारहमं इमं पवं ॥

*

[१९. एगुणवीसमो संधि]

पच्छिम-पहरें पहज्जणेंण
'तं मरुसेज्जहि मिगणयणि

आउच्छियं पिय पवसन्तएण ।
जं मइँ अवहत्थिय भेन्तएण' ॥

[१]

जन्तएण आउच्छियं जं परमेसरी ।
थिय विसर्णं हेट्ठामुह अञ्जणसुन्दरी ॥ १

कर मँउलिकरेप्पिणु विण्णवइ
तो उत्तरु काइँ देमि जणहों

'रयसलहें गम्भु जइ संभवइ ॥ २
ण वि सुज्झइ एउ मज्झु मणहों' ॥ ३

12. 1 P S अञ्जणहो. 2 A होइ. 3 P records a variant 'तव पुण्ण', A तर
सुहल. 4 P S आइउ. 5 A 'मय'. 6 P corrects to 'भायणाहें. 7 P corrects to
अज्जणाहें. 8 P किं ण, S किं वि. 9 P S वियारहि. 10 P S दैतु. 11 P S 'रवन्तइ. 12 A
सुएहि. 13 A 'गुणे णायाइ. 14 P S विणिण. 15 P S एकमिव, A इकं पिव. 16 P S अट्टा-
रसमं.

1. 1 S आउच्छिय. 2 A जं पि वसन्तएण. 3 P तंमारुसेज्जहे, S तंमारुसेज्जहे.
4 P S मिगणयणे. 5 P जंतएण. 6 A परमेसरि. 7 P S पसण. 8 A अञ्जणसुन्दरि. 9 P रइ-
सलहि, S रइसलहि.

[१] १ क्षमां कुरु. २ अज्ञानेन. ३ बद्धहस्तौ. ४ रजस्वलायाः.

चित्तेण तेण सुपरिह्वेवि
गड गरवइ सहँ मित्तेण तहि
गुरुहार हूअ एत्तहँ वि सइ
'एउ काइँ कम्मु पइँ आर्यरिउ
दुवार-वइरि-विणिवारहँ
तं सुणँवि वसंतमाल चवइ

कङ्कण अहिणाणु समेलवैवि ॥ ४
माणससरँ दूसावासु जहिँ ॥ ५
कोकावैवि पभणँइ 'केउमइ ॥ ६
णिम्मलु माहिन्द-कुलु धूसरिउ ॥ ७
मुहु मइलिउ सुअहँ महाराहँ ॥ ८
'सुविणे' वि कलङ्कु ण संभवइ ॥ ९

॥ धत्ता ॥

इमुँ कङ्कण इमुँ परिहणँउ
णं तो का 'वि' परिकख करें

इमुँ कञ्चीदामु पहङ्गणहँ ।
परिसुज्झहँ जेणँ मज्झँ जणहँ ॥ १०

[२]

तं णिसुणँवि वेवन्ति समुट्ठिय अण्णु ।
वे वि ताउ कसघाएँहिँ हयउ पुणँपुणु ॥ १

'किं जारहँ णाहिँ सुवण्णु घरँ
अण्णु वि एत्तिउ सोहरगु कउ
कडुअक्खर-पहर-भयाउरउ
हकारँवि पभणिउ कूर-भडु
एयउ दुडुउ अवलक्खणउ
माहिन्दपुरहँ दूरन्तरेण
जिह मुअहुँ ण आवइ वत्त महु'
गउ वे वि चडावैवि णवर तहिँ

जें कडउ घडावैवि छुहइ करें ॥ २
जें कङ्कण देइ कुमारु तउ' ॥ ३
संजायउ वे वि णिरुत्तरउ ॥ ४
'हय जोत्तँ महारहँ-वीढँ चडु ॥ ५
ससि-धवलामल-कुल-लज्जणउ ॥ ६
परिधिर्ववि आउ सहँ रहवरँण ॥ ७
तं णिसुणँवि सन्दणु जुत्तु लहु ॥ ८
सामिणि-केरउ आपसु जहिँ ॥ ९

॥ धत्ता ॥

णयरहँ दूरँ वरन्तरेण
'माएँ खमेज्जहिँ जामि हउँ'

अज्जण रुवन्ति ओआरिया ।
सहुँ धाहएँ पुणु जोकारिया ॥ १०

10 A तं परिच्छिदेवि. 11 A समुल्लिवि. 12 PS पभणिय, A पभणइ. 13 A संघरिउ.
14 PS णिसुणेवि. 15 PS सिविणए. 16 PS एउ. 17 PS परिहाणउ, A परिहणउ.
18 PS किं पि. 19 PS जेम.

2. 1 A अण्णु. 2 PS पुणु वि पुणु. 3 PSA हकारिवि. 4 PS महारहे. 5 PS दूरन्त-
रेण. 6 A परिधिविवि. 7 PSA चडाविवि. 8 PS दूरवतरेण. 9 A रुवन्ति.

[३]

कूर-वीरें परिअत्तएँ रवि अत्थन्तओ ।

अञ्जणाएँ केरउ दुक्खु वँ असहन्तओ ॥ १

भीसण-रयणिहिँ भीसण अँडइ

, भिब्भिर्मयइ व भिङ्गारी-रवेंहिँ

पुप्फुवइ व फणि-फुक्कारएँहिँ

सा दुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय गिसि

गइयउ गिय-णयरु पराइयउ

'परमेसर आइय मिग-णयण

, तं सुणेंवि जाय दिहि णरवरहों

उभहों मणि-कञ्चण-तोरणइँ

खाइ व गिलइ व उवरि व पँडइ ॥ २

रुवइ व सिव-सहेंहिँ रउरवेंहिँ ॥ ३

बुक्कइ व पैमय-बुक्कारएँहिँ ॥ ४

दिणयरेंण पसाहिय पुव-दिसि ॥ ५

अगएँ पडिहारु पधाइयउ ॥ ६

अञ्जणसुन्दरि सुन्दर-वयण' ॥ ७

'लहुँ पट्टणें हट्ट-सोह करहों ॥ ८

वर-वेसउ लेन्तु पसाहणइँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

सब पसाहहों मत्त गय

(जय-)मङ्गल-तूरइँ आहणहों

पट्टाणहों पवर तुरङ्ग-थउ ।

सवडम्मुह जन्तु असेस भउ' ॥ १०

[४]

भणेंवि एम पडिपुच्छिउ पुणु वच्चावओ ।

'कइ तुरङ्ग कइ रहवर को बोलावओ' ॥ १

पडिहारु पवोलिउ अतुल-वलु

अञ्जण वसन्तमालाएँ सहँ

, एक्कएँ अंसुअ-जल-सित्त-थण

तं गिसुणेंवि थिउ हेड्डामुहउ

'दुस्सील दुट्ट मं पइसरउ

पभणइ आणन्दु मन्ति सुचंवि

सासुअउ होन्ति विरुआरियउ

'णउ को वि सहाउ ण किं पि वलु ॥ २

आइय पर एत्तिउ कहिउ महु ॥ ३

दीसइ गुरुहार विसण-मण' ॥ ४

णं णरवइ सिरेँ वज्जेण हउ ॥ ५

विणु खेवें णयरहों णीसरउ' ॥ ६

'अपरिक्खिउ किज्जइ कज्ज ण वि ॥ ७

महसइहें वि' अवगुण-गारियउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुकइ-कहहों जिह खल-मइउ

'होन्ति सहावें वइरिणिउ

हिम-वहलियउ कर्मलिणिहिँ जिह ।

णिय-सुणहहें खल-सासुअउ तिह ॥ ९

3. 1 P S A अत्थन्तउ. 2 P S वि. 3 P S A असहन्तउ. 4 P अडइ corrected to अडइ, S अडइ, A अडइ व. 5 P पडइ corrected to पडइ, S पडइ, A पडइ वी. 6 P S विभिर्मयइ. 7 A वहु. 8 A पट्टाणहु. 9 P लुडइ.

4. 1 S missing. 2 P S 'रहवय. 3 P corrects to मेलावउ, S बोलावउ. 4 S सुववि, A सुणेवि. 5 A मि. 6 P S 'कारियउ. 7 P कवळणिहु, 8 कवळणिहु. 8 S इति. 9 P S 'सुणहु. 10 P A खल.

[३] १ अटव्या (?). २ मरकट-पूकारौ (?).

[४] १ सुवजनवान्.

[५]

सासुआण सुण्हाण जणे सुपसिद्धइं ।

एकमेक-वइराई अणाइ-णिवइइं ॥ १

भत्तारु भणेसइ जं दिवसु
वयणेण तेण मन्तिहें सणेण
'किं कन्तएँ णेह-विहूणियँ
किं सु-कहएँ णिरलङ्कारियँ
घरें अज्जण समरंजणें पवणु
तं णिसुणेंवि णरेंण णिवारियउ
वणु गम्पि पइइउ भीसणउ
'हा 'विहि हा काई कियन्त किउ

विरुआरी होसइ तं दिवसु' ॥ २
आरुहु पसण्णकित्ति सणेण ॥ ३
किं कित्तिएँ वइरिहिं जाणियँ ॥ ४
किं धीयँ लज्जण-गारियँ ॥ ५
गम्भहों संवन्धु एत्थु कवणु' ॥ ६
पडहउ देप्पिणु णीसारियउ ॥ ७
धाहाविउ पहणेवि अप्पणउ ॥ ८
णिहि दरिसेवि लोयण-जुयलु हिउं' ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

विहि मि कलणु कन्दन्तिहें
सच्छन्देहिं चरन्तएँहिं

वणें दुक्खें को व ण पेहियउ ।
हरिणेहिं वि 'दोवउ मेहियउ ॥ १०

[६]

वारवार सोआउर रोवइ अज्जणा ।

'का वि णाहिं मई जेही दुक्खहँ भार्यणा ॥ १

सासुअएँ हयासएँ परिहविय
हा भाइ-जणेरहों णिदुरहों
कुलहर-पइहरहि मि दइयहु मि
गम्भेसरि जउ जउ संचरइ
तिस-भुक्ख-किलामिय चत्त-सुह
तहिं दिहु महारिसि सुद्धमइ
अत्तावण-तावें तावियउ
तहिं अवसरें वे वि पढुक्कियउ

हा माएँ पई वि णउ संधविय ॥ २
णीसारिय कह रुयन्ति पुरहों ॥ ३
पूरन्तु मणोरह सबहु मि' ॥ ४
तउ तउ रुहिरहों छिलरु भरइ ॥ ५
गय तेत्थु जेत्थु पलियङ्क-गुह ॥ ६
णामेण भडारउ अमियगइ ॥ ७
छुडु जें छुडु जोगुं खम्मावियँउ ॥ ८
णं दुक्ख-किलेसंहिं मुक्कियउ ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु मुणिवरहों अज्जण विण्णवइ लुहन्ति मुहु ।

'अण्ण-भवन्तरे काई मई किउ दुक्किउ जें अणुहवमि दुहु' ॥ १०

5. 1 PS 'याए. 2 P सवरंगणे. 3 PS हउ. 4 PS चरंतेहिं. 5 P दोवउ, 8 दुवो.

6. 1 A अज्जण. 2 P णहिं, 8 A णाहि. 3 P महि. 4 SA भायण. 5 S मइ. 6 PS 'पइहरविहि दइयहु मि. 7 P रुहेरुहो, 8 रुहेरुहे. 8 PS परिअंउ. 9 PS आतावण. 10 PS छुडु छुडु जे. 11 PA जोग, 8 जोगु. 12 PS A समाविमउ. 13 PS 'किलेसहो. 14 A जं.

[५] १ मत्री (?). २ दूर्वा.

[६] १ भविस्त्रमलाही.

[३]

कूर-वीरें परिअत्तएँ रवि अत्थन्तओ ।

अञ्जणाएँ केरउ दुक्खु वं असहन्तओ ॥ १

भीसण-रयणिहिं भीसण अंडइ

; भिभिर्भयइ व भिज्जारी-रवेहिं

पुण्णुवइ व फणि-फुक्कारएँहिं

सा दुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय णिसि

गइयउ णिय-णयरु पराइयउ

‘परमेसर आइय मिग-णयण

तं सुणेंवि जाय दिहि णरवरहों

उन्महों मणि-कञ्चण-तोरणइं

खाइ व गिलइ व उवरि व पंडइ ॥ २

रुवइ व सिव-सहेंहिं रउरवेहिं ॥ ३

वुकइ व पेमय-वुक्कारएँहिं ॥ ४

दिणयरेंण पसाहिय पुव-दिसि ॥ ५

अगगएँ पडिहारु पधाइयउ ॥ ६

अञ्जणसुन्दरि सुन्दर-वयण’ ॥ ७

‘लहु पट्टणें हट्ट-सोह करहों ॥ ८

वर-वेसउ लेन्तु पसाहणइं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

सब पसाहहों मत्त गय

(जय-)मङ्गल-तूरइं आहणहों

पल्लणहों पवर तुरङ्ग-थउ ।

सवडम्मुह जन्तु असेस भइ’ ॥ १०

[४]

भणेंवि एम पडिपुच्छिउ पुणु वज्जावओ ।

‘कइ तुरङ्ग कइ रहवर को बोलावओ’ ॥ १

पडिहारु पवोछिउ अतुल-वलु

अञ्जण वसन्तमालाएँ सहूं

एकएँ अंसुअ-जल-सित्त-थण

तं णिसुणेंवि थिउ हेड्डामुहउ

‘दुस्सील दुड्ड मं पइसरउ

पभणइ आणन्दु मन्ति सुचंवि

सासुअउ होन्ति विरुआरियउ

‘णउ को वि सहाउ ण किं पि वलु ॥ २

आइय पर एत्तिउ कहिउ महु ॥ ३

दीसइ गुरुहार विसण्ण-मण’ ॥ ४

णं णरवइ सिरे वज्जेण हउ ॥ ५

विणु खेवें णयरहों णीसरउ’ ॥ ६

‘अपरिक्खिउ किज्जइ कज्ज ण वि ॥ ७

महसइहें वि’ अवगुण-गारियउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुकइ-कहहों जिह खल-मइउ

‘होन्ति सहावें वइरिणिउ

हिम-वदलियउ कर्मलिणिहिं जिह ।

णिय-सुण्हहें खल-सासुअउ तिह ॥ ९

3. 1 P SA अत्थन्तउ. 2 P S वि. 3 P SA असहन्तउ. 4 P अडइ corrected to अडइ, S अडइ, A अडइ व. 5 P पडइ corrected to पडइ, S पडइ, A पडइ वी. 6 P S विभिर्भयइ. 7 A वहु. 8 A पल्लणहुं. 9 P ‘सुडइं.

4. 1 S missing. 2 P S ‘रहयय. 3 P corrects to मेलावउ, S बोलावउं. 4 S सुचंवि, A सुणेवि. 5 A सि. 6 P S ‘कारियउ. 7 P कवळणिहुं, S कवळणिहु. 8 S इति. 9 P S ‘सुण्हहुं. 10 P A खल.

[३] १ अटव्या (?). २ मर्कट-पूत्कारौ (?).

[४] १ सुवज्जवत्ता.

[५]

सासुआण सुण्हाण जणे सुपसिद्धइ ।

एकमेक-वइराइँ अणाइ-णिवद्धइ ॥ १

भत्तारु भणेसइ जं दिवसु
वयणेण तेण मन्तिहँ तणेण
'किं कन्तएँ णेह-विहूणियँ
किं सु-कहँ णिरलङ्कारियँ
घरँ अज्जण समरँज्जणँ पवणु
तं णिसुणँवि णरँण णिवारियउ
वणु गम्पि पइडुउ भीसणउ
'हा 'विहि हा काइँ कियन्त किउ

विरुआरी होसइ तं दिवसु' ॥ २
आरुडु पसण्णकित्ति मणँण ॥ ३
किं कित्तिँ वइरिहिँ जाणियँ ॥ ४
किं धीयँ लज्जण-गारियँ ॥ ५
गम्भहो संवन्धु एत्थु कवणु' ॥ ६
पडहउ देप्पिणु णीसारियउ ॥ ७
धाहाविउ पहँणवि अप्पणउ ॥ ८
णिहि दरिसेवि लोयण-जुयलु हिउ' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहि मि कलणु कन्दन्तियहिँ वणँ दुक्खँ को व ण पेहियउ ।
सच्छन्देहिँ चरन्तेहिँ हरिणेहिँ वि 'दोवउ मेहियउ ॥ १०

[६]

वारवार सोआउर रोवइ अज्जणा ।

'का वि णाहिँ मँइ जेही दुक्खहँ भार्यणा ॥ १

सासुअएँ हयासएँ परिहविय
हा भाइ-जणेरहोँ णिडुरहोँ
कुलहर-पइहरहि मि दइयहु मि
गम्भेसरि जउ जउ संचरइ
तिस-भुक्ख-किलामिय चत्त-सुह
तहिँ दिडु महारिसि सुद्धमइ
अत्तावण-तावँ तावियउ
तहिँ अवसरँ वे वि पडुक्कियउ

हा माएँ पँइ वि णउ संधविय ॥ २
णीसारिय कह रुयन्ति पुरहोँ ॥ ३
पूरन्तु मणोरह सबहु मि' ॥ ४
तउ तउ रुहिरँहोँ छिहरु भरइ ॥ ५
गय तेत्थु जेत्थु पलियँङ्क-गुह ॥ ६
णामेण भडारउ अमियगइ ॥ ७
छुडु जेँ छुडु जोगुँ खम्माविउ ॥ ८
णं दुक्ख-किलेसँहिँ मुक्कियउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु मुणिवरहोँ अज्जण विण्णवइ लुहन्ति मुहु ।

'अण्ण-भवन्तरँ काइँ मँइ किउ दुक्किउ 'जेँ अणुहवमि दुहु' ॥ १०

5. 1 P S 'याए. 2 P सवरंगणे. 3 P S हउ. 4 P S चरंतेहिँ. 5 P दोवउ, S दुवो.

6. 1 A अज्जण. 2 P णाहिँ, S A णाहि. 3 P महि. 4 S A भायण. 5 S मइ. 6 P S
पइहरविहि दइवहु मि. 7 P रुहेरुहो, S रुहेरुहे. 8 P S परिअकु. 9 P S आतावण. 10 P S
छुडु छुडु जे. 11 P A जोग, S जोगु. 12 P S A खमाविउ. 13 P S 'किलेसहो. 14 A जं.

[५] १ मत्री (?). २ दूता.

[६] १ अतिकोमलाङ्गी.

[७]

पुणु वसन्तमालापे वुत्तु 'णउ तेरउ ।

एउ सबु फलु एयहो गम्भहो केरउ' ॥ १

तं णिसुणोवि विगय-राउ भणइ

जइ घोसइ 'होसइ तेणउ तउ

पइ पुव-भवन्तरें सइ करेण

पेरिघित्त पत्त 'तं एहु दुहु

गउ एम भणेप्पिणु अमियगइ

विहुणिय-तणु दूरुगिणण-कमु

कुञ्जर-सिर-रुहिरारुण-णहरु

अइ-वियड-दाढ-फाडिय-वयणु

खय-सायर-रव-गम्भीर-गिरु

'एउ गम्भहो दोसु ण संभवइ' ॥ २

एहु चरिम-देहु रणे लद्ध-जउ ॥ ३

जिण-पडिम सबत्तिहें मच्छरेण ॥ ४

एवहिं पावेसहि सयल-सुहु' ॥ ५

ताणन्तरें दुक्कु मयाहिवइ ॥ ६

सणि असणि णाई जमु काल-समु ॥

कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसरु ॥ ८

रत्तुप्पल-गुञ्ज-सरिस-णयणु ॥ ९

लङ्गूल-दण्ड-कण्डुइय-सिरु ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेवि हरिणाहिवइ

विज्जा-पार्णपे उप्पएवि

अञ्जण स-मुच्छ महियलें पडइ ।

आयासें वसन्तमाल रडइ ॥ ११

[८]

'हा समीर पवणञ्जय अणिल पहञ्जणा ।

हरि-कियन्त-दन्तन्तरें वडइ अञ्जणा ॥ १

हा कम्मं काई किउ केउमइ

हा ताय महिन्द मइन्दु धेरें

हा मायरि तुहु मि ण 'संथवहि

गन्धवहो देवहो दाणवहो

जक्खहो रक्खहो रक्खहो सहिय

तं णिसुणोवि गन्धवाहिवइ

मणिचूडु रयणचूडहें दइउ

अट्ठावउ सावउ होवि थिउ

खलें मुइय लहेसहि कवण गइ ॥ २

सुं-पसण्णकित्ति पडिरक्ख करें ॥ ३

मुच्छाविय दुहिय समुत्थवहि ॥ ४

विज्जाहर-किण्णर-माणवहो ॥ ५

णं तो पञ्चाणणेण गहिय' ॥ ६

रणें दुज्जउ पर-उवयार-मइ ॥ ७

पञ्चाणणु जेत्यु तेत्यु अइउ ॥ ८

हरि पाराउट्टउ तेण किउ ॥ ९

7. 1 A तउ तणउ. 2 A चरम°. 3 A ते. 4 A कालदुक्कालसमु. 5 A °पुंजगुणण
6 P S °सरि°. 7 S णंगूल°. 8 A विज्जापाण.

8. 1 पहंजणे. 2 A अंजण. 3 S A काई कंमु. 4 P सुमुच्छहहि, S समुच्छवहि, A
द्ववहि. 5 A वहिय. 6 P S रयणचूडहि, A रयणचूडहो.

[७] १ आत्मीपीठात (?) शृङ्गात्रणे निक्षिप्ता. २ रुचिर.

[८] १ हे भ्राता. २ न संबोधयसि. ३ भो राक्षसयुक्ताः राक्षसाः (?). ४ सखी. ५
परः आपदो बभूव.

॥ घत्ता ॥

तावैहिँ गयणहौं ओअरैवि अज्जणहें वसन्तमाल मिलिय ।
'इहुँ अट्ठावउ होन्तु ण वि ता वट्ठइ(?)आसि माएँ गिलिय' ॥ १०

[९]

एम बोळ किर विहि मि परोप्परु जावैहिँ ।

'गीउ गेउं गन्धर्वे मणहरु तावैहिँ ॥ १

तंणिसुणैवि परिओसिय णिय-मणै(?) 'पच्छणु को वि सुहि वसइ वणै ॥ २

असमाहि-मरणु जें णासियउ अणु वि गन्धर्वु पयासियउ' ॥ ३

अवरोप्परु एम चवन्तियहुँ पलियङ्क-गुहाहिँ अच्छन्तियहुँ ॥ ४

माहवमासहौं बहुलट्ठमिणै रयणिहें पच्छिम-पहरद्धे 'थिएँ ॥ ५

णक्खत्ते सवणै उप्पणु सुउ हल-कमल-कुलिस-झस-कमल-जुउ ॥ ६

चक्कडुस-कुम्म-सङ्ख-सहिउ सुह-लक्खणु अवलक्खण-रहिउ ॥ ७

ताणन्तरेँ पर-वल-णिम्महेंण पंडिसूरें सूर-सम-प्पहेंण ॥ ८

णहें जन्तेँ वे वि णियच्छियउ ओअरैवि विमाणहौं पुच्छियउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

'कहिँ जायउ कहिँ वड्ढियउ कहौं धीयउ कहौं कुलउत्तियउ ।

कसु केरउ एवड्ढु दुहु वणै अच्छहौं जेण रुअन्तियउ' ॥ १०

[१०]

पुणु वसन्तमालाएँ पडुत्तरु दिज्जइ ।

णिरवसेसु तहौं णिय-वित्तन्तु कहिज्जइ ॥ १

'अज्जणसुन्दरि णामेण इम सइ सुद्ध मुद्ध जिह जिण-पडिम ॥ २

मणवेय-महाएविहें तणयं जइ मुणहौं महिन्दु तेण जणियं ॥ ३

पायउ पसण्णकित्तिहें भइणि मणहरु पवणज्जयाहौं घरिणि' ॥ ४

विज्जाहरु तं णिसुणैवि वयणु पभणइ वाहम्भ-भरिय-णयणु ॥ ५

'हउँ माएँ महिन्दहौं मेहुणउ सु-पसण्णकित्ति महु भार्यणउ ॥ ६

तउँ होमि सहोयरु माउलउ पडिसूरु हणूरुह-राउलउ' ॥ ७

7 P S जइ यंहो.

9. 1 P S गीउ. 2 P बहुलट्ठमीअ, 3 अवलट्ठमिया, A बहुलट्ठमिणै. 3 P S णिय. 4 P S वड्ढियउ. 5 P missing. 6 P S एवड्ढु.

10. 1 A इमा. 2 P S तणिय, A तणिया. 3 A मुणहुँ. 4 A जणिया. 5 P S भार्यणउ. 6 S तं.

[९] १ जितोक्तं गीतं ग्राह्यम्. २ चैत्रे. ३ कृष्णाष्टमी. ४ करकमलयुग्मम्. ५ विद्याधरेण.

[१०] १ द्वीपस्य नामेदम्. २ राजा.

तं गिसुणेंवि जाणेंवि सरेंवि गुणु अत्तिंलु तेहिं ता रुणु पुणु ॥ ८
जं लइउ आसि पुण्णोहिं विणु तं दिणु 'विहिं' नं सोय-रिणु ॥ ९
॥ घत्ता ॥

सरहसुं सौइउ देन्तएहिं जं एकमेकु आवीलियउ ।
अंसु पणालें णीसरइ नं कलुणु महारसु पीलियउ ॥ १०
[११]

दुक्खु दुक्खु साहारेंवि णयण लुहावेंवि ।
माउलेण 'णिय णियय-विमाणें चडावेंवि ॥ १

सुर-करिवर-कुम्भत्थल-थणहें गयणङ्गणें जन्तिहें अञ्जणहें ॥ २
णीसरिउ वालु अइ-दुल्ललिउ नं णहयल-सरिहें गब्भु गलिउ ॥ ३
मारुइ दवत्ति णिवडिउ इलहें नं विज्जु-पुज्जु उप्परि सिलहें ॥ ४
उच्चाएवि णिउ विज्जाहरेहिं नं जम्मणें जिणवरु सुरवरेहिं ॥ ५
अञ्जणहें समप्पिउ जाय दिहि नं णट्टु पडीवउ लद्धु णिहि ॥ ६
णिय-पुरु पइसारेंवि णरवरेंज जम्मोच्छउ किउ पडिदिणयरेण ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

'सुन्दरु' जणें सुन्दरु भणेंवि 'सिरिसइलु' सिलायलु चुणु णिउ ।
हणुरुह-दीवें पवड्डियउ 'हणुवन्तु' णामु तें तासुं किउ ॥ ८

[१२]

एत्तहे वि' खर-दूसण मेलावेप्पिणु ।

वरुणहों रावणहो वि सन्धि करेप्पिणु ॥ १

णिय-णयरु पईसइ जाव मरु णीसुणु ताम णिय-घरिणि-घरु ॥ २
पेक्खेप्पिणु पुच्छिय का वि तिय 'कहिं अञ्जणसुन्दरि पाण-पिय' ॥ ३
तं गिसुणेंवि बुच्चइ वालियए 'णव-रम्भ-गब्भ-सोमालियए ॥ ४

7 P S अत्तिंलु तेण ता रुणु पुणु. 8 P S लइउ, A लयउ. 9 A विसहि. 10 The Ghatta is missing in A. 11 P सहरसु. 12 S पणालें.

11. 1 P संहारेवि, S सहारिवि, A साहारिवि. 2 P S A चडाविवि. 3 A 'थणाहे. 4 A अञ्जणाहे. 5 A इडत्ति. 6 S सिलहिं. 7 P S जम्मण. 8 A णट्ट. 9 A लद्ध. 10 P S हणुवन्तु. 11 P S णाउ, S नामु. 12 A तहो तेण.

12. 1 wanting A. 2 P S A मेलावेप्पिणु. 3 This half is metrically defective by two moras.

३ असन्तम्. ४ शोककणम्. ५ आलिङ्गनम्.

[११] १ नीता. २ चपल. ३ प्रतिसूर्येण. ४ श्रीशैलं नाम.

[१२] १ पवनंजयः.

किर गङ्गु भणेंवि पर-गरवरहों
तं सुणेंवि समीरणु णीसरिउ
गडं तेत्थु जेत्थु तं सासुरउ
पिय इट्ठ ण दिट्ठ णवर तहि मि
परियेंत्तिय पहसियाइ-सयण

केउमइएँ घलिय कुलहरहों ॥ ५
अणुसरिसैंहिं वयसैंहिं परियरिउ ॥ ६
किर दरिसावेसइ सा सूरउ ॥ ७
असहन्तु पहज्जणु गउ कहि मि ॥ ८
दुक्खाउर ओहुलिय-वयण ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

‘एम भणेज्जहु केउमइ
विरह-दवाणल-दीवियउ

पूरन्तु मणोरह माएँ तउ ।
पवणज्जय-पायवु खयहों गउ’ ॥ १०

[१३]

दुक्खु दुक्खु परियत्तिय सयल वि संज्जणा ।

गय रुयन्त णिय-णिलयहों उम्मण-दुम्मणा ॥ १

पवणज्जओ वि पडिवक्ख-खउ
पुच्छइ ‘अहों सरवर दिट्ठ धण
अहों रायहंस हंसाहिवइ
अहों दीहर-णहर मयाहिवइ
अहों कुम्भि कुम्भ-सारिच्छ-धण
अहों अहों असोय पलविय-पाणि
अहों रुन्द चन्द चन्दाणणिय
अहों सिहि कलाव-सण्णिह-चिहुर

काणणु पइसरइ विसाय-रउ ॥ २
रत्तुप्पल-दल-कोमल-चलण ॥ ३
कहें कहि मि दिट्ठ जइ हंस-गइ ॥ ४
कहें कहि मि णियम्बिणि दिट्ठ जइ ॥ ५ ॥
केत्तहें वि दिट्ठ सइ सुज्ज-मण ॥ ६
कहिं गय परहुएँ ‘परहूय-वाणि ॥ ७
मिग कहि मि दिट्ठ मिग-लोयणिय ॥ ८
ण णिहालिय कहि मि विरह-विहुर’ ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

एम भवन्तें विउलें वणें
सासय-पूर-परमेसरेंण

णगोह-महादुमु दिट्ठु किह ।
णिवक्खवणें पयागु जिणेण जिह ॥ १०

[१४]

तं णिएवि वड-पायवु अण्णु वि सरवर ।

कालमेहु णामेण खमाविउ गयवर ॥ १

4 A घल्लिउ. 5 P परिगरिउ. 6 This and the following line are missing in A.
7 9 एहसिय आइ. 8 A पायउ.

13. 1 P A सज्जण. 2 A रुयंति. 3 A णिलयहुं. 4 P A दुम्मण. 5 8 परहुय, A
परहुय. 6 A परहुय°, 8 रहुय°. 7 A विउल. 8 P S °पूरवर°.

14. 1 S A पायउ. 2 A मि.

१ मित्रैः. २ अजनी. ४ कामभोगं (गं). ५ व्याघ्रदितः. ६ वृक्षः.

[१३] १ कोकिलाखराः (?).

‘जं सयल-काल कण्णारियउ
आलाणं-खम्भे जं आलियउ
तं सयलु खमेज्जहि कुम्भि महु’
‘जइ पत्त वत्त कन्तहे तणिय
जइ घई पुणु एह ण हूय दिहि
थिउ मउणु लएवि णराहिवइ
सच्छन्दु गइन्दु वि संचरइ
पडिरकखइ पासु ण मुअइ किह

अङ्कुस-खर-पहर-वियारियउ ॥ २
जं सङ्कुलं-णियलहिं णियलियउ ॥ ३
‘तहिं पच्चक्खाणउ लइउ लहु ॥ ४
तो णउ णिवित्ति गइ एत्तडिय ॥ ५
तो एत्थु मज्झु सण्णास-विहि’ ॥ ६
झायन्तु सिद्धि जिह परम-जइ ॥ ७
सामिय-सम्माणु ण वीसरइ ॥ ८
भव-भव-किउ सुक्किय-कम्मु जिह ॥
॥ घत्ता ॥

१० ताम रुअन्ते पडसिएण अक्खिउ जणणिहे वुण्णाणणहे ।
‘एउ ण जाणहुं कहि मि गउ मरुएउ विओए अज्जणहे’ ॥ १०
[१५]

तं णिसुणेवि सव्वङ्गिय-पसरिय-वेयणा ।

पवण-जणणि मुच्छाविय थिय अच्चेयणा ॥ १

१५ पवालिय हरियन्दण-रसेण
‘हा पुत्त पुत्त दक्खवहि मुहु
हा पुत्त आउ महु कमेहि पडु
हा पुत्त पुत्त उववणेहिं भमु
हा पुत्त पुत्त अत्थाणु करे
हा बहुए बहुए मइ भन्तियए
पल्हाए धीरिय ‘लुहहि मुहु
हउं कन्ते गवेसंसि तुव तणउ

उज्जीविय कह वि पुण्ण-वसेण ॥ २
हा पुत्त पुत्त कहिं गयउ तुहु ॥ ३
हा पुत्त पुत्त रहगएहिं चहु ॥ ४
हा पुत्त पुत्त झेन्दुएहिं रमु ॥ ५
हा पुत्त महाहवे वरुण धरे ॥ ६
तुहुं वलिय अपरिक्खन्तियए’ ॥ ७
णिक्कारणे रोवहि काइ तुहु ॥ ८
इमुं मेइणि-मण्डलु केत्तडउ’ ॥ ९
॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणेवि णराहिवेण

उभय-सेदि-विणिवासियहु

उवयारु करेवि सासेणहरहु ।

पट्टविय लेह विज्जाहरहु ॥ १०

३ P S आलाणे. ४ P S संकल°. ५ P वयणु. ६ P S वे. ७ S A गय. ८ P घेइ, S A पइ. ९ P S पुण. १० P S A गयहु. ११ P S °क्किय. १२ P S जाणहु, A जाणहं.

१५. १ A सव्वंगिय, २ A °वेयण. ३ P S गयणिचेयणा, A थिय अच्चेयण. ४ S पुण ५ P पडु. ६ P चहु. ७ P झेन्दुएहि, S झेन्दुयहि, A झेन्दुवहि. ८ P S A मुहु. ९ P S गवे १० P S एउ. ११ P S सासेणहरहं. १२ P S विज्जाहरहं.

[१६]

एकु जोहु संपेसिउ पासु दसासहो ।

अक-सक-तइलोक-चक-संतासहो ॥ १

अवरेकु विहि मि खर-दूसणहुं

अवरेकु कइइय-पत्थिवहो

अवरेकु किकुपुर-राणाहुं

अवरेकु महिन्द-गराहिवहो

अवरेक धवल-णिम्मल-कुलहो

दूवत्तए पत्तए गीठ-भय

अहिसिञ्चिय सीयल-चन्दणेण

आसासिय सुन्दरि पवण-पिय

पायाललङ्क-परिभूसणहुं ॥ २

सुगीवहो किक्किन्धाधिवहो ॥ ३

णल-णीलहुं पमय-पहाणाहुं ॥ ४

तिकलिङ्ग-पहाणहो पत्थिवहो ॥ ५

पडिसूरहो अञ्जण-माउलहो ॥ ६

हणुवन्तहो मायारि मुच्छ गय ॥ ७

पड वाइय वर-कामिणि-जणेण ॥ ८

णं थिय तुहिणाहय कमल-सिय ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

ताम 'विधीरियं माउलेण 'मा माएँ विसूरउ करि मणहो ।

सिद्धहो सासय-सिद्धि जिह तिह पई दक्खवमि समीरणहो' ॥ १०

[१७]

पुणु पुणो वि धीरेप्पिणु अञ्जणसुन्दरि ।

णिय-विमाणे आरुहु णराहिव-केसरि ॥ १

गउ तेत्तेहें जेत्तेहें केउमइ

णरवर-विन्दाइँ असेसाइँ

तं भूअरवाडइँ ठुक्काइँ

पवणञ्जउ जहिँ आरुहेंवि गउ

उद्धाइउ उँकरु उवयणु

तं पाराउट्टउ करेंवि वलु

गणियारिउँ ढोइय वसिकियउ

किङ्करोहिँ गवेसन्तेहिँ वणें

जोक्कारिउ विज्जाहर-सएँहिँ

अणु वि पल्हाय-णराहिवइ ॥ २

'मेलेप्पिणु गयइँ गवेसाइँ ॥ ३

घण-उलइँ व थाणहो चुक्काइँ ॥ ४

सो कालमेहु वणें दिट्ठु गउ ॥ ५

तण्डविय-कणु तम्बिर-णयणु ॥ ६

गउ तहिँ जें पडीवउ अतुल-वलु ॥ ७

णव-णलिणि-सण्डे भमरु व थियउ ॥ ८

लक्खिउ वेल्लहलें लया-भवणें ॥ ९

जिह जिणवरु सुँरोहिँ समागएँहिँ ॥ १०

16. 1 PS °दूसणाहं. 2 PS °परिभूसणाहं. 3 S किकुपुर°. 4 PS अवरेक. 5 PS °कुलणिम्मलहो. 6 A दुवत्तए. 7 P हणुअंतहो. 8 A विधीरिय. 9 PS पहंजणहो.

17. 1 A °वंदाइँ. 2 PA मेलेप्पिणु, 8 मिहेप्पिणु. 3 S सो उँकरवयणु. 4 S तंदुविभय°. 5 PS गणियारि पढोइय. 6 PS सई. 7 PS सि. 8 PS वेल्लहल.

[१६] १ विशेषेण धीरिता.

[१७] १ मेलापकं करवा. २ हस्तिनी.

पउ० चरि० 21

॥ घत्ता ॥

मउणु लएवि परिद्वियउ णउ चवड् ण चलड् झाण-परु ।
जाय भन्ति मणें सँवहु मि 'कट्टमउ किण्णें णिम्मविउ णरु' ॥

[१८]

पुणु सिलोउ अवणीयलें लिहिउ स-हत्थेण ।

'अञ्जणाएँ मुइयाएँ मरमि परमत्थेण ॥ १

जीवन्तिहें णिसुणामि वत्त जइ तो वोळमि लइ एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ २
तं णिसुणेंवि हणुरुह-राणएँण वज्जरियं वत्त परिजाणएँण ॥ ३
तामरंस-ल्हास-सरिसाणणउ विणिण मि वसन्तमालञ्जणउ ॥ ४
१० जिह उभय-पुरहुँ परिघलियउ जिह वणें भमियउ एक्कलियउ ॥ ५
जिह हरिवरेण उवसगु किउ अट्ठावएण जिह उवसमिउ ॥ ६
जिह लद्धु पुत्तु भूसणु इलहें जिह णहें णिज्जन्तु पडिउ सिलहें ॥ ७
सिरिसइलु णाउँ हणुवन्तु जिह वित्तन्तु असेसु वि कहिउ तिह ॥ ८
तं वयणु सुणेवि समुद्वियउ पडिसूरें णिय-णयरहें णियउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

मिलिउ पहञ्जणु अञ्जणहें वेणिण मि णिय-कहउ कहन्ताइँ ।
हणुरुह-दीवें परिद्वियइँ थिरु रज्जु सँ इँ भु ज्जन्ताइँ ॥ १०

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[२०. वीसमो संधि]

वद्धन्तउ पावणि भड-चूडामणि जाव जुवाण-भावें चडइ ।
० तहिँ अवसरें रावणु सुर-संतावणु रणउहें वरुणहें अबिभडइ ।

[१]

दूआगमणें कोउ संवज्जइ सइँ सरहसु दसासु सणणज्जइ ॥ १
परिवेदिउ रथणियर-सहासैहिँ पेसिय सांसणहर चउपासैहिँ ॥ २
खर-दूसण-सुगगीव-णरिन्दहुँ णल-णीलहुँ माहिन्द-महिन्दहुँ ॥ ३

9 PS सो णवरु, A झाण वरु. 10 A सव्वह. 11 PS कित्त, कित्त.

18. 1 PS धरणिमले. 2 A सुइयएँ मरामि. 3 PS जीवन्ति. 4 PS वज्जरिउ. 5 I परिजाणियण. 6 A तामरिस°. 7 A °पुरहं. 8 A जिम. 9 S जं. 10 PS भूसण. 11 I सिरिसयलु. 12 P सइ, 8 सयं.

1. 1 PS वद्धन्तउ. 2 PS दूआगमेण.

[१] १ दूवन्तः. २ दूताः.

परहायहों पडिदिगयर-पवणहुं
मारुइ सयण-जयासाऊरैहिं
'वच्छ वच्छ परिपालहि मेइणि
अम्हेहिं रावण-आण करेवी
तं णिसुणेवि अरि-गिरि-सोदामणि

आणैवि समरु वरुण-दहवयणहुं ॥ ४
बुच्चइ पवणज्जय-पडिसुरैहिं ॥ ५
माणहि राय-लच्छि जिह कामिणि ॥ ६
पर-चल-जय-सिरि-बहुअ हरेवी' ॥ ७
चलण णवेप्पिणु पभणइ पावणि ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

'किं तुम्हें विरुज्झहों अप्पुणु जुज्झहों मइं हणुवन्ते हुन्तएण ।

पावन्ति वसुन्धर चन्द-दिवायर किं किरणोहें सन्तएण' ॥ ९

[२]

भणइ समीरण 'जयसिरि-लाहउ
अज्जु वि वालु केम तुहुं जुज्झहि
तं णिसुणेवि कुविउ 'पवणज्जइ
वालु सीहु किं करि ण विहाडइ
वालुयन्दु किं जणें ण मुणिज्जइ
वालु भुवङ्गमु काइं ण डङ्कइ
एम भणेवि 'पहज्जणि-राणउं
दहि-अक्खय-जल-मङ्गल-कलसहिं

अज्जु वि पुत्त ण पेक्खिउ आहउ ॥ १
अज्जु वि बूह-भेउ णउ बुज्झहि' ॥ २
'वालु कुम्भि किं 'विडंवि ण भज्जइ ॥ ३
किं वालग्गि ण डहइ महाडइ ॥ ४
वालु भडारउ किं ण थुणिज्जइ ॥ ५
वाल-रविहें तमोहु किं थक्कइ' ॥ ६
लङ्काणयरिहें दिण्णु पयाणउ ॥ ७
णउ-कइ-वन्दि-विप्पं-णिग्घोसहिं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

हणुवन्तु स-साहणु परिओसिय-मणु एन्तुं दिट्ठु लङ्केसरेंण ।

छण-दिवसे वलन्तउ किरणं-फुरन्तउ तरुण-तरणि णं ससहरेंण ॥ ९

[३]

दूरहों 'जें तइलोक-भयावणु
तेण वि सरहसेण सबज्जिउ

सिरु णावैवि जोक्कारिउ रावणु ॥ १
एन्तउ सामीरणि आलिज्जिउ ॥ २

3 A परहायहुं पडिदिगयरतणयहुं. 4 P पवणहु, S तवणहु. 5 A बोलइ. 6 P तुम्ह, S तुम्हेहिं, A तुम्हि. 7 The whole portion following तुम्हि wanting in A. 8 P हणुवन्ते, S हणुवत्ते, A wanting.

2. 1 The first two lines are wanting in A. 2 S अज. 3 P S अज. 4 A विडव. 5 S वालइहु. 6 S A भुयंगमु. 7 S पहंजणे, A पहंजणु. 8 P S A राणउं. 9 P S A पयाणउं. 10 A जय. 11 A 'सेसहिं. 12 P विप्प corrected to विंद, S विंद. 13 S किरणु.

3. 1 P S जे.

३ त्रिद्युत्.

[२] १ हनुमन्त. २ वृक्षम्. ३ हनुमन्तम्. ४ आगच्छतु.

चुम्बेवि उँचोलिहिँ वइसारिउ
 'धण्णउ पवणु जासु तुहुँ णन्दणु
 एम कुसल-पिय-महुरालावेहिँ
 तं हणुवन्त-कुमारु पपुज्जेवि
 ५ वेल्न्धर-धरें मुक्कं-पयाणउ
 कहि मि सम्बु-खर-दूसण-राणा
 कहि मि कुमुअ-सुग्गीवज्जङ्गय

वारवार पुणु साहुकारिउ ॥ ३
 भरहु जेम पुरएवैहों णन्दणु ॥ ४
 कङ्कण-कञ्चीदाम-कलवैहिँ ॥ ५
 वरुणहों उप्परि गँउ गलगज्जेवि ॥ ६
 थिउ वलु सरयन्म-उल-समाणउ ॥ ७
 कहि मि हणुवै-णल-णील-पहाणा ॥ ८
 णं थिय थइहिँ मत्त महागय ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

१० रेहइ णिसियर-वलु वड्डिय-कलयलु थडैहिँ थडैहिँ आवासियउ
 णं दहसुह-केरउ विजय-जणेरउ पुण्ण-पुञ्जु पुज्जेहिँ थियउ ॥

[४]

तो एत्थन्तरेँ रणेँ णिकरुणहों
 'देव देव किं अच्छहि अविचलु
 चारहुँ तणउ वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु
 १५ मन्तिहिँ कण्ण-जाउ तहों दिज्जइ
 जेण धणउ समरङ्गणेँ वड्डिउ
 जेँ अट्ठावउ गिरि उद्धरियउ
 जेण णिरत्थीकिउ णल-कुबरु
 तेण समाणु कवणु किर आहउ

चर-पुरिसैहिँ जाणाविउ वरुणहों ॥ १
 वेल्न्धरें आवासिउ पर-वलु ॥ २
 वरुणु णराहिउ ओसारेप्पिणु ॥ ३
 'केर दसाणण-केरी किज्जइ ॥ ४
 तिज्जगविहूसणु वारणु वसिकिउ ॥ ५
 माहेसर-वँइ णरवइ धरियउ ॥ ६
 ससहरु सूरु कुवेरु पुरन्दरु ॥ ७
 केर करन्तहुँ कवणु पराहउ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि दुद्धरु वरुणु धणुद्धरु पजलिउ कोव-हुँवासणेँण ।
 'जइयहुँ खर-दूसण जिय वेणिण मि जण तइउ काई किउ रावणेँण' ॥

[५]

एव भणेवि भुवणेँ जस-लुद्धरु
 करि-मयरासणु विप्फुरियाहरु
 ताडिय समर-भेरि उन्भिभय धय

सरहसु वरुणु राउ सण्णद्धउ ॥ १
 दारुण-णागपास-पहरण-करु ॥ २
 सारि-सज्ज किय मत्त महागय ॥ ३

2 P S अच्छोलिहिँ. 3 A °पुरुषवा. 4 P S कुसलु. 5 P तुरालावहि. 6 S सइ. 7 P वेल्न्धरे. 8 A मुक्क. 9 P S हणुअ°.

4. 1 P वरुण. 2 S तिज्जय°. 3 P रावणु. 4 A णराहिउ उद्धरियउ. 5 P करंतउ
 8 करंतहु. 6 P S °हुवासणेण. 7 P तइअहं, 8 तइयह. 8 P रासवणेण.

5. 1 S भुवेणे, A भुअण.

[५] १ अंवारी.

हय पक्खरिय पजोत्तिय सन्दण
पुण्डरीय-राजीव धणुद्धर
तोयावलि-तरङ्ग-वगलामुह
सञ्ज्ञा-गल्लगजिय-सञ्ज्ञावलि
जलकन्ताइ अणेय पधाइय
विरएवि गरुड-वूहु थिय जावैहि

णिग्गय वरुणहों केरा णन्दण ॥ ४
बेलाणल-कल्लोल-वसुन्धर ॥ ५
बेलन्धर-सुबेल-बेलामुह ॥ ६
जालामुह-जलोह-जालावलि ॥ ७
सरहस आहव-भूमि पराइय ॥ ८
वहरिहिं चाव-वूहु किउ तावैहि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरोप्परु वरियइ मच्छर-भरियइ दूरघोसिय-कलयलइ ।
रोमञ्च-विसइइ रणें अग्निइइ वे वि वरुण रावण-बलइ ॥ १०

[६]

किय-अङ्गइ उल्लालिय-खग्गइ
गय-घड-घण-पासेइय-गत्तइ
इन्दणील-णिसि-णासिय-पसरइ
उक्खय-करिक्कम्भत्थल-सिहरइ
पम्मुक्केक्कमेक्क-करवालइ
गय-मय-णइ-पक्खालिय-घायइ
ताव दसाणणु वरुणहों पुत्तैहिं
केसरि जेम महागय-जूहहिं

रावण-वरुण-बलइ आलगइ ॥ १
कण-चमर-मल्याणिल-पत्तइ ॥ २
सूरकन्ति-दिणं-लज्जावसरइ ॥ ३
कट्टिय-असि-मुत्ताहल-णियरइ ॥ ४
दस-दिसिवह-धाइय-कीलालइ ॥ ५
णञ्चाविय-कवन्ध-संघायइ ॥ ६
वेदिउ चन्दु जेम जीमुत्तैहिं ॥ ७
जीउ जेम दुक्कम्म-समूहहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एकलउ रावणु भुवण-भयावणु भमइ अणन्तए वइरि-वल्ले । 20
स-णियम्बु स-कन्दरु णाई महीहरु मत्थिज्जन्तए उवहि-जल्ले ॥ ९

[७]

ताम वरुणु रावणहों वि भिच्चैहिं
हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसण-राएहिं
अङ्गङ्गय-सुग्गीव-सुसेणैहिं
कुम्भयण-खर-दूसण-वीरैहिं
वेदिउ खत्त-धम्मु परिसेसेवि

विहि-सुअ-सारण-प्रय-मारिच्चैहिं ॥ १
इन्दइ-घणवाहण-महकाएहिं ॥ २
तार-तरङ्ग-रम्भ-विससेणैहिं ॥ ३
जम्भव-णल-णीलैहिं सोण्डीरैहिं ॥ ४
तेण वि सरवर-धोरणि पेसेवि ॥ ५

25

2 P A पजोत्तिय, 3 P S पुण्डरीव°, 4 P A बेलामुह, 5 S संज्ञावल्लिगजिय, 6 A जलोलि,
7 P S जलुकन्ताइ, 8 A पधाविय.

6, 1 S पचोइय°, 2 A सूरकन्त°, 3 P° दिणे, S° दिणि, 4 S घाइय, 5 S संघाइय, 6 P S
महगय°, 7 P एकलउ, S एकिलउ, 8 A मत्थिज्जन्तए, 9 P S उवहि°, A उवहि°

[६] १ अङ्गरक्षणि, २ वृद्ध (निविड ?), ३ सुगन्धवातम्, ४ मेघः, ५ कटिनी, ६ पुद्गल.

[७] १ वेष्टितः.

खेडिय अण्डु १ जलधारहि
आयामेवि सबहि सैमकण्डिउ
तं गिएवि गिय-कुल-गेयारे

ताम दसाणणु वरुण-कुमारैहि ॥ ६
रहु सण्णाहु महाधउ खण्डिउ ॥ ७
सरहणेण हणुवन्त-कुमारै ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

रणउहे पइसन्ते वैइरि बहन्ते
अवियाणिय-कायं णं दुवाए

रावणु उवेढावियउ ।
रवि मेहहं मेहावियउ ॥ ९

[८]

सयेल वि सत्तु सत्तु-पडिक्कलें

सवेढेवि विज्जा-लङ्कलें ॥ १

लेइ ण लेइ जाम मरु-णन्दणु

ताम पधाइउ वरुण स-सन्दणु ॥ २

॥ 'अरे खल खुइ पाव वेलु वाणर

कहि संचरहि सण्ड अहवा णर' ॥ ३

तं गिसुणेप्पिणु वलिउ कइअउ

सीहु व सीहहो वेहाविअउ ॥ ४

विणिण वि विर मिडन्ति दणु-दारण

णागपास-लङ्कल-पहरण ॥ ५

ताम दसाणणु रहवरु बाहेवि

अन्तरै थिउ रण-भूमि पसाहेवि ॥ ६

॥ 'ओरे' वलु वलु हयास अरे माणव

मई कुविण ण देव ण दाणव ॥ ७

॥ जं किउ जम-मियङ्क-धणयकहु

सहस-किरण-णलकुवर-सकहु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

अवरहु मि सुरिन्दहु

णरवर-विन्दहु

दिण्णइ आसि जाइ जाइ ।

परिहव-दुमइत्तइ

फलइ विचित्तइ

तुज्जु वि देमि ताइ ताइ ॥ ९

[९]

॥ तं गिसुणेवि अतुलिय-माहप्पे

णिब्भच्छिउ जलकन्तहो वप्पे ॥ १

'लङ्काहिव हेवाअउ अवरैहि

सुर-कुवेर-पुरन्दर-अमरैहि ॥ २

हउ पुण वरुण वरुण फलु दावमि

पइ दहमुह-दवमि उल्हावमि' ॥ ३

दोच्छिउ रावणेण एत्थन्तरै

'केत्तिउ गज्जाहि सुहडम्भन्तरै ॥ ४

अहिमुहु थकु दुक्कु वलु जुज्झहि

सामण्णाउहेहि लइ जुज्झहि ॥ ५

मोहण-धम्भण-डहण-समत्थेहि

को वि ण पहरइ दिव्वहि अत्थेहि' ॥ ६

7. 1 P marginally corrects to केडिय. 2 PS अण्डु. 3 A जलवारहि. 4 P हणु-
मंत°, S हणुवंतु. 5 A कयंत. 6 PS अवियाणिय°. 7 P दुवाए, S दुवायं. 8 P मेहहु, S मेहहो.
8. 1 PS सयेल. 2 PS 'णंगूल'. 3 A 'लपहरण. 4 P उरें, S उरे, A अरे. 5 PS
'मियङ्क. 6 PS 'धणयकहो. 7 PS 'सकहो. 8 PS अवरह. 9 PS सुरिंहो. 10 S 'दुन्त-
त्तइ, A दुमत्तइ.

9. 1 PS थकु. 2 SA तुज्जु. 3 SA तुज्जुहु.

२ वृषभ इव. ३ वाणी: वेष्टितः. ४ नायकेन.

[८] १ हनुवन्तेन.

[९] १ गर्व नीतः. २ व्याघ्रतः (?). ३ मम सन्मुखम्. ४ परिभवश्चोत्पन्नानि.

एम भणेवि महाहवै वरुणहों
तहि अवसरें पवणझय-सारें

गंहकहोलु भिडिउ णं अरुणहों ॥ ७
आयाभेवि हणुवन्त-कुमारें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णरवर-सिर-सूलें गिय-लङ्गलें वेढेवि धरिय कुमार किह ।
कम्पावण-सीलें पवणावीलें तिहुवर्ण-कोडि-पएसु जिह ॥ ९

[१०]

गिय-गन्दण-वन्धणेण स-करुणहों पहरणु हथें ण लग्गइ वरुणहों ॥ १
रावणेण उप्पएवि णहङ्गणें इन्दु जेम तिह धरिउ रणङ्गणें ॥ २
कलयलु घुहु हयइ जय-तूरइ जलणिहि-सइ सद-गय-दूरइ ॥ ३
ताव भाणुकण्णेण स-णेउरु आणिउ गिरवसेसु अन्तेउरु ॥ ४
रसणा-हार-दाम-गुप्पन्तउ गलिय-घुसिण-कदमें सुप्पन्तउ ॥ ५
अलि-झङ्कार-पमुहलिज्जन्तउ गिय-भत्तार-विओअ-किलन्तउ ॥ ६
अंसु-जलेण धरिणि सिञ्चन्तउ कज्जल-मल्लेण वयइ मइलन्तउ ॥ ७
तं पेक्खेवि गज्जोलिय-गत्ते गरहिउ कुम्भयणु दहवत्ते ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘कामिणि-कमल-वणइ सुअ-लय-भवनइ महुअरि-कोइल-अलिउलइ ।
एयइ सुपसिद्धइ वम्मह-चिन्धइ पालिज्जन्ति अणाउलइ’ ॥ ९

[११]

तं गिसुणेवि स-डोरु स-णेउरु रविकण्णेण मुक्कु अन्तेउरु ॥ १
गउ गिय-णयरु मडप्पर-मुक्कउ करिणि-जूहु णं वारिहें चुक्कउ ॥ २
कोक्कावेप्पिणु वरुणु दसासें पुज्जिउ सुर-जय-लच्छि-णिवासें ॥ ३
‘अवल्लय मं’ तुहुं करहि सरीरहों सरणु गहणु जउ सवहों वीरहों ॥ ४
णवर पलायणेण लज्जिज्जइ जें मुहुं णामु गोत्तु मइलिज्जइ ॥ ५
दहवयणहों वयणेहि स-करुणें चलण णवेप्पिणु वुच्चइ वरुणें ॥ ६

4 P हणुअंत°, S हणुवंतु. 5 A तिहुभणे.

10. 1 A °सूरइ. 2 P मणोवरु corrected to मणोउरु. 3 P S मलिण. 4 P घयइ corrected to घयइ, S घयइ. 5 A महुअर.

11. 1 P S मडप्पर. 2 P वारिहें, S वारिहि, A वारिहिं. 3 P S जयसिरिलच्छि°. 4 A अवल्ल. 5 P S मंत करेहिं. 6 P S महु गोत्तु णाउ. 7 A वयणेण.

२ राहु. ३ सूर्य-सारथिना सह.

[१०] १ वदनाति. २ तं अन्तःपुरम्. ३ कामिन्यः कमलवताति शुका लतापृष्ठाणि चेक्षावीति सर्वाणि प्रत्येकं कामनिहानि. ४ अनुकूलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.

[११] १ कुम्भकर्णेन. २ गर्तायाः सकाशात्. ३ चित्तखेदं मा कार्षीः.

‘घणय-कियन्त-सकं जे’ वड्ढिय सहसकिरण-णलकुवर वसिकिय ॥ ७
तासु भिडइ जो सो जि अयाणउ अज्जहो लगेवि तुहुं महु राणउ ॥ ८
॥ वत्ता ॥

अण्ण वि ससि-वयणी कुवलय-णयणी महु सुय णामें सच्चवइ ।
करि ताएँ समाणउ पाणिग्गहणउ विज्जाहर-भुवणाहिवइ ॥ ९
[१२]

कुंसुमाउहकमला बुह-णयणें परिणिय वरुण-धीय दहवयणें ॥ १
पुष्क-विमाणें चडिउ आणन्दें दिण्णु पयाणउ जयजय-सहें ॥ २
चलियइँ णाणा-जाण-विमाणइँ रयणइँ सत्त णवँद्ध-णिहाणइँ ॥ ३
१० अँटारह सहास वर-दारहुँ अँद्धलठ्ठ-कोडीउ कुमारहुँ ॥ ४
णव अक्खोहणीउ चर-तूरहुँ (णरवर-अक्खोहणिउ सहासहुँ ॥ ५
अक्खोहणि णरवर-गय-तुरयहुँ) अक्खोहणि-सहासु चउ-सूरहुँ ॥ ६
लङ्क पइहुँ सुहुँ परिओसें मङ्गल-धवलच्छाह-पघोसें ॥ ७
पुज्जिउ पवण-पुत्तु दहगीवें दिज्जइ पेंउमराय सुग्गीवें ॥ ८
११ खरेंण अणङ्गकुसुम वय-पालिणि णल-णीलेहिं धीय सिरिमालिणि ॥ ९
अट्ट सहास एम परिणेप्पिणु गउ णिय-णयरु पसाउ भणेप्पिणु ॥ १०
सम्बु कुमार वि गउ वणवासहोँ खग्गहोँ कारणें दिणयरहासहोँ ॥ ११
॥ वत्ता ॥

सुग्गीवङ्गद्वय णल-णील वि गय खर-दूसण वि^१ कियत्थ-किय ।
१० विज्जाहर-कीलएँ णिय-णिय-लीलएँ पुरइँ स इं भु ज्जन्त थिय ॥ १२
इय ‘विज्जा हर कण्डं’ वीसहिं आसासएहिं मे सिट्ठं ।
एहिं ‘उज्जा कण्डं’ साहिज्जन्तं णिसामेह ॥
११ धुवरायवत इयल्लु अप्पणत्ति णत्ती सुयाणुपादेण (?) ।
णामेण सा^२मिअव्वा सयम्भु धरिणी मँहासत्ता ॥
तीए लिहावियमिणं वीसहिं आसासएहिं पडिवद्धं ।
‘सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्डं’ कण्डं पिव ‘कामएवस्स ॥

॥ इइ पढमं विज्जाहरकण्डं समत्तं ॥

8 P S इंद. 9 P रणि जे जिय, 8 रणि जं जिय. 10 A भुभणं.

12. 1 A चडिवि. 2 P S णिवद्ध. 3 P S कुमारहो, A कुमारहु. 4 P S तूरहु, A तुरहु.
5 P S अक्खोहणिहु. 6 wanting in A. 7 P S पइहु. 8 S कि. 9 P एहिमउज्जाकंडं.
10 S धुय written above the line in a different hand and then रायधोवत-
इयल्लुअप; A धुमरायधोयतल्लुअपत्तिणतीसुयाणुपादेण. 11 P सामिअव. 12 P S महासत्त.
3 P A wanting.

[१२] १ कामलक्ष्मी वरुणभुत्री. २ पण्डितलोचनेन रावणेन. ३ अन्तःपुरी १८०००. ४ कुमारः
५५०००००० ५ पद्मराग-सुता. ६ संधीसु. ७ हनुवंतस्य (?).

Index Verborum

[Abbreviations. abs.—absolute. agent.—agentive. Bh.—*Bharisatta-kaha*. caus.—causative. D.—*Deśināmamālā*. den.—denominative. dial.—dialectal. enl.—enlarged. f.—feminine gender. fut.—future. gl.—gloss in Ms. P. G.—Gujarati. H.—Hindi. Hc.—Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar. Hp.—*Harivamśapurāṇa* edited by L. Alsdorf. Hp. gl.—gloss in Hp. imper.—imperative. indef.—indefinite pronoun. inf.—infinitive of purpose. m.—masculine gender. M.—Marathi. Mp.—*Māhāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta. MW.—Monier William's Sanskrit-English Dictionary. n.—neuter gender. nom. prop.—nomen proprium. opt.—optative. part.—participle. pass.—passive. Fischel—*Grammatik*. pl.—plural. p. p.—preterite participle. pres.—present. pret.—preterite. PSM.—*Pārasaddamahārṇava*. s.—singular. s. v.—sub verbo. Sk.—Sanskrit. ?—doubtful in form or sense. []—phonetic equivalent or phonetically akin. ()—Sense-equivalent. °—Compounded. #—reconstructed. √—root].

अ

अङ्कमिय 6 9 5, 6 9 9b अतिक्रान्त.

अयस 10 8 11a अयशस्.

अयाण 13 8 8, enl. 8 4 4, 11 13 3, 20 11 8 अज्ञान ignorant, unknown (g. अजाण, अजाणुं).

अंसु 18 10 10a, enl. 18 9 4 अधु (g. अँसु).

°अंसु° 14 8 9a, enl. 17 17 4 अंशुक cloth.

√ अक्ख [आ + ख्या] tell, narrate (g. आखुँ).

—pres. 3 s. अक्खइ 1 14 7, 5 1a;

imper. 2 pl. अक्खहो 16 1 2; p.

p. अक्खिय 14 12 1, enl. 9 2 9a, 16 8 9b.

अक्खय° 2 17 8 अक्षय inexhaustible (g. अखो nom. prop; आखुँ whole);

—अक्खयतइय 2 17 8 अक्षयवृत्तिया (g. अखा(ले)वृत्ति).

अक्खयाउ (f. pl.) 2 17 3 अक्षताः.

अक्खत्त 15 3 3, 17 9 8 अक्षत्र act transgressing the Kṣatriya code.

अक्खन्ति 6 3 2, 6 12 5, 8 9 4 अक्षन्ति wroth.

अक्खरवास° 1 2 2 अक्षरव्यास, अक्षरविस्तार.

अक्खसुत्त 9 1 3 अक्षसूत rosary of Rudrākṣa beads.

अक्खवाडय 4 11 2 अक्षवाटक (अक्षपाटक) wrestling ground (g. अखाडो).

अक्खवाणय 1 14 7 आख्यानक.

°अक्खोहणि° 2 5 6, 4 6 3, 13 12 2, 16 11 8, अखोहणि 12 8 1 अक्षोहिणी.

अग्गए° 2 9 6, 16 15 2 अग्गे enl. in front of (H. आगे).

अग्गिम° 7 3 3 अग्रिम foremost, 13 12 4 अभिनव fresh;

—अग्गिमखंय 8 6 1, 12 8 3 अग्रिमस्कन्ध van.

अग्गेय 7 7 6, 8 8 4, 17 14 6 आग्नेय.

°अङ्ग 20 6 1.

अङ्गार 13 7 10b, अङ्गारय 2 3 6 अङ्गारक Mars.

°अङ्गुइय 2 7 4 अङ्गुइक (g. अङ्गुइ).

अङ्गुल 16 15 7 अङ्गुल (g. अँगल).

अङ्गुवत्त 18 5 6 अङ्गोपाङ्ग.

अचल 12 8 4, 18 3 3

अचिन्त 16 1 5 अचिन्त्य unthinkable.

अचेयण 17 15 3 अचेतन

°अच्चणिय 13 6 8 अर्चना enl.

अचेयणा 19 15 1b अचेतना.

✓अच्छ (from आ+क्षि, acc. to Turner) be, remain (a. छे etc.);
 -pres. 1 pl. अच्छहुँ 6 4 4; 2 s. अच्छहि 6 12 9b, 18 2 3; 2 pl. अच्छहु 3 4 10b, अच्छहौ 19 9 10b;
 3 s. अच्छइ 11 3 4, 11 10 1, 13 2 6, 13 8 6, 15 12 7, 16 3 2; 3. pl. अच्छन्ति 16 7 5; imper. 2. pl. अच्छहौ 15 2 4; 3. s. अच्छउ 10 8 6, 14 8 6, 16 5 11a; pres. part. अच्छेत 18 10 9b, f. 12 4 6, 19 9 4; p. p. अच्छिय 15 9 10a, 18 10 9b.

अच्छन्तय 5 14 9a, 7 8 2, 17 9 7 मृत dead.

अच्छरिय 3 9 1b आश्चर्य.

अच्छोखिय 4 8 6 अच्छोटित torn off (कवलित Mp. 7 10 11).

अछेय 15 10 7 अच्छेय.

अजयर 9 7 3 अजगर.

अजरामर 15 7 9b, 17 17 10b.

अजिण 18 9 7 अजिन skin.

अज्ज (अद्य, a. आज);

-अज्ज-वि 4 13 8, 12 1b even now, still

-अज्ज 2 16 8, 4 9 2, 15 13 1

-अज्जहौ 20 11 8 from to-day.

अजिय 1 8 8 आर्यिका Jain nun.

✓अज्ज (अर्च्) worship;

-abs. अर्चेवि 14 9 3.

°अज्जलि 2 17 5.

अट्टाहिय 11 2 1, (m.?) 18 3 9a
 अट्टाहिका a period of eight days, a Jain religious festival lasting for eight days (a. अट्टाह f.).

°अट्टिय 13 5 8 अस्थि enl.

अडइ 19 3 2, °अड 8 5 अटवी.

°अट्टिय 9 8 8 [आख्य+इक svārthe] युक्त, पूर्ण.

अण्डुइ 20 7 6 अण्डुइ bull.

अणन्तय 15 3 2 अनन्त enl.

अणवस 12 6 9a [अण (negative)+वस] undefeated, gl. अ-परवशीकृत.

अणाउल 20 10 9b अनाकुल undisturbed, without ill-treatment gl. अनाकूलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.

अणाय° 2 13 2 अज्ञात.

-अणायपार 16 12 5 अज्ञात-पार, अपार.

अणिट्टय 12 1b (अनिष्ट enl.) gl. शत्रु.

अणिट्टिय° 15 1 4 अविनाशित.

अणित्ति 15 3 4 अनीति.

अणिविण 17 10 10b अनिर्विण fatigue less.

अणुदिणु 9 6 9b, 12 11 8 अनुदितम्.

अणुपच्छणै 5 6 8 [अनु+पच्छय < पक्ष enl.]

अनु, पश्चाद्.

✓अणुभुज्ज [अनु+भुज्ज]

-imper. 2. s. अणुभुज्जै 12 10 9b.

°अणुमाण 1 11 4 अनुमान.

अणुसरिस °6 5 4, 19 12 6 अनुसहस्र.

✓अणुहर [अनु+हृ]

-pres. 3. s. अणुहरइ 1 6 8; pres.

part. अणुहरमाण 2 8 8, enl. 6 4 9a, 8 4 1, 15 8 9a.

✓अणुहव [अनु+भू]

-pres. 1. s. अणुहवसि 19 6 10b; p. p. enl. अणुहुत्तउ 5 13 3.

✓अणुहुज्ज [अनु+भुज्ज]

-imper. 2. s. अणुहुज्जै 12 5 13; 3.

s. अणुहुज्जउ 15 7 6.

अण्ण 1 10 8 अन्न.

अण्ण [अन्यद्]

-अण्णमण 18 5 9a अन्यमनस;

-अण्ण-वि 2 17 2, अण्ण-मि 12 11 4,

अण्ण-वि 1 16 7, 2 3 7, 3 4 6, 12 2 8, 16 4 7, 19 14 1a;

-अण्णहिँ 10 3 9a अन्यत्र.

अण्णभवन्तर 5 8 1, 6 8 3 अन्यभवान्तर period of another (previous) birth.

अण्णण° 8 8 5 अज्ञान ignorant.

अण्णारिस 16 6 8 अन्यादश.

अणोक्त 3 12 4, 9 5 9a, 9 8 6, 12 1
6 [अन्यद्+एक indef.] other (के...
अणोक्त=...others).
अणोक्तहै 3 3 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18 4
2 (with एतहै) अन्यत्र in another
place.
अतुल° 12 1 2.
अत्त 16 10 3 gl. आत्त.
अत्तिह 19 10 8 gl. अत्यन्तम् (from अति?).
अत्तावणि-सिल 13 8 6 आतापनी-शिला
slab for practising austerities
[Mp. अत्तावण 7 15 8].
✓अत्थ [from अस्त]
-pres. part. enl. अत्यन्त 19 3
1a (in a preterit sense), अत्य-
न्तय 17 9 7 dying.
अत्यक् 4 14 6, 6 1 6, 12 4 2 all
of a sudden, without delay.
अत्यहत्त 14 13 5 अर्थवत् wealthy.
अत्यवण 13 12 5, 15 6 2 अस्तमन.
अत्थाण 2 9 7, 19 15 6 आस्थान assem-
bly hall
-अत्थाण-णिवन्धण 16 2 3 holding
the Darbar.
अत्थि 12 9 7, 16 12 1, 18 9 7 (pl.)
6 4 5 अस्ति.
अत्थि 18 9 7 अस्थि.
अथक्° 17 16 6 अस्थिर.
अदियहै 6 7 4 [अदिवसे] निशायाम्.
अदससी 17 5 7 [अर्धशशिन्] Ardha-can-
dra arrow.
अदुस्मिहय 14 7 6, 14 3 6 अर्द्धोन्मीलित
half open, 14 5 2 partly visible.
अन्त °13 4 7°, °14 13 6 आन्त (cf. a.
अन्तर).
°अन्तरि f. 15 13 6 [अन्तकरी] विनाशिका.
✓अन्दोल [आन्दोल] swing
-pres. 3 s. अन्दोलइ 14 3 7, p. p.
enl. अन्दोलन्तय 14 2 8, pret. part
अन्दोलिय 17 15 8.
अन्दोलय 14 4 6, °14 12 7 आन्दोल enl.

अन्धार 7 3 8, °1 16 9a, enl. 10 1
9a अंधकार darkness (a. अंधार,
अंधारहै);
-enl. अन्धारय 9 9 9a, 17 15 2
dark (a. अंधारहै adj.).
-अन्धारिय 7 2 3 अन्धकारित darken-
ed (a. अंधारहुँ darken).
✓अप [अर्प] give (a. आपवुं)
-abs. अप्येवि 16 11 3.
अप्पय 2 12 6, 2 17 9a, 3 3 11a,
16 12 9b आत्मन् enl. one's self.
(cf. G. H. आप).
अप्पणय 1 3 12, 8 1 7, 11 12 8 आत्मन्
enl. one's own (a. आपणुं);
-f. अप्पणिय 12 4 4.
अप्पाणय 1 1 19b, 2 13 5, 11 10 2
one's self.
अप्पुण 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8, 11
11 2, 17 5 10b, 19 2 1a, 20
1 9a स्वयम् (a. आपण).
अप्पमाण 10 6 5 अप्रमाण.
✓अप्फाल [आ+स्फाल] dash, strike,
beat (a. अप्फालवुं).
-pres. 3. s. अप्फालसि 4 12 2; p.
p. अप्फालिय 2 4 1; 11 6 6;
-3 9 5 blurted out? gl. कथित.
अमेय 15 10 7 [अभेद] अभेद.
अमन्तरे 1 11 7, °1 16 6, 5 5 4, 18
12 2 अभ्यन्तरे within (a. भीतर,
भीतर).
अभारम्भ 11 1 5?
✓अभिभट्ट (सम्+गम्) confront in a
battles; (see अभिभट्ट)
-pres. 3. s. अभिभट्टइ 17 9 3; p. p.
अभिभट्ट 4 7 10b, 4 8 1, 10 9 9b
(with जुञ्ज) 7 5 2, 17 11 9,
enl. अभिभट्टय 12 6 9b, 15 1b.
✓अभिभट्ट [आ+स्मिद् 'अनादरे, गतौ'; Hc.
IV 164=सम्+गम्]
-pres. 3. s. अभिभट्टइ 17 1b; imper.
2. s. अभिभट्ट 6 12 9b; p. p. अभिभट्टिय

7 13 9b, 17 11 10b; enl. अभि-
डिय 8 9 8.

अभिवालय 18 2 3 अमृतालय abode of
nectar, heaven.

अमुणिय° 8 6 4 अज्ञात.

✓अमेल see ✓अभेद.

अम्हारिस्° 9 6 8 अस्मादस.

°अरण (in मुणारण) 5 4 2 अरण्य.

अराङ्कवत् 16 14 3 अराति-पक्ष.

°अराय 1 2 8 अ-राग.

°अरि 4 14 7

अरुह° 2 6 9 अर्हत्.

अरे 7 7 2, 8 8 8, 8 11 5, 9 10 8a
अरे (G. अरे).

अलजिय 8 3 4 अलजित.

अलहन्त 1 4 2, 2 12 4, f. enl. अलह-
न्तिय 9 8 4 अलभमान.

अलिय 7 2 7, enl. 8 3 6 अलीक.

अलिउलय 1 13 9a अलि-कुल enl.

अल्ल° 1 7 4 आर्द्र.

✓अल्लव [cf. Hc. IV 39 अल्लव] अप
give (cf. G. आल्लु)

-pres. 3. s. अल्लवि 13 3 10a.

अलीण [Hc. IV 54] 13 12 5, 14
3 11, 14 5 8 [आलीन] आश्रित.

✓अवयर [अव+नृ]

-abs. अवयरेवि 9 13 6; p. p. अवय-
रिय 3 9 1b, अवयण 1 16 5.

अवगुणकारिय 19 5 4 अवगुणकारिका

अवगूढ 9 14 9b, °17 4 4.

अवच्छिपिणि° 1 11 9a अवसर्पिणी.

✓अवतस [अप+त्रस] 'flee from in
terror' (mw.)

-pres. 3. s. अवतसह 8 11 9a.

°अवतंस 13 12 7.

✓अवमाण [अप+मान]

-abs. अवमाणेवि 16 7 8; p. p. enl.

अवमाणिय 16 1 9b.

अवबोध 14 3 10 [अपरतीर्षा?] tribu-
tary?

अवरणहय 5 2 4 अपराह enl.

अवराहृत्° 4 9 8 अपराहृत्?

✓अवरुण्ड [n. 1 11] (आ+श्लिप्);

-abs अवरुण्डेवि 10 12 3, 14 5 1, 17

18 10b; p. p. अवरुण्डिय 5 7 11b.

अवरेक्ष° 10 5 1, 12 1 4, 14 8 7, 14

12 1, 18 10 6 अपर+एक another
one.

अवरोप्य 3 7 2, 6 7 7, 14 6 1 [Hc.

IV 409] परस्परम्.

अवलम्बण 19 2 6 अपलक्षण bad of ch-
aracter.

°अवलम्बणिय 14 7 4 *अवलम्बनिका sort
of hanging ornament?

अवलुय 20 11 4 gl. चित्तखेद (cf. D. 1
36 अवलुआ=क्रोध).

✓अवलोय [अव+लोक];

-pres. 3. s. अवलोयइ 2 16 5; abs.

अवलोएवि 2 15 8, 3 6 10, 8 8 1;

p. p. अवलोइय 4 9 5.

अवन्विपिणि 1 12 9b अवसर्पिणी.

अवसे 18 3 8 अवश्यम्

✓अवहृथ [अप+हृथ] forsake, push
aside;

-abl. अवहृथेवि 1 4 1; p. p. अवह-
रिय 19 1b.

✓अवहर [अप+हृ]

-abs. अवहरेवि 5 3 9b, 9 10 1.

अवहेरि 2 15 3, 18 11 1 अवधीरणा (cf.
Mp. 16 25 14)

अवारं 5 2 5 [from अ-वार] within
no time, immediately [gl. gives
अदार='side door, secret door?'
also] (cf. अवारिड=तात्कालिक Mp. 9
25 13).

अविआणिअ° 20 7 9b?

अविउल 2 12 1, अविओल 4 12 8 [D.

7 63 विओल=आविम] अनुदिम.

अविचारं 5 8 3, 5 13 7 अविचारेण with-
out any further thought, im-
mediately.

अविचल 10 4 1 unmoved.

अवुज्झिय° 16 5 4 अज्ञात.

अवुह 1 3 12 अवुध.

असक 16 8 8 असक्त.

✓ अस [अश्] eat;

-pres. 3 s. असइ 16 7 3

असच्चि 15 14 2 असत्त्वा false.

असमाहिमरण 19 9 3 असमाधिमरण.

असराल 2 16 4 [Hp. 87 4 6, gl.

असराल=बहु, अपर्यन्त] plenty of.

असहन्त 11 10 1 असहमान.

(अ)सि 6 5 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 10 8, 13

3 8, 16 10 2, 16 13 5 (in com-

binations like जाओसि, थिओसि, पत्तोसि,

हूओसि, हुकोसि, मुणिओसि, जेमन्तिओसि)

त्वम् (see Gram.).

असि° 2 8 6 [असि] use of weapons,
warfare.

असुन्दर 3 7 4 unbecoming; 11 13 3
unpleasant.

असुरमन्ति 2 3 6 [असुरमन्त्रिन्] शुक.

असुहावणय 12 3 9 b, 18 5 8 अशोभन
(cf. G. सोहामणु).

अहवइ 12 2 9a, 13 4 4, 5, 6, 7, 16
2 3, 16 2 7 [Hc. IV 419] अथवा.

अहवा 20 8 3 अथवा.

अहिद्वि 2 1 4 (?) gl. हर्षित.

अहिणव 9 9 4 अभिनव.

अहिणाण 19 1 4 अभिज्ञान (G. एँवाण).

अहिसुहँण 12 5 3 अभिसुखम्.

अहिसुहिहूय 8 1b अभिसुखीभूत became
well-disposed or faithful.

✓ अहिसार [अभि+सारय्] take out (in
a procession);

-abs. अहिसारँवे 5 16 7.

✓ अहिसिञ्ज [अभि+सिञ्];

-abs. अहिसिञ्जँवे 14 9 3.

अहँ 1 12 6, 9 10 8, 17 18 2, 19
3 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

-अहँ अहँ 2 13 2, 8 4 4, 9 9 4,
19 13 7.

अहोरण 14 7 8, °14 10 5 (D. 1 25)

उत्तरीयवन्न, gl. उपरितनवन्नम्

आ

✓ आइञ्ज [cf. आ+व्यध् 'to pin on'
mw.] be put on (ornament);

-pres. 3. sing. आइञ्जइ 2 6 3;

p. p. enl. आइदय 1 4 9b [आविद्ध]

परिहित (cf. D. 2 23 कण्ठाईधण=

कर्णस्याभरणं कुण्डलादि and आविध and

आविध in psm.; hence Ramanu-

jaswami's suggestion to con-

nect it with कर्ण+आविद्ध is to be

discarded).

✓ आउच्छ [आ+पृच्छ्];

-abs. आउच्छँवे 9 1 2, 9 7 1; p. p.

आउच्छिय 19 1a.

°आउणय 9 4 3 (D. 1 20 आपुण्ण)

[आपूर्ण enl.] पूर्ण.

✓ आउल [आकुल्य्] harass, put to
difficulty;

-pres. 3 s. आउलेइ 10 10 2.

✓ आऊर [आ+पूरय्] fill up;

-pres. 3 s. आऊरइ 4 6 3; p. p.

आऊरिय 5 3 3, °7 13 6; enl. आऊ-

रियय 3 2 1b.

आपस 15 1 1, 15 12 2 आदेश (OG. H.

Avadhi आयस).

आय 5 13 8, 12 6 5, enl. 10 6 7

[Hc. IV 365] इदम्.

✓ आयर (आ+इ् undertake);

-p. p. आयरिय 19 1 8.

°आयत्त° 1 7 3 resting on.

°आयत्तव 4 9 6 आताम्र.

आयम्विर °8 9 3, 12 4 2, f. °रि° 17 2 7

आताम्र.

✓ आयाम (सामर्थ्य कृ) exert force,

stretch oneself (cf. D. 1 65

आयाम=बल, वीर्य; different from one

occurring at Hp. 85 17 10, 87

2 5);

-abs. आयामँवे 7 7 9a, 17 7 9;

आशमेपिणु 17 3 8 gl. प्रगुणीभूय,
सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा.

✓ आगच्छ [आ+गच्छ]

-imper. 2. pl. आगच्छतु 3 4 10b.

आगत 4 2 3 आकर.

आडविय 16 12 6 आडविक.

आडम्बर 1 13 8 आडम्बर.

✓ आडोह (आवीलय् 'make turbid'; cf.
G. डोहूँ 'mix with a liquid, डहो-
लूँ 'make turbid')

-abs. आडोहैवि 4 10 3.

✓ आढप्प (Ho. IV 254; connected
by Pischel (223) with pass.
caus. of आ+धा)

-pres. 3. s. आढप्पइ 1 2 12a

आरभ्यते; p. p. आढत्त 2 4 3, 13 9 8

आरब्ध.

✓ आण [आ+नय्];

-pres. 3. s. आणइ 2 16 2; p. p.

9 2 5, enl. 13 4 10b (G. आणवूँ).

आण 8 2 3, 12 4 6 आजा (G. आण).

-आणवडीवय 12 4 6 [आज्ञाप्रतीप enl.]

apponent.

आणदयइ 10 4 9a, 18 4 10a [आनन्द+

कर] आनन्दक.

आणन्तय 6 1a? आणवडीवय आज्ञाभञ्जक

आतावण 12 11 9b, 15 9 10a, 19 6 8

[आतापन] suffering austerities.

When with सिल (शिला), same as

असावणि-सिल.

आदेश 2 13 5 [Ho. IV 422] आकुल.

आदेस 8 10 7 आदेश.

आपण्डुर 8 1 1 आपाण्डुर.

✓ आमेल्ल (सुच्) leave;

-imper. 2. pl. आमेल्लतु 3 7 4; abs.

आमेलेवि 2 12 9 a, 10 7 1 (setting

free), 17 5 2; p. p. आमेल्लिय 4 8

2°, 7 8 2, 12 9 8.

आरक्खिय 10 6 1°, 14 4 8 आरक्षिन् enl.

guard, watchman.

आरत्तय 14 6 4 आरक्त enl.

आरायणु 12 8 4 gl. युद्धरचना.

आरादि 17 9 1a आरादि (D. 1 75 ren-

ders this by विलपितम् 'shout'?

G. राड shout; cf. Sk. राटि war,

battle).

✓ आराह [आ+राघ्];

-pres. part. आराहन्त 9 8 9b.

आरिस 1 1b आरि (designation of
Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita*).

✓ आरुह [आ+रुह्];

-abs. आरुहैवि 12 7 5; p. p. आरुहिय

15 4 6, enl. आरुहय 2 1 9a.

✓ आरुस [आ+रुष्य];

-abs. आरुसैवि 13 11 10, 14 10

9a; p. p. आरुत्त 19 5 3, enl. आरुहय

10 11 9b.

आरुसण 16 2 9b कोपन.

✓ आरोह नि+रुध् (engage in battle)

(cf. PSM ✓ रोह=रुध्);

-p. p. आरोहिय 11 8 6, 15 3 1.

आलग्न 5 11 7, 7 5 7, 20 6 1, enl.

10 10 9a (आलग्न) fell upon,

stuck.

✓ आलव [आ+लप्] speak with;

-pres. 3. s. आलवइ 18 9 2.

आलाणलम्भ 19 14 3 [लम्भ=रुक्मम्]

आलानलम्भ.

आलावणि 1 5 8, 7 2 4 [आलापनी]

type of lute.

आलियय 19 14 3 [p. p. to आ+✓ ली

enl.] crouched.

✓ आलिङ्ग [आ+लिङ्ग]

-abs. आलिङ्गैवि 11 6 7; agent. आलि-

ङ्गण 3 8 8.

आलीविय 17 14 8 आदीपित afire.

आलुञ्जिय 13 4 6 [आलुञ्जित 'torn to

pieces', mw.] plucked, shaven.

आलुञ्जिर 13 4 6 (agent. from आ+

लुञ्ज्, cf. आलुञ्जित 'torn to pieces',

mw.) plucking at, pulling.

आव [connected by Turner with
✓आर] come;

-pres. 1. pl. आवहूँ 2 15 2, 2. s.

आवहि 7 12 5, 3. s. आवइ 5 11 9b,
10 1 7, 12 1 9b, 18 1b; imper.

2. s. आव 19 2 1, 19 15 4; fut.

3. s. आवेसइ 16 8 4; abs. आवेवि 6

11 9b; p. p. आवय 1 14 1, 3 9

10b, 6 15 3, 14 11 1, 15 14 9b,

enl. 6 12 7, आव 1 7 9b, 1 12

9b, 2 5 2, 2 10 9b, 2 14 6, 5

2 9a, 10 2 7, 16 1 1, enl. 8 8

2 (g. आवहुँ).

आवइ 13 5 10 b आपद् (Hc. IV 400).

आवग (f. आवगी) 11 2 7, 12 11 5;

enl. आवगय 16 8 7 खाधीना (gl.

at 11 2 7) all, entire; at 12 11

5='entirely one's own'? [Hp.

91 21 11 gl. आवगी=मूलगी (g. मूल्युं

all, whole; wholly, entirely)].

✓आवइ [आ+वर्त्] go towards;

-pres. part. enl. आवइन्तय 17 3

4; p. p. आवडिय 7 6 6.

आवडिय 1 2 3 [आ(=ईषत्) + वक्र enl.

f.] slightly curved.

आवासिय 3 9 3, 11 8 1, 14 2 2 [आवा-

सित] camped.

✓आवील [आ+पीइ] tie up, tighten,

press;

-abs. आवीलवि 4 11 2; p. p. आवीलिय

14 1 7, enl. आवीलिय.

आवील (in पवणावील) 20 9 9b group,

multitude (?) (cf. आवीलन=समूह

PSM. and उप्पील below).

आस 14 13 7 आस.

आसकिय 1 12 5, enl. 15 9 3 आसकित.

आसण 16 2 9 अशन?

आसणत्य 7 2 8 आसनत्य.

आसण्य 7 4 2 आसन्;

-आसण्यमन्व 18 4 4 आसन्न-मन्व.

आसण्णीहू 1 8 5 आसन्नीभूत.

आसव 9 1 9a, 9 9 3 आश्रम.

आसाऊरय 20 1 5 आसापूरक.

आसासय 1 2 5 आसासक canto.

आसि 1 12 8, 2 13 9b, 5 5 5, 6 15

2, 8 7 8, 10 8 4, 13 4 10a, 19

10 9 आसीत.

आसीविस-सय 11 3 8 आसीविष-सर्प.

आहयण 16 12 9a [corrupt for आह-
वण=आहव?] battle.

✓आहण [आ+हर] strike;

-imper. 2. pl. आहणहो 19 3 10b;

pres. part. f. आहणन्ति 18 11 5.

आहव-भूमि 20 5 8 battle-ground.

✓आहिण्ड [आ+हिण्ड] wander, roam;

-pres. 3. s. आहिण्डइ 10 12 9b.

इ

इ 3 13 7, 5 1 9, 5 2 7, 11 13 2, 13

2 4 अपि (g. य).

इज 4 9 9b इमू? (cf. इजा=माता PSM.).

✓इच्छ [इच्छ];

-pres. 1 s. इच्छसि 15 14 2, 3 s.

इच्छइ 15 12 5

इच्छ 14 8 4 इच्छा.

इत्यन्तरें 1 14 1 अत्रान्तरे.

इन्तय 8 9 7 see ✓ए.

इन्दत्तण 3 6 11b इन्दत्व.

इन्दवह 3 6 9b इन्दमह? (cf. 38 14 8)

इन्दिन्दिर 13 7 4 (D. 1 79) भ्रमर.

इरि 3 8 7 गिरि.

इसु 15 11 9a, 19 15 9 इदम्.

इल 12 11 9b, 19 11 4 इल earth

(Dingal इल)

इव 5 13 8, 13 4 1a, 13 10 3.

इइलोय 4 13 4 इइलोक.

ई

ईसीसि 4 13 8, 9 1 16, 15 8 6, (ईसीस°)

6 15 4 ईषत् ईषत्.

उ

उववयाण 16 5 4 उपप्रदान (i. e. दान, the
second of the उपायचतुष्टय).

उद्य 1 10 ७७ उदित.

उकर 14 5 5, 19 17 6° उत्कर with raised hands.

उकख 1 14 7° (with कर्वाल), 17 12 4 [उत्खात Hc. I 6] unsheathed; 13 4 8, 13 8 2 uprooted.

उकखन्ध 10 9 6, उकखन्धय 11 13 5 [for उकखन्धय=अवस्कन्द enl.? See उकखन्द and ओकखन्द PSM.] siege, march? gl. वैरम्, but gl. on 30 1 5 उपरि वैरम्.

उकखल °17 13 2, 15 2 5 उकखल (a. कखल, कखलो).

✓उगम [उद+गम्] rise;

-pres. part. उगमन्त 14 5 2; p. p.

उगमिय 15 6 5; उगमय 15 6 4;

caus. p. p. उगमिय° 6 11 8, 17 8 10a.

उगगाहिय 16 5 10 [उद्गाहित (D. I 137)] accepted.

उगीरिय °4 13 4 (with धोत=स्तोत्र) [उद्गीर्णे] said; 8 6 3 raised (PSM. quotes two passages to support this sense)

उखलिय 6 13 10 उखलित started, moved.

°उखरिय° 17 12 6?

✓उखाय (den. from उख) lift;

-abs. उखाएँवि 19 11 5; p. p. उखाइय 2 11 2.

उखोलि 9 3 1, 20 3 3 [cf. D. 1 131 =नीवी] उत्सन्न lap. (Mr. 22 15 20).

उखल 19 11 7 उत्सवः (a. ओलव).

✓उखल [उद+खल] fly upwards;

-abs. उखलेंवि 17 6 10b, p. p. उखल-

लिय 13 5 7, °1 1 9, 9 14 6, 1 13

1°, °18 1 1, °18 1 3, 17 12 10a

17 2 2 (a. उखलेंवुँ); caus. p. p.

उखललिय 13 4 9 उखललिय 13 3 1b

(a. उखलेंवुँ).

✓उखलह [उद+खलह];

-pres. 3. उखलहइ 16 3 10b.

उखलण 17 5 7 उखलण.

✓उखल [उद+खल]

-p. p. °उखलिय 14 6 6; caus. p. p.

उखलिय 7 2 4 (a. उखलेंवुँ).

उखुय 5 15 9a कखु enl.

उखीविय 19 15 2 उखीवित.

✓उखोव [उद+घोतम्];

-pres. part. f. enl. उखोवँतिय 7 3

8; p. p. °उखोइय 15 14 5.

उखर 14 10 8 [from उद+खर] cf. Hc. I 98 ओखर निखर.

उखिय °3 10 6, °5 13 6° उखित.

✓उड [उद+स्था; a. कडवुँ];

-imper. 2. s. (intensive) उडुडु

10 4 4; pres. part. उडुन्त 7 8 4,

9 10 3, enl. 16 13 4; abs. उडुँवि

8 9 7; caus. imper. 2. pl. उडुवहौ

15 10 6.

✓उड [उद+डय] fly (a. कडवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. उडइ 1 5 4, 3. pl.

उडुन्ति 5 11 5, 13 5 5; abs. उडुँवि

10 9 8; caus. p. p. °उडुविय° 2 1 8.

उडुण 14 3 3, 18 5 8° [D. I 155

ओडुण=उतरिय] upper garment,

(a. ओडुणै, ओडुणी).

उडुविय 17 13 7 [from उद+डौक] अवगता?

उणह 1 3 6 उणादि.

°उण्ड 17 6 5 (PSM. पिण्ड) bullet like missile?

उण्णाविय° 2 14 9a उणावित.

उणहय 12 12 8 उण्ण enl.

✓उत्तर (अ+कम्) attack, confront (in battle);

-imper. 2. pl. उत्तरहौ 12 9 3

abs. उत्तरेंवि 9 9 9a, 15 7 8, 18 2

9a, 17 4 1a; p. p. उत्तरिय 7 5 1,

15 5 2, enl. उत्तरिय 17 17 10a.

- ✓ उथल [from उद्+थल, *Pāiala-ccāhi* gives उत्थलिभ=उच्छलिभ] be thrown upwards (g. उथलवुं get displaced violently);
-pres. part. enl. उत्थलन्तय 17 3
5. p. p. उत्थलिय 1 3 13, 2 15 9a, enl. 11 8 9b.
- उत्त-पउत्तिय 12 9 10b [उत्त+प्र-उत्ति enl.] repartee.
- उत्तारय 1 1 1 उत्तारक.
- उत्तिम 2 14 4 उत्तम (g. dial. ओत्तम).
- उद्वण्ड° 3 3 6.
- उद्वन्तुर 6 7 6 [उद्वन्तुर] having projecting teeth.
- ✓ उद्दाल (आ+छिद् Hc. IV 125) snatch away;
-imper. 2. pl. उद्दालहौ 7 4 7; abs. उद्दालेवि 9 6 5.
- उद्दहय 7 11 9b gl. विनष्ट (cf. ओद्दहय).
- उद्धारण 13 6 2 उद्धारक.
- उद्दाहय 15 1 5, enl. उद्दाहयय 8 3 9b उद्दाहित.
- ✓ उद्दूय [उद्+धू] waive;
-pres. part. उद्दूयमाण 1 7 5, p. p. उद्दूय 2 11 9a (cf. पवणुद्दूय Mp. 9 24 10)
- उद्दूलिय 2 13 5, 17 1 10a उद्दूलित covered with dust.
- उपगार 12 11 4 उपकार.
- ✓ उपपय [उत्+पय] leap, fly;
-abs. उपपयैवि 17 8 9, 16 14 8, 18 11 9b, 19 7 11b, उपपयैवि 15 5 9b.
- उपपज [उत्+पय; g. उपपजवुं];
-pres. 3. s. उपपजह 1 12 4, 5 1 5;
abs. उपपजैवि 6 3 6; p. p. enl. उपपणय 2 1 1.
- उपरि 1 3 3, 2 3 4, 3 1 13b, 12 11 9a, 13 1 10a, 14 5 6, 19 11 4 उपरि.
- उपलक्षण (from उद्+पर्याण) dismount
-abs. उपलक्षणैवि 5 4 5.
- ✓ उप्पाय (उद्+पाय);
-pres. 1. s. उप्पायमि 6 11 3; 3. s. उप्पायह 1 14 4, 12 12 8; p. p. 143 12b, (f. pl.) उप्पाइड (for उप्पाइयड) 1 10 1.
- ✓ उप्पाड [उद्+पाटय; cf. g. उप्पाडवुं lift, carry] uproot;
-pres. part. उप्पाडन्त 9 3 9a;
abs. उप्पाडेवि 8 9 2; p. p. उप्पाडिय 7 11 5
- उप्पील 13 6 3 [D. 1 126] संघात.
- ✓ उच्च [from ऊर्ध्व] raise; set up
-imper. 2. pl. उच्चहौ 19 3 9;
abs. उच्चैवि 10 10 9b; p. p. उच्चिय 1 7 8, 2 4 6.
- उच्चमह 4 8 5 [उच्चट] formidable.
- उच्चिण्ण° 17 16 1a [उच्चिण] रोमाञ्चित.
- उभय 4 7 10 b°, 12 1 1, 1 7 1a°
- उभयचारि 11 4 2 gl. निरिचारी समभूमि-चारी वा.
- उम्मणहुम्मण 19 13 1b, enl. 12 3 9b.
- उम्मनोदुर्मनस् despondent (cf. g. आमणदुमणुं).
- उम्माहय 6 4 2°, 18 8 6 [उम्माथ enl.] anxiety, longing (Mp. 27 23 11 gl. ओम्माहिय=उत्कण्ठित).
- ✓ उम्मील [उद्+मील] become visible, appear;
-pres. part. उम्मीलन्त 14 5 9a;
p. p. उम्मीलिय 9 5 4.
- ✓ उम्मूल [उद्+मूलय] uproot;
-abs. उम्मूलैवि 13 3 10 b.
- उम्मोहिय 2 10 4 [उम्मोहित] become free from delusion.
- उरय 10 12 4 उरय, gl. सर्प.
- उरस 10 11 8 उरस्
- उरै उरै (for ओरै ओरै) 17 14 2 ओरे ओरे (g. ओरे ओरे).
- उलालिय 20 6 1 [Hc. IV 36] उन्नमित raised (g. उलालवुं throw up in the air).

°उल्लाव 13 9 4 (i)? (ii) [उल्लाप]
conversation.

✓ उल्लुक (He. IV 116 उल्लुक=णिलुक=
निन्ली) hide;

-pres. 3. s. उल्लुकइ 15 3 9; imper.
2. pl. उल्लुकहो 14 5 4.

✓ उल्लोल [उद+लुल] undulate, roll;
-pres. 3. s. उल्लोलइ 14 3 4.

✓ उल्लाव (निर्वापय्) extinguish;
-pres. 3 s. उल्लावमि 20 9 3; p. p.
enl. उल्लावियय 17 14 9a (cf. G.
ओलवचुं, होलवचुं).

उवयार 12 11 4, 19 1 5, 19 8 7 उपकार.

✓ उवमिज्ज [from उपमीय्] be com-
pared;

-pres. 2. s. उवमिज्जहि 2 6 9; pres.
3 s. उवमिज्जइ 1 6 1, 11 10 8.

उवरि °2 2 9a, 2 3 8, 6 6 2, °11 5 2,
11 14 1, 11 14 8, 13 2 6, °14 7
9a, 19 3 2; उवरि 17 8 10b उपरि.

उवर 1 10 3, 2 11 5, 12 3 5, 13 4 5
उदर.

उवरिल्लिय f. 4 9 9a [He. II 163]
उपरितना.

उववयाण 16 5 4 [उवप्रदान] दान (sec-
ond of the four उपायs).

उवसमिय 18 1 9b उपशमित.

उवसोवणि 2 2 7 उपस्रापिनी soporific
charm.

उवसोह 6 3 4 [उपशोभा] adornment.

उवहि 2 10 5, 9 3 8, 13 2 7, 15 3
8° उदधि.

उववरिय 5 11 3, 14 7 5 (cf. D. 1
132 उववरिअ=अधिक, अनीप्पित) अवशिष्ट.

✓ उव्वह [उद+वह्];

-pres. 3 s. उव्वहइ 11 5 9b, 13
10 9; p. 3 pl. उव्वहन्ति 1 10 6.

✓ उव्वेढ [उद+वेड्] free from a si-
ege;

-abs. उव्वेहेवि 18 10 4; caus. p. p.
enl. उव्वेढावियय 20 7 9a

✓ उव्वेह [उद+वेह्; PSM.] move qui-
ckly;

-abs. उव्वेहेवि 6 2 4.

उव्वेहिय 2 4 5 प्रसारित.

उहय° 4 11 6 उभय.

उहु 7 3 5, 6, 18 1 3, 6 that one.

ऊ

✓ ऊसार [उत्+सारय्];

-abs. ऊसारैवि 16 8 6.

ऊहु 7 3 5 that one.

ए

✓ ए (इ) go;

-pres. 3 pl. एन्ति 5 12 5; imper.
2 s. एहि 7 9 1; pres. part. एत्त
6 2 6, 11 11 7, 14 2 9a, enl.
इन्तय 8 9 7.

एय 17 7 2, ऐय 8 3 6, 15 12 2, 16
15 6 एतद् (G. ए).

एकयल 14 11 6 एक-कला.

एकत्तेई 18 4 3 एकतः (cf. He. IV
420 एतहे=इतः) at one place; on
one side.

एकमण 12 12 9 एकमनस्.

एकमेक 17 14 1b, 19 10 10a (He. III
1) एकैक one another. (G. एकमेक).

एकलय 20 6 9a [एक+लक] एककिर,
f. एकलिय 19 18 5 (G. एकलै, एकली).

एकवार 18 8 9b एक-वार once (G. एक
वार). cf. एकए वारए 14 8 9b once.

एकसि 2 14 1 (He. IV 428) [एकशः]
सकृत्.

एकेक 15 2 3, enl. एकेकय 8 12 9b एकैक
(G. एकेक) each one.

एत्तडय 10 10 8, 14 11 2, 15 12 2,
f. एत्तडिय 13 11 2, 15 12 3, 16

9 3, 19 14 6, 19 18 2 एतावत्.

एत्तेहै 7 11 3, 10 7 4, 10 9 2, 12 8
1, 18 3 4 [He. IV 420] (alw-

ays with वि) इतः now here,
equivalent to एत्थन्तरे=अत्रान्तरे.

स्थित्य 7 9 2, 7 11 7, 8 6 9a, 12 7
2, 12 7 9b, 15 11 9b, 15 12
9b [Hc. II 157] इत्यत्.

इत्ति 10 1 7 इदानीम्.

इत्थु 16 8 8 [Hc. IV 405] अत्र.

इत्थन्तरे (quite common) अत्रान्तरे at
this juncture.

इम 2 9 5, 2 14 5, 3 5 6 etc. (p. s.
have mostly एव) [Hc. IV 401,
418] इत्थम् एवम्, (G. एम्).-एम् वि
9 11 9a.

एवड्ड 8 9 4, 18 12 5 [cf. Hc. IV
408 एवड्ड; from ए+वड्ड big] एतान्त्र
(G. एवड्ड).

एवहिं (variant एमहि) 1 12 7, 2 8
4, 3 8 10a etc. [Hc. IV 420]
इदानीम्.

-एवहिं सि 5 8 2.

एहु 19 7 5, enl. एहुड 16 12 4, एहए
15 10 5, ऐहु 15 11 9a, 16 5 10,
16 8 8b [cf. Hc. IV 362] एषः
(G. ए).

ओ

✓ओअर [अव+तृ] get down;

-abs. ओअरेवि 19 8 10a, 19 9 9;
caus. p. p. ओआरिय 19 2 10a.

°ओअरय 3 6 1a [from अव+क्षर] enl.
निक्षर.

ओहृदय(?) 17 17 4 विनष्ट(?). cf. उहृदय.

✓ओणल (अव+लम्ब) fall down;

-pres. part. ओणलन्तय 17 15 4;
p. p. ओणल 8 9 5, 10 11 8 [ओण-
लिय=अधःपातित Mp. 7 5 12].

✓ओणाव [अव+नामय] bend down;
-abs. ओणाएवि 9 11 7; p. p. °ओणा-
विय° 3 7 7.

✓ओरुम्भ (अव+रुम्भ; रुम्भ=रुम्भ, Hc.
IV 218).

-abs. ओरुम्भेवि 9 9 9a.

ओरे 10 8 7 ओरे Ho! gl. मम सम्मुखम्.

✓ओलग्ग (सेव्) serve;

-pres. 3. s. ओलग्गइ 7 6 5.

ओलग्ग 2 9 6 f. सेवा attendance.

ओलम्बिय° 4 12 8 अवलम्बित.

°ओल्ल 4 8 8 आर्द्र;

-ओल्लिय 11 8 3, 14 8 7 आर्द्रित.

✓ओवग्ग [उप+वग्ग] आ+क्रम (PSM; cf.
Pāi. उत्थरिओवग्गिआहं अकन्तं);

-abs. ओवग्गिय 4 11 3.

ओसहि 4 6 10 f. औषधि.

✓ओसुविणाय [उत्सप्ताय] talk in sleep;
-pres. 3. s. ओसुविणायइ 17 15 3.

✓ओसर (अप+स);

-pres. 3. s. ओसरइ 8 3 6; imper.
2. s. ओसर 18 10 8;

-caus. ओसार (अप+सारय);

-imper. 2. s. ओसारि 13 2 9; abs.

ओसारेप्पिण 20 4 3; p. p. ओसारिय
4 9 3, 11 11 2, 16 4 5, 17 5 4
(cf. G. ओसरहुं diminish).

ओसोवणि 10 6 8a उपस्सापिनी sleep
charm.

°ओह 1 13 6 ओष.

✓ओहट (cf. G. ओट f. ebb) diminish;
-pres. part. enl. ओहटन्तय 17 3 4.

✓ओहट [cf. D. 1 166 ओहटो अपसृत]
move away.

-p. p. ओहटिय 4 10 9a.

ओहर 1 2 2, 3 5 6 kind of aquatic
animal (cf. उहर mentioned along
with झष, सुंसुयार, कच्छप and मकर)=
जलचरविशेष Mp. 10 12 9, 87 9 11.

ओहुल्लिय 5 2 2, 19 12 9 [from अव+
कुल्ल] म्लान (Mp. gl. 7 10 1), खिन्न
(cf. D. 1 157 ओहुल्ल=खिन्न, अवनत).

ओहामिय °11 1 8, 11 13 6 अभिभूत,
तिरस्कृत.

य

य 9 12 8 च.

°यन्द 18 7 1 चन्द्र.

°यल 14 11 6 °कला.

क

कइ 2 8 7, 19 4 1b कति.

- कइयहु 9 6 5 [cf. Hc. IV कइयहँ IV 422 (1)] कदा.
 कइवंसिय 12 2 7 कपिवंसिक.
 कय 6 15 4 कृत.
 कउ 19 2 3 कः enl.
 कउ 5 12 9b, 6 3 2, 6 3 7 [Hc. IV 416] कुतः.
 कउइमग 10 1 8 [*ककुभा+मार्ग] gl. दिग्मार्ग.
 कयन्त 10 8 6, 10 9 2 कृतान्त.
 कयावि 4 3 3 कदापि.
 ककर 8 10 8 [कर्कर] पर्वतशिखर (Mp. gl. 31 25 7).
 *कक्ख 16 15 3 कक्ष flank.
 कक्खड 13 8 4 gl. कर्कश violent.
 कच्छ 4 11 2 कक्षा loin cloth (G. कच्छ, काछी).
 *कज्जे 12 5 5 कार्ये for the sake of.
 *कज्जण 1 5 8 काञ्चन.
 कज्जुय° 4 7 10a कज्जुक cuirass.
 *कज्जय 18 6 1 कज्ज enl. lotus.
 कट्टिय-धर 3 5 10 [काष्ठिका+धर] staff-bearer (Mp. gl. 6 2 3 यट्ठिधर) (cf. G. काठी).
 कट्टिय-वाल 3 6 9 [*काष्ठिका-पाल] staff-bearer.
 कडडल्ला° 14 5 7 [कटक+उल्लय contracted] bracelet (cf. G. कडडुँ).
 *कडय 7 1 2 कटक ridge.
 *कडप्प 13 6 1a, 13 8 4, [D. 2 13] निकर (G. कडपलो).
 *कडिसरय 13 6 3 [कटि+सर enl.] कटिसूत्र.
 कडुअ° 12 7 1 कडुक (G. कडुवुँ).
 कडुआविय° 11 12 5 (quali. °साइण) प्रहृत, पीडित, पराभूत (PSM.).
 √कड्ड [probably from कृष्ट] pull, draw out (G. काडुवुँ);
 -pres. 1. s. कडुमि 15 2 7; pres. part. f. कडुन्तिय 18 10 9a; abs. कडुँवि 5 10 8; p. p. enl. कडुन्तिय 14 13 9a.
 √कण [क्वण; G. कणवुँ] groan;
 -pres. 3. s. कणइ 1 5 3.
 °कणय 11 8 4 [D. 2 56] gl. बाण.
 कणय-दोर 7 2 7 [कनक+दोर] thin golden necklace (cf. G. दोरो and कन्दोरो).
 कण्ठय 7 2 6, 9 4 4, 9 5 1, 9 10 6, 16 9 8, [कण्ठक] neck ornament (G. कंठो), necklace of one string (G. कंठी).
 कण्ठिय 1 4 3 [कण्ठिका] necklace of one (or more) string (G. कंठी).
 °कण्डुइय° 19 7 10 कण्डुयित.
 °कण्डूयण 2 12 4 कण्डूयन.
 कण्णारिय 19 14 2 [from कर्ण+आर] goaded near the ears (cf. आरोहे कचारिउ गइन्दु Bh. 2 5 5 where Gune renders it by कर्णयोः अंकुशेन प्रेरितः; PSM. wrongly विभूषितः).
 कण्णजाउ 16 8 3 कर्णजापः whispering in the ear; tale-bearing.
 कण्णादाण 6 3 9a कन्यादान.
 °कणिणय° 4 5 6, 17 6 3 कर्णिका kind of arrow with an ear-shaped top.
 °कत्तरी 4 11 4 a term of duelling. (With this line compare Bh. 2 2 7 मल्ल-जुज्झ-आवरगण-सखइँ, दोकर-कत्तारि करण-पवइँ; most of these terms are given by Jacobi with a query).
 कत्थइ 13 5 4, 5, 6, 8, 9; कत्थ-वि 13 5 2, 3, 17 13 1a कुत्रापि.
 √कन्द (कन्द), bewail, cry;
 -pres. 3. s. कन्दइ 8 2 9b; pres. part. कन्दन्त 9 10 2, 11 9 5, f. enl. कन्दन्तिय 19 5 10a;
 -agentive कन्दावण 9 6 9b.
 °कन्दल° 7 1 5 shoot.
 कन्दुअ-खण 16 2 3 कन्दुकखण game of ball.

- हन्द्देह° 1 13 8 [D. 2 9] नीलोत्पल.
 हन्धर 11 6 8.
 हप्प 4 4 9b, 8 2 3, 8 4 4, 18 9 9a
 [कल्प] कर tribute (Mp. 39 6 13
 gl. कप्पु करः दण्डो वा).
 √ कप्प cut (G. कापुँ);
 -pass. pres. 3. s. कप्पिज्जइ 18 8
 7; p. p. कप्पिय 4 8 3.
 कप्परिय 15 4 5, 15 5 3, 17 8 8 cut
 (from √ कप्पर = √ कप्प extended
 with °; cf. D. 2 20 कप्परिअं दारितम्).
 कप्पिणु 16 9 9 कृत्वा, gl. कथयित्वा (cf.
 Kramadis'vara's *Saṅkṣipta-
 sārā* 5 59 कृप्पि; *Vasudevahindī*
 I, p. 28, l. 1. कप्पि).
 कम° 1 13 9b, 17 12 8 कम step;
 -कम-मुअण° 1 6 3 कममोचन (1) tak-
 ing steps; (2) swerving from
 tradition (?).
 √ कम (कम्) cross;
 -pres. 3. s. कमइ 12 6 8; abs.
 कमेप्पिणु 2 3 7.
 °कमलायर 2 1 9b कमलाकर.
 √ कम्प [कम्प; G. कौपुँ];
 -pres. 3. pl. कम्पन्ति 1 4 4; pres.
 part. कम्पन्त 1 3 14b, enl. 8 3 3;
 -agentive कम्पावण 13 9 2, 15 1b;
 -कम्पावणसील 20 9 9b.
 कमन्त 3 13 6 [कर्मान्त given by MW.
 as occurring in the present
 sense in lexicons only] tilled
 or cultivated ground.
 कम्मारय 2 10 2 [कर्मकार enl.] ser-
 vant.
 √ कर [कृ; G. करुँ];
 -pres. 1. s. करसि 1 3 9, 2 9 2,
 4 4 4, 13 8 8, 2. s. करहि 5 16
 5, करेहि 20 11 4, 3. s. करइ 2 9 3,
 2 10 3, 4 5 9a, 9 4 4, करेइ 4 12
 6, 11 6 2, 16 14 2; 3. pl. करन्ति
 6 14 9a; imper. 2. s. करै 4 3 2,

- 6 16 8, 7 12 6, 8 4 4, 9 2 6, 9
 10 5, 9 10 7, 12 10 9b, 15 5 6,
 19 1 10b, 19 8 3, 19 15 6, करि
 12 10 9b, 2. pl. करहु 4 3 3, 4 5
 2, 5 10 7, 16 11 3, 19 3 8, 3. s.
 करइ 17 18 4, करेइ 5 13 2, 17 18
 7, 3. pl. करन्तु 12 4 7; fut. 1. pl.
 करेसहुँ 3 6 11a, 2. pl. करेसहौं 12
 8 9b, 3. s. करेसइ 16 8 5; pres.
 part. करन्त 2 1 9a, 3 2 4, 3 7 8,
 14 6 1, enl. 4 1 9a, 6 1 1, 8
 1a, 17 4 10b; f. करन्ति 7 3 8, 14
 7, enl. करन्तिय 9 8 4; abs. करैवि 2
 7 6, 4 12 7, 5 7 7, 6 13 3, 10
 7 1, 12 1 3, करेवि 1 8 1, 3 12 2,
 4 11 5, 5 5 8, 7 10 1, 9 11 3,
 10 8 3, 16 9 7, करैप्पिणु 2 14 8,
 2 15 3, 5 3 2, 8 7 3, 10 8 9,
 11 11 8, 14 9 1, 19 12 1b,
 करेविणु 15 15 7; कप्पिणु see s. v.-
 pot. part. करेवी 9 6 9b, 20 1 7;
 -pass. pres. 3. s. किज्जइ 13 11 10,
 15 7 9a; p. p. कय 1 16 10, किय
 11 1 7°, (enl.) 4 1a; -caus.
 agentive करावण 18 1 2.
 करण 4 11 4; 11 6 4 tactical move
 in duelling or subduing an
 elephant. See कत्तरी.
 °करयलगा 1 9 1 करतलाग्र.
 √ करकर (onom.) caw;
 -pres. 3. s. करकरइ 8 2 9b.
 °करम्मा 1 5 2 कराम (Dingal कगो
 hand).
 करम्बिय °12 6 6, enl. करम्बियय 11 7
 9a [करम्बित] व्याप्त.
 करपहर° 4 7 5 [करप्रहार] करकट्टि.
 करि° 8 5 6.
 कलयण्टि 14 12 7 [कलकट्टी; cf. D. 2 30]
 कोकिला.
 °कलम 1 4 2.

कलमलय 12 1 8 Mp. 36 2 6 gl. काणेक्खइ 2 12 8 [काण+√ईक्ष] looks

ईर्याजलित-वेद.

कलुणय 9 10 2 कलण enl.

कल्ले 2 12 9b, 7 12 9a, 16 11 3 कल्ले
(enl.) to morrow (G. काल्य).

°कल्लोल 11 14 6 f., कल्लोल 1 2 5.

°कवय° 4 7 10a कवच.

कवण 5 13 9b, 9 9 2, 13 5 10b, 16

6 3 [cf. Pali को-पन, कि-पन; Hc.
IV 867] किम् (G. कवण, कोण).

कवन्ध 8 3 4 कवन्ध.

क वि 1 2 4 कवि.

कस° 9 10 3 कस whip.

कसण° 11 10 7, 14 7 7 कण.

✓कह [कथ; G. कहवुँ];

-pres. 1. s. कहमे, 12 1 6, 3. s.

कहइ 3 11 1a; imper. 2. s. कहँ

1 9 9b, 6 13 7, 8 6 9a, 19 13 4,

5; 2. pl. कहहु 4 1 9b, कहहौ 19 4

9a, कहहौँ कहहौँ 12 1b; pres. part.

(enl.) कहन्ता 3 7 9, 19 18 10a;

-pass. pres. 3. s. कहिजइ 19 10

1b; p. p. कहिय 1 12 8, 4 3 5,

4 5 8.

कह 1 10 5 कथम्;

-कह व 4 2 9a, कथम्+इव.

-कह वि 11 12 9a, 15 12 5 कथम्+अपि

-कह वि कह वि 17 8 8.

कहकहन्ती 9 12 1 (onom.) whizzing.

°कहाणय 11 3 1 कथानक.

कहिँ 1 10 3 कुत्र;

-कहि-मि 12 12 9, 14 6 2, 3, 4, 5,

19 12 8 कुत्रापि somewhere, in

some place; 12 2 3 somehow.

काहँ 11 13 8 किम्.

कहु 17 5 10 कथम्.

काससाय 2 11 8 कायोत्सर्ग.

कायम्वरि° 14 6 4 कादम्बरी wine.

कागणि° 4 6 11b [काकिणी] रत्नविशेष.

काणि 10 12 2, 13 11 9 f. वैर (?).

sideways.

कापुरिस 2 13 2 कापुरष.

कामसत्थ 4 1 2 कामशास्त्र.

कारणे 1 10 5, 4 12 3, 15 7 4, 20 12 11

कारणे for the sake of.

कारिम 9 4 7, 14 13 4 [D. 2 27;

really an °इम derivation from

✓क] कृत्रिम (1) artificial (2) in-

sincere.

काल 4 6 5 one of the nine treas-

ures.

°काल-चक्र° 3 1 1a कालचक्र.

°कालवास 10 8 8 [कालपाश] Yama's

noose or an inauspicious astro-

logical conjunction.

°काव 1 1 19b काव्य.

किय (?) 11 1 7, 11 1 8 कि वा? किल?

किग 18 4 8 किम्.

किग 11 1 2, किण 19 17 11b कि नु.

किण 14 8 6 कि न.

किर 2 12 7, 4 4 4, 8 11 8, 12 6 9b,

12 10 5, 14 9 5, 17 10 1a [किल]

यावत् just as; about to, as if.

किरिय 11 7 1 किया.

✓किलकिल (onom.) chirp;

-pres. 3. s. किलकिलइ 1 5 7 (cf.

G. किलकिलार chirrup).

°किलन्तय 20 10 6 कान्त enl.

°किलामिय 19 6 6 कान्त.

किलित 13 3 2 [कृत] रचित.

किलेस 9 10 9b, °19 6 9 क्लेश.

किसलय° 3 3 3.

किह 1 10 6, 7, 1 10 9b [Hc. IV.

401] कथम्.

✓कील (कोह);

-pres. part. कीलन्त 2 8 1.

°कील 5 1 7, 15 7 8 कीदा.

कीलाल 19 7 8, °20 6 5 blood.

कुइय 10 10 9a, 11 8 8 कुपित

- कुयारि 8 5 3 (?).
 कुञ्चिय° 13 6 7 कुञ्चित.
 कुहणि 13 9 4, 14 13 4 कुहिनी.
 °कुडङ्ग 3 1 4 [D. 2 37 कताग्रह; lexical
 कुडङ्गक, कुडङ्गक] bower, thicket.
 कुडुम्बि 15 2 5 कुडुम्बिन् farmer? (cf.
 G. कण्ठी).
 कुडार° 16 4 2 कुडार.
 कुडै see under ✓ लग्न.
 कुडूय 16 10 1 कुडूत.
 कुम्भिल 14 3 6 [कुम्भ+°इल] कुम्भवत्.
 कुम्भ 1 10 2 कूर्म tortoise (also the
 tortoise incarnation of Viṣṇu)
 कुम्भाधारय 15 9 10b कूर्माकार enl.
 कुम्भागार 13 6 10b कूर्माकार.
 कुलउत्ती 5 13 9a, 11 13 4, enl. कुल-
 उत्तिय 12 2 10b [कुलपुत्री] कुलीना स्त्री.
 कुलवडु 4 9 9b कुलवधू.
 कुल-पावय 8 7 1 कुलपावक.
 कुलहर 15 7 9b, 19 6 4 [कुलगृह]
 father's house (as against fat-
 her-in-law's house).
 कुवलयणयणी 20 11 9a कुवलय-नयना.
 कुलिङ्ग 16 10 8b.
 कुसुमा° 14 2 5 कुसुम enl.
 कुसुम्भ 4 8 8, enl. 17 2 5 (G. कसुम्बो).
 कुहर 1 2 1 [कु-धर] gl. पवेत.
 कुहिणि 6 6 2, 8 3 1 [D. 2 62] रथ्या
 street, road (Mp. 9 23 11).
 क्रूर-भट्ट 19 2 5 ruthless warrior
 क्रूरभट्ट.
 क्रूर-वीर 19 3 1a ruthless warrior.
 कृन्तार 2 8 2, 10 7 6 cry of help
 (cf. Bh. 8 14 1).
 °केडर° 9 8 9a केयूर.
 केतडय 6 11 3, 15 12 2, 19 15 9
 कियत्.
 केत्तिय 11 10 8, 18 6 5, 20 9 4 [Hc.
 II 157] कियत्.
 केथु 10 1 4 [Hc. III 405] कुत्र.
 केम 1 9 9b, 10 11 4, 18 8 2 [Hc.
 IV 401] कयम् (G. केम);
 -केम वि 15 14 3.
 केर 4 3 3, 4 3 8, 9b, °15 15 9a सेवा
 केरय [Hc. IV 421 (20)] 16 1 9a,
 13 2 10b, 14 7 8, °19 2 9, 19 3
 1b, °20 3 10b, 20 5 4, केरी °1 9
 9b, 4 3 8, 5 5 3, 16 6 9a, °20 4
 4 genitive postposition (G. केरै).
 केव 16 12 8 कयम्.
 केवल 1 13 6 केवलम् (G. केवल).
 °केसरि 17 11 6 केसरिन्.
 केदय 16 1 2 [Hc. IV 402] कीदय.
 केयिय f. 16 1 2.
 कोइ 5 13 9a कोइपि (G. को, कोइ).
 कोउहल 1 12 6, 10 2 2 कोऊहल 5 5 1.
 कुतूहल.
 ✓कोक [Hc. 4 76] व्याह call;
 -pres. part. कोकन्त 3 5 8, 4 7
 10b; p. p. कोकिय 2 9 5, 15 4 7,
 16 8 1; abs. कोकावेवि 19 1 6,
 कोकावेवि 7 10 9a, 18 8 5, कोकावे-
 पिण 20 11 3; -caus. p. p. कोका-
 विय 9 2 8.
 कोकय 13 11 11b inviter.
 °कोक 3 5 5 कौक.
 कोट्टय 1 8 7 कोष्ट enl. (G. कोट्टे).
 कोडाकोडि 2 10 5 [*कोयकोटि] one
 crore multiplied by one crore.
 कोडुवावणय 6 7 8 [enl. agent from
 caus. from कोडु=कौतुक (D. 2 33,
 Hc. 4 422 (9))] कौतुकोत्पादक (G.
 कोडामणु).
 कोट्टमिय 14 11 8 [cf. PSM. कोट्टमिय,
 Hc. IV 168 कोट्टम=रम्] सुरत.
 °कोन्त° 11 8 5, 15 5 8 कुन्त.
 ख
 खय 19 12 10b क्षय;
 -°खयगारय 5 1 5, °खयगारा 8 10 5,
 खयकारि f. 4 5 9a क्षयकारक (cf. Mp.
 खयगारउ 9 15 17).

खयर 18 3 3 [खयर] खेयर.

खयाल 13 4 8 gl. पर्वत-गर्ता (cf. Bh. 3 24 7, 4 3 1 where Jacobi interpretes it as 'thicket').

खगड्ड 17 15 8 पक्ष-पुट.

✓ खय draw back, pull back;

-pres. 3. s. खयेइ 3 12 5; abs.

खयैवि 3 7 3; p. p. खयिय 17 17 3 (cf. G. खंचावुँ hesitate).

खडहार 5 7 1 [n. 2 67 खडं तृणम्]

तृणमार haystack (G. खड, भारे).

✓ खण (खन, G. खणवुँ);

-pres. 1. s. खणमि 15 2 6; imper.

2. pl. खणहौ 7 4 7; pres. part.

खणन्त 12 8 5.

खणें 17 1 10α क्षणे in a trice.

खणें जें खणें 9 10 3 now and again.

खणइ 4 10 1, 15 8 3 क्षणधेन.

खणखणकरन्त 13 7 3 (onom.) tinkling.

°खण्ड° 17 13 10b [खण्ड] खण्डशर्करा (G. खँड f. sugar).

✓ खण्ड -abs. खण्डैवि खण्डैवि 11 1 7.

खत्त 10 12 1, 17 5 2 क्षात्रम्.

खद्वय 17 13 9 [n. 2 67 enl.] भुक्त (G. खावुँ).

खन्धावार 4 2 9b, 14 11 2 स्कन्धावार.

खन्ति 4 2 9α क्षान्ति.

✓ खम (क्षम);

-opt. 2. s. खमेजहि 19 2 10b, 19

14 4; caus. pres. 3. s. खमाचइ 4

14 3; p. p. खमाविय 19 14 1b,

enl. खम्मावियय 19 6 8.

खम्म °1 16 2°, 7 5 4, °19 14 3

[Ved. स्कम्भ prop, support, pillar] pillar (G. खँमो supporting pillar).

✓ खल [खल] falter;

-pres. 3 s. खलइ 14 3 4; pres.

part. °खलन्त 17 13 3; p. p. खलिय

7 7 5.

खलहल 13 5 2 (onom.) शुक्य shaky (cf. G. खल्लवुँ become infirm or dilapidate).

खल 11 11 9b.

✓ खा [खाइ, G. खावुँ];

-pres. 3. s. खाइ 19 3 2; -caus.

p. p. (enl.) खावियय 9 11 2.

खाण 2 8 4 खादन.

खावियय see खा.

खारिय 6 1 9, 8 6 7 क्षारित embittered, provoked, exasperated (see. Bh. s. v.).

✓ खिज [खिइ cf. G. खीजवुँ to get angry];

-pres. 3. s. खिजइ 18 9 3.

खीण° 3 1α क्षीण.

खीर 2 5 8 क्षीर.

खीलिय 13 1 3 कीलित confined.

खुज° 8 1 6 कुब्ज.

✓ खुड (=खुड, Hc. IV 116 खण्ड);

-abs. खुडैवि 16 7 2, p. p. खुडिय°

17 12 5, enl. खुडियय 13 10 10α.

खुत्त 14 7 9b (n. 2 74) निमग्न (G. खँतवुँ get embedded).

✓ खुप (मरुज, Hc. 4 101; G. खँपवुँ);

-pres. 3. pl. खुपन्ति 17 2 9; pres.

part. enl. खुपन्तय 20 10 5.

खुरप 11 11 7, 15 5 3 खुरप sharp-edged arrow.

खुरप 17 6 4 see खुरप.

खुहिय 15 4 6 शुक्ल.

खेव 10 10 7, 18 10 7, 19 4 6 [क्षेप]

कालक्षेप delay;

-ग किउ खेउ did not wait any more, acted promptly; बिणु खेव immediately.

खेड 6 7 1, 9 8 4, 18 4 7 [Hc. II

174, IV 168 खेड=रम्] क्रीडा sport.

खेडिय 20 7 6 [खेडित; from ✓ खिद

(Dhātupāṭha) 'terrify, alarm';

cf. PSM. खेडण=पीछे हटना] made to

- retreat (cf. G. खेडवुँ un hinge, dislocate).
- खेरे 13 10 9 gl. कलुषता uneasiness, anxiety (cf. Mr. 8 1 11 gl. वैर; but here we have वैरखेरि).
- ✓खेल=कीड् (G. खेलवुँ).
- pres. part. खेलन्त 9 4 1.
- खोणि 5 10 9α, °13 4 8 क्षोणी.
- खोल 13 4 8 PSM. 'deep cavity, chasm,' but gl. अतीव गहम्.
- ग
- गय 1 8 2, 5, enl. 5 4 1, enl. f. गहय 12 9 9, 15 12 8 गत.
- गय° 9 9 8 [गद] disease, sickness.
- गय° 11 8 5 गदा.
- गयणङ्ग 17 2 6?
- गयवड् 14 2 8 (गतपतिका) ओषितभर्तृका, विधवा.
- गमगर° 13 8 7 गदगद.
- ✓गज [गर्ज] roar, make empty noise (G. गाजवुँ);
- pres. 2. s. गजहि 20 9 4, 3. s. गजइ 1 5 7, 3 3 7; pres. part. f. गजन्ति 15 14 9α; abs. गजैवि 10 10 8b, गजैवि 9 9 9α.
- गजणा 11 3 5 गर्जना.
- गजोद्धि 17 11 10α, °20 10 8° [D. 2 100 (cf. Hc. IV 102 गुंजुह=उल्लस) रोमाञ्चित.
- ✓गण [गण; G. गणवुँ];
- pres. 2. s. गणहि 9 10 4, 3. s. गणइ 4 5 8, 15 11 7.
- गणियारि 5 14 7, °7 3 3, 7 3 10α, 19 17 8 gl. हस्तिनी cow-elephant.
- गण्डवाल° 14 2 5 [ग्रंथिपाल] gl. मंझार-पलक i. e. भाण्डागारपालक.
- गण्डवास 13 12 7 [गण्डपार्थ] surface of the cheeks.
- गण्ड 3 5 5 rhinoceros.
- गण° 16 12 6, 18 6 5 gl. गणना (cf. Bh. 2 28; परिज्ञान Mp. 9 8 12).
- गत्तरक्ख 16 15 4 [*गत्तरक्ष] body-guard.
- गन्तुय 18 3 6 (rl. ने°) कन्दुक.
- गन्धार° 13 9 9 गान्धार the third primary note of music.
- गन्धुकड 1 15 3, 13 9 7 [गन्धोक्तड] highly fragrant.
- गन्धेसर 3 10 2 गर्भेश्वर sovereign by birth; गन्धेसरि f. 19 6 5 gl. अति-कोमलाङ्गी born in a royal family.
- ✓गम [गम्];
- abs. गम्पि 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 10 7 7, 15 9 5, गम्पिण 1 15 9b, 6 15 8, 10 6 1.
- गम 7 1 6 march of an assailant.
- गमय 5 15 2 [गमक] बोधक giver of knowledge.
- गमण 18 10 3 गमन.
- गमणमण 6 4 2, गवणमणय 3 6 1b गन्तुमनस.
- गम्भीरत्तण 4 6 8 गम्भीरत्व.
- ✓गरह [गर्ह] censure;
- pres. 3. pl. गरहन्ति 2 14 5; p. p. गरहिय 5 1 6, 20 10 8.
- गरहण 13 8 7 गर्हणा self-censure, repentance.
- गरुज 16 6 4, 16 13 9b, enl. 1 13 7 गुरु.
- गरुयार 15 9 10b गुरुतर.
- ✓गल [गल] get reduced, pass, fall (G. गलवुँ);
- pres. 3. s. गलइ 4 5 5; pres. part. enl. गलन्तय 2 7 9α; abs. गलैवि 14 7 7.
- ✓गलगज [गल+गज] grunt, roar (used for the cry of elephants);
- pres. 3. s. गलगजइ 17 10 3; pres. part. enl. गलगजन्तय 3 6 6; abs. गलगजैवि 20 3 6; p. p. गलगजिय 20 5 7.

गवक्षय 18 6 7 गवाक्ष enl.

√गविट् [denom. from *गविट्=गवेधित] search;

-imper. 3. s. गविट् 3 11 10a.

√गवेस [गवेष्] search;

-pres. 1. s. गवेसमि 19 15 9; pres.

3. s. गवेसइ 11 13 2, 14 1b; imp-

per. 2. pl. गवेसहौ 12 8 9a, 14 9

9a; pres. part. गवेसन्त 19 17 9.

गवेसय 14 10 1, (n. pl.) गवेसाई 19

17 3 गवेष्क.

गह 5 5 3 [ग्रह] possession by some evilspirit (=पिशाच Mp. 12 19 6).

गहकलोल 8 11 4, 20 9 7 (D. 2 86)

gl. ग्रहवैरी राहुः (cf. D. 2 2 कलोल=शत्रु; cf. also MW. s. v.)

गहण 12 6 9 in the usage कवणु गहणु

'what does he count for?'; 20

11 4 destiny (?).

गहिर 1 5 3 गमीर.

√गा [गै; G. गावँ];

-pres. 3. s. गाइ 7 10 7.

√गा [गै-गाय्];

-pres. 3. s. गायइ 1 5 8, 1 14 4,

14 9 5; 3. pl. गायन्ति 7 2 8; imp-

per. 3. s. गायउ 17 18 5; pres.

part. f. गायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p.

गीय 19 9 1b.

गायण 8 1 7 गायक ?

गाम° 18 9 8 ग्राम group of tones, gamut.

गामिय 1 1 3 गामिन् enl.

गामेह-भास 1 3 11 आमीण-भाषा.

गिह 17 18 8 गृध (G. गीध).

गिह्याल 13 1 7 ग्रीष्मकाल.

√गिल (गु) swallow (G. गल्लुँ);

-pres. 3. s. गिलइ 19 3 2; p. p.

गिलिय 19 8 10b.

गिह° 1 15 1 आर्द्र (M. गीला);

-गिहगिहोलय 11 14 6 अतिशय-आर्द्र ?

गीय 19 9 1b गीत song.

गीढ 1 10 2, 1 16 2, 12 2 5, 15 5 2,

17 3 6, 19 16 7 gl. धृत, व्याप्त,

once wrongly संवरित, once गृहीत.

Original sense गृहीत. Mp. gl.

4 3 5, 12 17 5 गृहीत, 4 3 5 लीकृत

(formed analogically-गृहः गृह,

गृहः गृह, गिहः गीढ).

गुह 14 7 6, 14 8 8° [गुह] pudendum muliebre.

गुण 12 5 11 obligation;

-कवणु गुण 12 4 6 को गुणः what is the use of, what avails ?

गुप्पन्तय 20 10 5 व्याकुल ? in flurry,

fussing with (cf. D. 2 102 समूह ?

वर-कवी-कलाव-गुप्पन्तय Mp. 7 24 10).

गुरुभर° 4 10 9a गुरुतर.

गुरुकी 2 10 1, 4 3 9b (f.) गुर्वी.

गुरुहर 7 10 8 गुरु-भर heavy load.

गुरुहार 19 1 6, 19 4 4 [गुरुभार]

गुर्विणी pregnant.

√गुलगुल (onom.) grunt;

-abs. गुलगुलैवि 10 10 9b.

गुलिय f. 6 5 6 (D. 2 103) स्तवक cluster ?

गुह 19 6 6 गुहा.

गुहिल 6 5 3 gl. घनम्, but perhaps

=गुह+इल i. e. गुहायुक्त.

गुहपुरिस 16 1 1 [गुहपुरुष] spy.

गेय 2 4 3, 13 9 8.

गेजल° 17 16 8 ग्रैवेयक (cf. D. 2 94

गेजल=ग्रैवेयक). neck ornament.

गेजल 6 5 5 गृह.

√गेणह [ग्रह-गृहणा; M. घेणँ];

-pres. 2. s. गेणहहि; abs. गेणहैवि 2 11

6, 17 17 10a.

गेह 1 16 5.

गोदर 1 7 7, °2 2 2° गोपुर gate.

गोच्छय 6 6 5, 6 6 6 गुच्छ enl.

गोदृक्कण 4 1 2, 8 8 5 गोष्ठाङ्गण.

गोप्पय 18 7 5 गोष्पद shallow puddle.

गोसय 2 17 2 श्रीखण्ड ? (गोसयण संमज्जण rendered by gl. as श्रीखण्डेनार्चनं पटकुलेन मर्दनम्)

घ

घई 16 4 1, 19 14 6 [Hc. IV 424] pleonastic indeclinable.

°घगवर° 6 11 5 (onom.) hoarse cry (of monkeys).

घगवरय 13 1 7 [घर्घरक] क्षुद्रघण्टिका small ornamental bell.

✓घट [घट suit; G. घटवुँ];

-pres. 3. s. घटइ 15 13 9a.

घट्टिय 5 12 7 [घटित] movement.

घट्ट 13 3 9a घट्ट.

✓घड [घट्ट];

-pres. 3. pl. घडन्ति 7 5 3 (uni-

te); imper. 3. s. घड 1 3 10

(suit; G. घटवुँ); -caus. abs.

घडावैवि 19 2 2 (fashion; G. घडाववुँ make to fashion).

घड 16 15 1 घटा.

घण 16 11 8 [घन] gl. गोलक-पाषाण.

°घण्ट 2 1 5 घण्टा.

✓घत्त (=क्षिप्, Hc. IV 143);

-pres. 1. s. घत्तसि 8 10 8, 16 12

9b; p. p. घत्तिय 2 12 6, 9 11 4.

°घल्लय 6 12 4 घल्ल enl.

घर 2 16 9, 9 6 9b, 12 3 10b घट्ट;

meaning obscure at 8 2 7 (G. घर).

°घरट्ट 13 11 4.

घरिणि 19 10 4 घट्टिणी (cf. G. घरणी).

-घरिणिघर 19 12 2 [घट्टिणीघह] wife's apartments.

✓घल्ल=क्षिप् (cf. G. घालवुँ push in);

p. p. घल्लिय 19 12 5; caus. p. p.

घल्लविय 11 9 8.

✓घवघव (onom.);

-pres. 3. pl. घवघवन्ति 14 3 2

roar (used for river-streams).

घवघव-घोस 13 1 7 tinkling (of small bells) Bh. has घवघवन्त (किङ्किणि and रह) and at both these places it has reference to the sound. So the sense 'glitzen' suggested by Jacobi is incorrect.

✓घाय [जातय].

-pot. part. घायवड 4 12 3; p. p.

enl. घाइयड 6 11 1; pass. pres.

3. s. घाइजइ 1 10 5, 5 2 6, 8 11

6, 10 12 1; pres. part. घाइजन्त

9 10 3.

घाय 12 1 6 [जात] प्रहार (G. घा).

✓घिव (क्षिप्);

-pres. 1. s. घिवसि 13 3 10b, 2. s.

घिवहि 9 8 3; 3. pl. घिवन्ति 7 2 7;

fut. 3. s. घिवेसइ 7 1 5; abs. घिवेप्पिणु

6 16 9a; p. p. घित्त 16 7 2, 17 7

10b, (enl.) 2 11 6, 5 7 1, 17 2 5.

✓घुम्म (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117; G. घूमवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. घुम्मइ 1 5 4.

✓घुल (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117);

-pres. part. घुलन्त 4 8 9a.

घोर 9 12 2.

✓घोल (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117; G. घोलवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. घोलइ 14 3 4.

✓घोस [घोषय];

-pres. 3. s. घोसइ 1 12 7, 19 7 4

(tell); abs. घोसेप्पिणु 18 4 10a

(declare).

च

चउगुणिय f. 8 7 9a चतुर्गुणा (G. चोगणी).

चउदिसु 2 10 9a, चउदिसु 2 16 10

चतुर्दिशम् (G. चोदश).

चउपासे 3 10 7, चउपासेहि 20 1 2, चउ-

पासिउ 7 11 6 चतुर्पाशम् (G. चोपास)

from all the four sides.

चउसुअ f. 12 10 2 चतुर्मुजा.

चउरह 16 5 11b चतुरह chess.

चउरुण 11 4 8b चतुरुण less by four

चउवार 16 11 7 चतुवार.

✓चय [लज्]; imp. 2. sing. चउ
7 12 4.

चकी 18 11 4 [चकी] चक्रवाकी.

चक्रवर्ति 4 14 9b चक्रवर्ति.

चक्रय° 18 11 4 [चक्रक] चक्रवाक.

चक्रय 14 3 5 (D. 3 1 enl.) चार.

चक्रवर्ति 13 12 7 [चक्रवर्ति?] मण्डित,
विभूषित [occurs also in Bh. whe-
re 'characterized' is the sense
guessed by Jacobi. *Saṃdes'a-
rāsaka* 168 com. gives चक्रवर्ति=
अर्चयित्वा].

✓चड (=आ+रुह; Hc. IV 206; G.
चडहुँ);

-imper. 2. s. चड 19 2 5, 19 15

4; pres. part. चडन्त 3 2 8, f.

चडन्ति 10 3 4; abs. चडेवि 11 3

9a, 16 6 2, चडेपिण 3 12 6, 10

11 7; p. p. चडिय 2 11 1 enl.

3 8 10a, 15 2 9a;

-caus. pres. 3. s. चडावइ 6 3 9a,

abs. चडावेवि 2 3 1, 2 17 9b, 14

9 2, 19 2 9, 19 11 1b p. p.

चडाविय 1 9 1°, 12 1 1.

चडल 5 3 9a (qualifying बुरज)
restive (cf. Bh. 3 21 10).

चस 17 13 1a लक्ष.

चन्दइ 14 5 3 अर्धचन्द्र.

चन्दमस 15 11 7 चन्द्रमस.

चन्द्रहास 10 1b चन्द्रहास magic scin-
itar.

चन्द्रिय 6 7 4 चन्द्रिका.

चन्द्रिण n. 10 1 9a, 18 5 4 चन्द्रिका
(cf. PSM. s. v. चंदिण; G. चाँदरुँ
moon-light, star).

चप्प m. 13 1 8 becoming pressed
together.

चप्पिय 4 13 9a, 11 7 4 आकान्त (cf.
Hc. IV 395 (6); Bh. s. v. चप्पइ;
G. चाँपहुँ).

✓चर [चर; G. चरहुँ];

-pres. 3. s. चरइ 1 10 8 (eat);

pres. part. चरन्त 3 2 8 (practise).

चरिमदेह 19 7 3 चरमदेह.

चरणगा 1 5 9b, °1 7 1° चरणाय.

✓चलवल (onom.) writhe (of ser-
pents; cf. G. M. चलवल political
agitation);

-pres. 3. s. चलवलइ 13 4 7.

✓चल [चल; G. चालहुँ];

-pres. 3. s. चलइ 19 17 10a.

✓चय (कय; Hc. IV 2; G. चवहुँ);

-pres. 3. s. चवइ 9 2 4, 12 9 4,

15 7 2, 15 12 1; pres. part.

चवन्त 11 14 8, f. enl. चवन्तिय 19

9 4; abs. चवेपिण 8 11 7; p. p.

चविय 4 5 8, 6 12 6, 15 3 3

(active sense) उक्तवत्.

✓चव [च्यु];

-abs. चवेवि 8 1 3, चवेपिण 6 15 6.

चवढण 13 8 1b [cf. Hc. IV 110

चमढ=भुज] crushing onslaught.

°चाउल 2 17 3 (D. 3 8) तड्डल (cf.
H. चावल).

चारहडि 9 10 7, 17 8 10b चारभदी
heroism.

चालिय° 1 7 1 चाहित.

✓चिन्त [चिन्त];

-pres. 2. s. चिन्तहि 4 2 1, 15 13 1,

3. s. चिन्तइ 5 2 8; pres. part.

चिन्तन्तहें 3 2 1; abs. चिन्तेपिण 13 4

2; p. p. चिन्तिय 4 12 1; -pass.

pres. 3. s. चिन्तिजइ 8 7 4; -caus.

pres. part. चिन्तवन्त 16 9 5; p. p.

चिन्ताविय 2 9 2.

चिन्ता 2 8 9.

चिन्तावण 15 11 5 चिन्तापण.

चिहुर° 10 3 8, °19 13 9 चिकुर.

चुक 10 9 1, 13 8 1b, enl. 8 4 8

(cf. Hc. IV 177) मष्ट.

- चुण्ण 19 11 8 α चूर्ण powder; चुण्ण चुण्ण 10 10 4.
 चुम्बल 17 12 2 (cf. D. 3 16 चुम्बल)
 शेखर (with our अन्त-चुम्बलो cf. Hp. 88 5 3 अन्त-चुम्बल).
 √ चुम्ब [चुम्ब, G. चुम्बु];
 -abs. चुम्बेवि 9 14 9b, 20 3 3.
 √ चूर (चूर्ण, G. चूरु; cf. Hc. IV 337);
 -pres. part. चूरन्त 3 7 2, p. p. चूरिय 4 8 7.
 चेद्दहर 6 13 11 α , 9 13 7 [चैलगृह] Jain temple.
 चेलिय 2 16 3 चेल garment.
 √ चोय [चोय] urge, impel;
 -abs. चोएवि 15 5 8.
 छ
 छकारय 1 3 5 पदकारक.
 छक्खण्ड 1 11 8 पदखण्ड.
 √ छज (Hc. IV 100 छम्, G. छाजु);
 -pres. 3. s. छजइ 3 7 10 α , 10 8 11 α .
 छडय 17 18 8 floor-plaster (G. छडो).
 छण-चन्द 1 3 14b, चन्द 1 15 3 [क्षण-चन्द्र] full-moon.
 छणवासर 14 12 4 [क्षणवासर] festive day.
 छणछणसह 11 9 6 (onom.) noise produced by a solid object while being cooked.
 √ छण्ड, √ छड (cf. Hc. IV 91 छड=मुच; G. छाडु) leave, quit;
 -imper. 2. pl. छण्डहो 2 13 4; abs. छण्डेवि 11 1 7; p. p. छडिय 15 11 3, enl. छण्डिय 7 5 9b.
 छण्णय 14 1 1 छन्त enl.
 छप्पय 2 1 7 [पदपद] अमर.
 छल 12 9 7 cleverness [cf. D. 3 24 छलिओ=विदग्ध:].
 छाय 3 4 7, 5 4 1, 11 1 8, छाया 11 14 1 छाया;
 -°11 13 6 कान्ति.
 छारहडि 9 10 7 [क्षारघटी] ash pot.
 छित्त 6 13 6, 12 7 4 [D. 3 27; cf. Hc. IV 182] स्पष्ट (cf. Mp. 16 25 14b).
 √ छिन्द [छिन्; G. छोडु];
 -pres. 3. pl. छिन्दन्ति 7 14 4, p. p. enl. छिण्णय 15 4 9 α ; pass. pres. part. छिजन्त 11 9 6, 17 5 9, (f.) छिजन्ती 8 3 1.
 छिहर 19 6 5 [D. 3 28] पल्लव (G. छिहर).
 छिन्वर 1 2 11 flat (esp. nose; cf. G. छोडु flat-nose).
 छुड 8 3 7, 15 14 3 यदि [Hc. IV 385, 422]; 4 10 5, 10 3 4, 14 5 2, 15 12 2 सीघ्र [Hc. IV 401].
 -छुड छुड 2 16 7, 6 2 4, 7 1 1, 10 1 6, 12 3 9 α , 13 1 10b, 14 7 9b, 16 4 3 क्रमेण.
 -छुड जे छुड 19 6 8, छुड जे छुड 15 1 6 क्रमेण.
 -छुड...छुड 1 3 10, 11 (cf. Mp. gl. 2 19 1 यदा यदा).
 √ छुह (क्षिप्; Hc. IV 143);
 -pres. 3. s. छुहइ 19 2 2 pres. part. छुहन्त 9 3 9 α ; abs. छुहेवि 12 3 5, छुहेवि 7 8 3, 18 2 7; p. p. छुह 7 14 6, 8 4 5, 17 3 3 छुह 18 2 2, (f.) छुही 17 16 9b.
 छुह 11 1 9b, छुहा 6 14 5 सुधा mortar.
 छुहचुण्ण 1 5 9 α सुधा-चूर्ण.
 छेय 1 9 5 छेद; 13 12 3, 16 5 9, 16 12 7 [D. 3 38] end, limit (G. छेह, छेजे end, छेहु last).
 छेयकाल 6 3 9b छेद-काल.
 छेन्डइ 5 13 9b, 5 15 2, [Hc. II 174; cf. D. 3 36 छिछओ=जार:] पुंथली.
 छोडाविय 11 9 9b, 11 10 4, 13 4 6 p. p. from caus. of √ छोड=मुच मोचित released (G. छोडाव्यो).

ज

जह 1 10 2, 3 यदि;

-जह वि 2 14 1 ययपि.

जहयहुँ 16 4 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20 4 9b
(with तहयहुँ) यदा.

जड 6 10 8, 6 10 9b यत्र;

-जड जड 17 5 8, 19 6 5 यत्र यत्र.

जय (imper. 2. s.) 1 9 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 7 जय.

जय° 2 6 9 जगत.

जय° (for जव?) 9 7 8 जप.

जयकार 12 6 1;

-जयजयकार 3 7 8.

✓ जयकार [*जयकार्य] greet with
the word 'victory';-abs. जयकारेवि 17 6 1a; जयकारेपिण
2 13 8; p. p. जयकारिय 16 6 9a.जकलकदम 1 14 8, 14 6 8 [यकलकदम]
sort of perfumed cosmetic paste.

जग° 2 1a जगत (G. जग);

-जगकण्ठय 9 3 4 [जगत+कण्ठक] world-
harasser;-जगन्तकर 17 9 10b [जगत+अन्तकर]
world-destroyer.-जगहर 15 6 4 [जगत+ग्रह] world-
mansion.✓ जगड quarrel, fight (Hc. IV 420
शकड; G. जगडतु; शगडो 'quarrel');-pres. 3. s. जगडइ 10 7 5; pres.
part. जगडन्त 10 8 4.

°जग 16 8 9a यज्ञ.

जह्य-चारण-रिस्ति 15 6 6 जह्या-चारण-रिस्ति.

जह्यिय 11 6 7 gl. गले रागै: कृत्वा पीडित: ?

जह्य 14 10 4 जाल best, excellent.

जजरिय 15 4 5 जर्जरित (cf. G. जाजहँ).

°जहिय 9 4 2 [D. 3 41] खचित (G.
जह्युँ).

✓ जण [जनय] produce;

-pres. 3. s. जणइ 7 12 3; agent.

f. °जणिय 3 1 13b; जणण 5 6 2, f.

जणपि 9 6 6 जनयित्.

जणु 6 16 6 इव.

जणेर °4 13 2, 7 11 5, °8 11 2, °9
11 7, °17 11 2, 19 6 3, enl. 203 10b, f. जणेरि °1 8 3, 7 12 9b,
9 6 2 [*जन+कर] जनक.

जणु 4 8 2 see जुण.

°जत्त 16 10 7 यात्रा.

जत्त 9 10 8 यत्त (?).

जन्त 15 10 6 यन्त्र.

जन्तिय 14 9 5 यात्रिक.

जमकरण 8 4 1 [यमकरण] ? cf. Mp. gl.
8 8 15 मरण रोगो वा.

°जमहर° 15 8 9a यमग्रह (cf. H. जौहर).

✓ जम्प [जल्प्] speak;

-pres. 3. s. जम्पइ 5 16 4, 12 11

जम्पाण °6 14 3, 10 11 3 sort of pa-
languin, sedan chair.

जम्मण 4 11 6, 19 11 5 जन्मन्.

°जर 11 2 3 ज्वर.

जलइ 15 11 7, 18 5 4 [जलार्द्र] wet
cloth used for cooling (cf. Mw.
s. v. जलार्द्र).

जलवास 2 17 3 gl. पुष्पाजलि (?).

जलिय 9 9 1 ज्वलित (G. जल्युँ).

जलोहर 1 5 5 [जल-उपरह] summer
house ?

जहिँ 2 7 3 यत्र.

जं 1 10 9a यद्.

-जं जि 2 7 8.

-जं...तं 15 10 1, 2 यावत्-तावत्.

-जं दिवसु...तं दिवसु 19 5 2 since the
day.

✓ जा (या, G. जायुँ, जयुँ);

-pres. 1. s. जामि 4 4 3, 19 2 10b,

pres. 1. pl. जाहुँ 2 12 8, 7 11 4, 7

11 6, 13 11 10; pres. 2. s. जाहि

17 8 2; pres. 3. s. जाइ 1 10 3,

5 15 1, 16 14 8; pres. 3. pl. जन्ति

2 7 2, 2 12 7; imper. 2. s. जाहि

2 9 6, 5 7 2, 10 11 9b, 11 11

5, 17 4 5, 17 6 1b, intensive

जजाहि 15 5 5; imper. 2. pl. जाहु

- 3 4 10b, 3. s. जाड 14 3 10; 3. pl. जन्तु 19 3 10b; fut. 3. s. जाएसइ 18 10 9b; pres. part. जन्त 5 1 8, 11 14 1, 14 13 1, enl. 9 5 9b, 16 13 4, 18 8 6; f. जन्ति 14 3 1, enl. जन्तिय 14 4 8; pot. part. जाएवड 11 13 5.
- जा 12 3 2, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8 यावद्.
जाय 17 5 1b [जात] पुत्र.
जाय 1 13 1, 18 12 9b जात born.
जाय 3 1 12 [जात] समूह ?
जाग 15 8 9b जाग.
- ✓ जाण [ज्ञा-जानाति; G. जाणवुँ];
-pres. 1. s. जाणमि 11 5 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; 1. pl. जाणहुँ 2 13 9b, 5 5 2, 17 7 2, 19 14 10b; 2. s. जाणहि 5 16 5, 6 16 8; 3. s. जाणइ 4 5 4; imper. 2. pl. जाणहु 4 5 2, जाणहौ 9 2 4; pres. part. जाणन्त 3 2 7; abs. जाणैवि 5 5 7, 11 2 2, p. p. जाणिय 15 14 8; -caus. pres. 3. s. जाणावइ 3 4 10a, p. p. जाणाविय 5 12 4, 10 6 2, 20 4 1; agent. जाणय 9 3 2, 18 8 8.
- जाम 1 7 8; 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 12 2; 16 8 2 यावद्.
जामाय 11 11 9b जामाद् (G. जमाई).
जालोलि 8 2 6 ज्वालावली.
जार्वाहि 3 4 8 यावद्.
जार्वाहि 2 2 1, 2 8 9a, 11 6 5 यावद्.
जि see जै.
- ✓ जिय [जीव; H. जीना];
-pres. 3. s. जियइ 16 11 9; pres. part. जियन्त 11 10 2, 17 5 10b; -pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 7 11 9b.
- ✓ जि conquer;
-p. p. जिय 12 11 4, 15 4 8 -pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 16 12 8;
- ✓ जिण [जि; Hc. IV 241];
-pres. 1. s. जिणमि 16 12 9a; 3. s. जिणइ 4 9 2, 12 9 3; pres. part.
- जिणन्त 12 11 8; abs. जिणैवि 4 10 1, 4 11 1, 17 17 10b, जिणैपिणु 10 2 4.
जिणाल 6 2 5, 11 1b जिनालय.
जिणालय 13 9 1b जिनालय.
जिडिमय 8 6 9b जिह ?
जिम 1 11 9b यथा.
-जिम...जिम 6 12 9b, 12 9 5 either ...or.
जिमिय 2 17 9a भुक्त (Hc. IV 110; G. जम्मु).
✓ जिम्भ (जृम्भ) yawn;
-pres. 3. s. जिम्भइ 17 15 3.
जिह 2 11 8 यथा.
जिह...जिह 3 13 8a यथा...तथा; 6 12 1, 17 14 2 because...therefore.
-जिह...तेव 12 4 4 because...therefore.
- ✓ जीव (जीव G; जीववुँ);
-pres. 2. s. जीवहि 7 12 1; 3. s. जीवइ 9 9 2; 3. pl. जीवन्ति 4 3 7, जीवहुँ 16 10 5; fut. 3. s. जीवैसइ 8 4 9b; pres. part. जीवन्त 5 2 4, 7 9 2, 10 11 9b, f. enl. जीवन्तिय 19 18 2; जीवमाण 17 8 8; pot. part. जीवैवड 5 16 4; gerundive जीवैवए 2 8 4, जीवैवाहौ 7 8 8a.
जीय 7 8 6, 18 10 9b, 20 6 8 जीव.
जीय 7 12 7 जीवित.
जीह 17 5 5 जिह्वा.
जुअल 2 6 8, 13 10 10b, enl. जुअलय 1 5 6 जुगल pair.
- ✓ जुज्झ (जुज्झ; G. जुज्झवुँ);
-pres. 2. s. जुज्झहि 20 2 2, 20 9 5, 3. pl. जुज्झन्ति 17 2 10b; imper. 2. s. जुज्झ 7 12 5, 2 pl. जुज्झहौ 14 5 4; opt. 2. s. जुज्झैजहि 15 5 6; pres. part. जुज्झन्त 3 13 8b, enl. जुज्झन्तय 10 8 11 b; pot. part. जुज्झैवड 4 9 1; -caus. p. p. जुज्झाविय 5 13 8.

जुञ्ज 4 5 9b, 16 12 8 युद्ध.

जुञ्जगमण 12 8 9a योद्धमनस.

जुञ्ज-जोत्त 4 8 3 जीर्ण-योक्त्र (This reading is preferred, because of the following खण्डिय-धुराई; but in the light of 33 17 7 and the gloss on 4 8 3 जणु=जानु may be the correct reading).

जुञ्ज 14 7 4 [जूर्ण] जीर्ण (G. जूर्ण).

जुत्त 11 13 5 युक्त.

जुम्म 13 8 3 युग्म.

जुवईयण 14 4 6 युवतीजन.

जुवाण 5 13 9a, °17 17 2, enl. जुवाणय 5 5 2 युवन्.

जुरावण °12 5 1, 17 9 10a (agentive from caus. of √जूर=खिद्) tormentor.

जै 1 13 6, 4 14 5, 5 2 1, 5 13 2, 11 13 3, 14 3 3, 14 3 7, 15 7 6 एव;

-(जं) जे... (तं) जे 2 16 9, 2 17 9a; -जै 20 3 1;

-जो जै... सो जै 1 6 8, 10 8 5, 15 15 9a. -सहिँ जै सहिँ 10 3 9a;

-जि 1 13 5, 5 2 1, 14 3 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 2 10 3, 3 11 10b, 15 7 6, 15 13 6, 7, 8. -सो जि 20 11 8;

जेचहँ 1 14 3, 2 2 8, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13 8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 4 7, 18 17 यत्र.

जेत्तिय 16 15 6 यावत्.

जेत्थु 2 14 6, 12 11 8 यत्र.

जेम 2 16 11b, 3 5 8, 4 7 2, 4 12 5, 10 11 4, 13 2 5, 9 यथा;

-जेम... तिह 20 10 2 यथा... तथा;

जेम... तेम 7 7 2 because... therefore

-जेम जेम... तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3.

जेव 16 8 6 यथा.

जेहय 5 9 4, 6, 7 याद्वय (Hc. IV 402); f. जेही 19 6 1b.

✓जोय [योजय] दक्ष (G. जोहुँ);

-pres. 3. s. जोयइ 7 10 6; imper.

2. pl. जोयहँ 2 3 9b; abs. जोएँ 6

2 1, 8 8 1, जोएँपिण 1 1b; p. p.

जोइय 4 9 7, 15 13 3, enl. जोइयय

15 5 7; -pass. pres. 3. s. जोइइइ

8 7 4.

जोइइण 18 7 5 [ज्योतिष+इइण] (D. 3

50 =इन्द्रगोप, but here=खद्योत; cf.

MW. S. V. ज्योतिरिहण 'fire-fly').

जोइस 2 1 4, 5 7 5, 8 12 4 [ज्योतिष] class of gods.

जोइसिय 3 5 7 ज्योतिषिक class of gods.

जोयण 9 11 6 (action noun from

✓जोय; cf. D. 3 50 जोअण=लोचन) इष्टि.

जोकारिय 5 5 8, 11 2 8, 13 12 1a,

19 2 10b, 19 17 10 greeted.

✓जोक्ख (cf. G. जोखयुँ weigh);

-pres. part. enl. जोक्खन्तय 10 1 9b,

10 5 1 (used with विज्जइ=magic

lores; cf. जोक्खइ आकलयति Mp.

4 5 5).

जोगेसर 5 15 2, °13 6 5 योगेश्वर.

जोग 2 2 9b, enl. जोगय 10 4 4 योग्य;

19 6 8 योग्यम्?

जोत्त 4 8 3 योक्त्र.

✓जोत्त [denom. fr. योक्त्र; G. जोत्तरहुँ]

-imper. 2. s. जोत्ते.

जोवण 5 2 6, 13 2 10b, °7 9 9b

यौवन;

-जोवणइत्ति 4 9 9b, 14 10 3 यौवनवती.

जोह 8 6 4 योध.

जै see जै.

झ

झकार 14 3 2, °20 10 6° (onom.)

tinkling, humming.

-झकारिय 7 2 3 [झकारित] humming.

झड 13 8 4, °15 13 7 [cf. D. 3 53

झडी=निरन्तरदृष्टि, G. झडी] forceful

attack.

क्षत्ति 2 2 9a, 2 6 3, 13 4 1a क्षत्ति.

क्षम्प 17 17 4, 18 2 5 क्षम्पा jump (cf. G. क्षम्पलावर्तु 'jump into, rush in').

क्षलक f. 4 10 4, 7, 9b splash (G. क्षलक, क्षलक splash, क्षलकावर्तु splash out from a container).

क्षलरि° 1 11 4 क्षलरी gong (G. क्षलर).

क्षस° 1 15 4 क्षस.

°क्षस° 11 8 5 sort of weapon.

क्षसर° 17 6 6 sort of weapon (Paumacariya 8 95).

✓क्षाय (ध्वै-ध्यायति);

-pres. 2. s. क्षायहि 1 7 9b, 9 8 3,

2. pl. क्षायहौ 9 9 4; pres. part.

क्षायन्त 19 14 7; abs. क्षाये 5 16 8;

p. p. क्षायि 9 7 8.

✓क्षिज (क्षीय);

-pres. 3. s. क्षिजइ 18 9 3.

क्षुणि f. 3 11 1a ध्वनि.

क्षेन्दुय 19 15 5 [cf. D. 3 59 क्षेन्दुओ]
क्षेन्दुक (cf. G. क्षौड्वु green pod of the cotton plant).

ट

✓टल remove (G. टलवु);

-pres. 3. s. टलइ 12 2 2.

ठ

✓ठा (स्था);

-pres. 3. s. ठाइ 11 6 8; 3. pl.

ठन्ति 6 14 9b; imper. 3. s. ठाउ 16

13 3; p. p. ठिय 1 9 9b, 3 10 2,

7, 9a;

-caus. imper. 2. pl. ठवहौ 15 10

6; pret. part. ठविय 2 3 8, enl.

ठवियय 8 12 7.

ठाण 5 10 6 स्थान.

ड

✓डक [दंश; cf. D. 4 6 डक=दन्तग्रहीत;
G. डंकवु, डंखवु];

-pres. 3. s. डकइ 20 2 6.

4

✓डङ्क [दह-pass. दङ्क; G. दाङ्कवु];

-pres. part. डङ्कन्त 10 7 9b, enl.

डङ्कन्तय 18 9 4.

°डमर 13 10 9°, 14 12 9a. Its usual sense is विह्वल, विग्रह. Gl. at 13 10 9 renders it by विह्वर. विह्वर is Des'ya विह्वर or विह्वर=रौद्र (D. 7 90; He. II 174) or आडम्बर, आटोप (PSM.). But the sense भय 'panic' suits all our contexts. cf. also डामर=भयङ्कर.

-डमरकर 9 3 4 भयङ्कर.

डर 15 2 3 डर fright (G. डर).

डरिय 6 18 6, 15 2 1 डर (G. डरु).

डसिय° 16 15 4 दष्ट (G. डसु).

✓डह (दह);

-pres. 3. s. डहइ 16 4 9b; pres.

part. डहन्त 3 2 3; -agent. °डहण

°1 7 2, 2 13 3, °20 9 6°, f. 9 12 4.

डिण्डीर° 14 3 7 फेन.

°डामर 17 1b, 17 17 10b भयङ्कर causing panic [cf. MW. s. v.]; see डमर.

डाल °8 8 3; 9 7 3, °17 4 2 शाखा [cf. D. 4 9; G. डाल, डालु, डाली].

डाह 7 12 4, 15 12 9b दाह.

डिम्म 4 12 5, 13 6 3 डिशु.

°डोय 5 11 1 [D. 4 11] दाहहल wooden spoon (G. डोयो).

डोर 16 9 8 [डोर] thin string-like neck-lace (G. डोरो).

डोला° 14 21 डोला swing.

डोलारुडी 17 15 8 डोलारुडा.

✓डोल [डोलाय; G. डोलवु] swing to and fro;

-pres. 3. pl. डोलन्ति 9 7 3.

✓डोह (क्षोभय; cf. G. डोहळु to make turbid; डोवु to mix with liquid and stir) muddle, render turbid
imper. 2. pl. डोहहौ 2 13 4.

ढ

ढकरिचन्त्य 1 10 1 gl. दृढोक्तियुक्त making dogmatic assertions [cf. He. IV 422 अदभुतस्य ढकरि].

ढिल्ल 18 9 6 शिथिल (ग. ढील्ल).

ढीलीहोन्त्य 8 5 11a enl. शिथिलीभवत्.

√ढक् (ढौक्; ग. ढूक्वुँ, ढूक्वुँ approach; ढूक्डुँ, ढूक्डुँ near) approach;

-pres. 3. s. ढुकइ 5 4 8, 7 5 7, 10 12 8, 15 3 9b, 16 11 9b; imper. 2. pl. ढुकहौ 14 5 4; pres. part. ढुकमाण 10 11 5; p. p. ढुक 3 1 1, 3 7 6, 4 7 7, 16 5 1, 10 2 8, 13 12 5; enl. ढुक्य 8 4 8, 14 8 9b, ढुक्यि 1 14 3, 12 3 6.

√ढोय (ढौक्य्) bring, offer;

-pres. 3. s. ढोयइ 2 16 5; 3. pl. ढोयन्ति 6 3 3; p. p. ढोय 7 1 8; 15 14 5.

ढोय [ढौक] 16 5 2 haunt, approach [cf. न ददाति परयसुहृदोऽपि खगृहे ढौकम्। *Upamitibhavaprapaṇcābatha*, p. 62, l. 3-4].

ढोयण [ढौकन] 16 2 5 presenting.

ढोर 2 7 3 पशु cattle (ग. ढोर).

√ढोव (ढौक्य्) offer;

-pres. 3. s. ढोवइ 1 14 6.

ण

ण 1 10 8, 2 13 9a, 9b न;

-ण-वि 15 3 5, 15 7 3, 12 8 10b नापि.

-णड 1 3 9, 2 16 5, 3 11 10b, 11 8 7 न तु.

णइलप्प 4 6 6 नैसर्प one of the nine treasures.

णई 12 12 10b ननु.

णय-णिवास 1 6 1 नय-निवास.

णयचन्त्य 6 3 1 नयवत् enl.

णक्ख° 14 5 7 नख (ग. नख).

णक्खन्तो (?) 16 9 4.

°णग 18 7 7 नग mountain.

णङ्गल° 6 9 2 लाङ्गल.

णङ्गलप्पहरण 20 8 5 लाङ्गलप्रहरण.

√णच्च (चुत्-चुत्यति; ग. नाचवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. णच्चइ 1 5 2; 3. pl.

णच्चन्ति 1 4 5; pres. part. enl.

णच्चन्त्य 5 1 9b, f. णच्चन्ती 14 10 7;

-caus. p. p. णच्चाविय 17 15 9, enl.

णच्चाविय 11 7 9b.

णजइ 3 7 10b [ज्ञायते], णजन्ति 1 4 6 [ज्ञायन्ते] [He. IV 444 gives as an उत्प्रेक्षार्थ निपात, नावइ=नवइ which is=नजइ according to He. IV 252] as if. (cf. ग. जाणे के).

णटारम्भ 2 9 6 नाट्यारम्भ (ग. नाटारम्भ).

°णट्ठावय 11 7 9b नर्तक one making others dance.

णट्ठावयघर 14 12 8 dancing-hall.

णत्थि 16 12 3 नास्ति (ग. नथी).

णन्द-वद्ध-जय-सइ° 11 14 10 नन्द, वर्धय, जय इति शब्दः.

णन्दण 3 13 3 [नन्दन] son;-f. °णन्दणी 10 1 5 daughter.

√णम्म (नम्, ग. नमवुँ);

-pres. 2. s. णम्महि 12 5 14a, 3. s.

णम्मइ 12 2 4; fut. 3. s. णम्मसइ 12

6 4; pres. part. णम्मन्त 1 8 12,

17 10 10a; p. p. णम्मिय 2 6 9;

-caus. p. p. णम्मिय° 1 8 2.

णमोक्कार 6 10 1a नमस्कार.

णर 16 15 7.

णरवइ 4 1 9a नरपति.

णराय 8 9 1 नाराच (He. I 67).

णराहिउ 1 12 7, णराहिवु 15 15 4 नराधिपः.

√णव (नम्);

-pres. 3. s. णवइ 3 9 4; pres.

part. णवन्त 7 9 6; abs. णवैवि 11 8

3, णवेप्पिणु 1 1a, 1 7 9a;

-caus. abs. णवैवि 10 8 10.

णवजोच्चण 1 4 9b नवयौवन.

णवर 11 5 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9b, 11 12

2, 12 6 1 केवलम्; 12 4 8, 12 12

ह

हकरिवन्तय 1 10 1 gl. हठोक्तियुक्त mak-
ing dogmatic assertions [cf.
Hc. IV 422 अदभुतस्य हकरि].

हिल 18 9 6 शिथिल (G. दीर्घ).

हीलीहोन्तय 8 5 11a enl. शिथिलीभवत्.

√ हुक (हुक्; G. हुक्वुं, हुक्वुं approach;
हुक्हुं, हुक्हुं near) approach;

-pres. 3. s. हुक्इ 5 4 8, 7 5 7,
10 12 8, 15 3 9b, 16 11 9b;
imper. 2. pl. हुक्हौ 14 5 4; pres.
part. हुक्माण 10 11 5; p. p. हुक्क
3 1 1, 3 7 6, 4 7 7, 16 5 1, 10
2 8, 13 12 5; enl. हुक्कय 8 4 8, 14
8 9b, हुक्किय 1 14 3, 12 3 6.

√ होय (हुक्कय्) bring, offer;

-pres. 3. s. होयइ 2 16 5; 3. pl
होयन्ति 6 3 3; p. p. होइय 7 1 8;
15 14 5.

होय [हुक्क] 16 5 2 haunt, approach
[cf. न ददाति परयसुहृदोऽपि स्वगृहे हुक्कम् ।

Upamitibhavaprapaṇcākhatha,
p. 62, l. 3-4].

होयण [हुक्कन] 16 2 5 presenting.

होर 2 7 3 पशु cattle (G. होर).

√ होव (हुक्कय्) offer;

-pres. 3. s. होवइ 1 14 6.

ण

ण 1 10 8, 2 13 9a, 9b न;

-ण-वि 15 3 5, 15 7 3, 12 8 10b नापि.

-णउ 1 3 9, 2 16 5, 3 11 10b, 11 8
7 न तु.

णहसप्य 4 6 6 नैसर्प one of the nine
treasures.

णइ 12 12 10b ननु.

णय-णिवास 1 6 1 नय-निवास.

णयवन्तय 6 3 1 नयवत् enl.

णक्ख° 14 5 7 नख (G. नख).

णक्खन्तो (?) 16 9 4.

°णता 18 7 7 नग mountain.

णङ्गल° 6 9 2 लाङ्गल.

णङ्गलप्पहरण 20 8 5 लाङ्गलप्रहरण.

√ णच्च (नृत्त-नृत्यति; G. नाचवुं);

-pres. 3. s. णच्चइ 1 5 2; 3. pl.

णच्चन्ति 1 4 5; pres. part. enl.

णच्चन्तय 5 1 9b, f. णच्चन्ती 14 10 7;

-caus. p. p. णच्चाविय 17 15 9, enl.

णच्चावियय 11 7 9b.

णज्जइ 3 7 10b [ज्ञायते], णज्जन्ति 1 4 6

[ज्ञायन्ते] [Hc. IV 444 gives as

an उत्प्रेक्षार्थं निपात, नावइ=नव्वइ which

is=नज्जइ according to Hc. IV

252] as if. (cf. G. जाने के).

णट्टारम्म 2 9 6 नाट्यारम्म (G. नाटारम्म).

°णट्टावय 11 7 9b नर्तक one making

others dance.

णट्टावयघर 14 12 8 dancing-hall.

णत्थि 16 12 3 नास्ति (G. नथी).

णन्द-वद्ध-जय-सद्ध° 11 14 10 नन्द, वर्धय,

जय इति शब्दः.

णन्दण 3 13 3 [नन्दन] son;-f. °णन्दणी

10 1 5 daughter.

√ णम (नम्, G. नमवुं);

-pres. 2. s. णमहि 12 5 14a, 3. s.

णमइ 12 2 4; fut. 3. s. णमसइ 12

6 4; pres. part. णमन्त 1 8 12,

17 10 10a; p. p. णमिय 2 6 9,

-caus. p. p. णमिय° 1 8 2.

णमोक्कार 6 10 1a नमस्कार.

णर 16 15 7.

णरवइ 4 1 9a नरपति.

णराय 8 9 1 नाराच (Hc. I 67).

णराहिउ 1 12 7, णराहिउ 15 15 4 नराधिपः.

√ णव (नम्);

-pres. 3. s. णवइ 3 9 4; pres.

part. णवन्त 7 9 6; abs. णवेंवि 11 8

3, णवेंविणु 1 1a, 1 7 9a;

-caus. abs. णवेंवि 10 8 10.

णवजोच्चण 1 4 9b नवयौवन.

णवर 11 5 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9b, 11 12

2, 12 6 1 केवलम्; 12 4 8, 12 12

- 6, 15 6 6, 15 9 5, 15 12 8, 18
8 5 अनन्तरम्.
- गवह 10 2 2, 11 5 9b, f. 14 7 2,
enl. 14 4 5 नव (Hc. II 165)
- गहङ्गण 16 9 1 नभोऽङ्गण.
- गहमणि° 2 6 8 [नभोमणि] svn.
- णं 1 8 18b ननु, इव (उत्प्रेक्षार्थक) as if
(Hc. IV 444).
-णं णं 1 6 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 4 12
2, 11 14 2, 3 4, 5, 6, 7.
-णं (with गाई) 15 1 9b.
- गाई 2 11 9b, 4 9 5, 4 11 2, 4 11
9b, 4 13 4, 5 1 9b, 7 13 1, 11
5 9b, 13 12 10b इव as if (Hc.
IV 444).
- गाइय 14 11 4 ज्ञात enl.
- गाई 2 17 8, 15 2 2, गामु 1 13 1, °6
10 5, 11 8 1, 19 11 8b, enl. गामउ
16 4 3 नाम.
- गाय 16 4 6 [नाग] elephant.
- गागपास 20 5 2 नागपास.
- गागालय 1 15 7 नागालय.
- ✓णड (नद्);
-caus. pass. pres. 3. pl. गाडिज्जन्ति
7 2 5.
- गाण °2 10 6°, 18 1 6 ज्ञान.
- गाम see गाई.
- गामालय 6 16 4 Mp. 12 16 10. gl.
has गावालउ नौयुक्तः, पक्षे नमनशीलः.
- गाव 13 12 5 नौका.
- गावह 2 2 9b, 2 3 9a, 6 3 9b, 11 6
4, 11 12 2, 12 7 9b, 14 11 9b,
18 9 7 इव (उत्प्रेक्षार्थक) as if (Hc.
IV 444).
- ✓गास (नश्-नश्यति; नासवुँ);
-pres. 3. s. गासइ 2 9 4, 5 2 1,
11 6 9a, imper. 2. pl. गासाहौ
8 11 1; 3. s. गासउ 10 12 5; pres.
part. गासन्त 3 2 10, 7 9 4,
10 12 1, 12 3 4, abs. गासेवि 2
12 5, गासेप्पिणु 13 4 10a;
-agent. °गासण 3 8 10a, f. गासणिय
12 9 10a.
°गास 14 13 7, 17 10 10a नासा nose.
गासंघिय 17 14 8 [न+आसंघिय=अवधारित]
संदिग्ध uncertain, in peril.
गाहिं 1 3 1, 5 14 2, 6 6 4, 5, 6, 7,
8, 9 5 8, 9 8 2, 10 8 1, 11 7 9b,
12 2 4, 13 12 3, 16 4 8, 16 12
7, 17 13 7 नहि (Hc. IV 419).
✓णिडड्ड (मरुद्, Hc. IV 101; cf. a.
वूडवुँ);
-abs. णिडड्डेवि 14 5 1.
°णिउत्त 5 10 4 [निद्र+वृत्त] निष्पन्न, सिद्ध.
णिउरुम्ब 4 10 6, 4 11 9, 7 3 4
[निकुरम्ब] समूह.
✓णिय [दृश्; D. 4 38; Hc. IV 181];
-pres. 3. pl. णियन्ति 12 2 9b;
fut. imper. 3. s. णिएसउ 13 12 10b
(if we read णिएसइ with A. it
would be fut. 3. s.); pres. part.
णियन्त 10 2 5, 16 9 5, enl. णियन्तय
6 6 9b, °f. णिएन्ती 14 10 6; abs.
णिएँवि 2 9 1, 3 9 3, 6 7 9a, 6 15
4, 7 9 4, 9 11 5, 2 9 1, 5 2 3,
णिएवि 5 2 3, 7 10 2, 12 3 4, 14
8 1, 18 2 8.
णिओज 2 12 7 नियोग occupation.
णियय 12 12 7°, 13 10 4 निज enl.
णियच्छिय 19 9 9 दृष्ट (Hc. IV 181
निअच्छ=दृश्).
णियत्त 4 10 5, 7 9 8; enl. णियत्तय 1 7
1a, णियत्तिय 11 13 7 निवृत्त.
णियत्थ 11 6 1, f. णियत्थी 14 10 4 [D.
4 38.] परिहित (from *निवस्त?).
णियल °1 5 6, 10 8 6, 14 1 6, °15
14 3 निगड.
-नियलियय 15 6 1, 19 15 3 निगडित enl.
णियासण 6 14 4 निवसन (cf. D. 4 38

णिजंयण and Mp. 11 14 11 गिया-
सणउं परिधानम्].

णिक्काय 2 10 9a निकाय.

णिक्कय 17 18 4 सुनिर्मल (see PSM. s. v.
णिक्क).

णिक्कस्मिपरय 9 9 2 निष्प्रकम्प.

णिक्कारण 19 15 7 निष्कारण.

णिक्खय 7 8 8b [निक्षत; D. 4 32] निहत
struck.

णिक्खत्तिय 5 11 2 [denom. from
निक्खत्त=*निक्षत ?] निहत (gl. क्षयं नीताः)
slain.

णिक्खन्त 15 8 3, 15 8 8, enl. निक्ख-
न्तय 5 9 11b निष्कान्त.

णिक्खवण 2 11 4, 19 13 10b [निष्कमण]
दीक्षाग्रहण.

णिगूढपुरिस 16 3 2 गूढपुरुष spy.

✓ निग्मा (=निर्गम);

-pres. 3. s. निग्माइ 11 13 1; imper.

2. pl. निग्महो 7 6 9a; pres. part.

निग्मान्त 7 7 4.

निग्माइय f. 15 12 8 निर्गत enl.

निग्माल 14 13 3?

निग्मण 13 10 2 निर्धन cloudless.

निग्माय 7 14 7 निर्घात lightning-stroke.

*निग्मोस 2 1 3 निर्घोष.

निश्चिन्तय 17 9 7 निश्चिन्त enl.

निश्चेधण 17 7 5 निश्चेतन.

निजलहरय 3 3 1b निर्जलधर enl.
cloudless.

*निज्जिण 1 1 4 gl. जयनशील.

✓ निज्जर (क्षर; cf. G. क्षरवुं);

-pres. part. निज्जरन्त 8 7 1.

*निज्जर 11 3 6, *15 9 6° निर्जर.

✓ निट्ठव [नि+स्थाप्] विनाशय;

-imper. 2. pl. निट्ठवहो 6 2 8, p. p.

निट्ठविय 17 14 2; agent. *निट्ठवण° 7

6 4 (cf. निट्ठइ=नश्यति Mp. 3 3 7).

निट्ठिय 1 2 5 [निष्ठित] युक्त full of?

निडाल 10 3 8, 13 10 2, 8 9 4, 14 5

3, 15 5 8; निडाल 8 9 9 निडाला
8 2 1 ललाट.

निडु 8 2 1?

✓ निडुह (निर्दह);

-pres. 3. s. निडुहइ 18 5 6.

निडाल see निडाल.

निडालि see निडाल.

✓ निण्णास (निर्णाशय);

-pres. part. निण्णासन्त 3 2 5

-agent. *निण्णासण 3 3 2.

नित्ति 7 12 1 नीति.

नित्तुल 18 6 3 [निस्+तुल्य enl. ? cf. G.
नीटोल] certainly (cf. *Pāhuda*
dohā 198 ed चूरिवि चउगइ नित्तुल
परम जउ पावेहि).

निहरिस 5 13 1 [*निर्दक्ष] निर्दर्शन.

✓ निहल [निह+दल्य] destroy;

-abs. निहलेवि 18 2 6.

✓ निहाय [denom. from निद्रा] go to
sleep;

-pres. 3. s; निहायइ 17 15 3.

निहाखिण्णय 2 14 2 निर्दाक्षिण्य enl.
ungenerous.

✓ निहार [निह+हार्य] split open;

-abs. निहारोवि 2 7 4.

निह 9 11 6°, 11 4 4 लिग्ध.

निडुय° 3 3 1b निर्धूत.

निडुयगाय 5 12 3 [निह+ D. डुयगाय] अस-
र-रहित.

निप्पसर 12 3 8 निष्पसर.

निम्मच्छिय 4 10 5, 4 3 9a, 9 6 6,

12 6 4 [निर्मलित] तिरस्कृत.

निम्भच्च 17 17 9 निर्भीक ?

निमण्ण 10 3 8 निमम (cf. शुमण्ण He.
I 94).

निमन्तणय 16 13 9a निमन्त्रण enl. invi-
tation.

निम्मन्तिय 16 13 5 निमन्त्रित.

*निम्मविय 3 4 1b [निर्मापित] निर्मित.

- °गिम्महण 194, 1998 निर्महण destru-
ction.
- गिम्मिन्ति° 1639 गिमिन्ति astrologer.
- गिरक्खियय 1555 [p. p. enl.
from निर्+आ+ख्या. cf. अक्खिय] said.
- गिरत्थीकिय 2047 [निरर्थाकृत] निष्फलीकृत.
- गिरत्थ 171711b [निरर्थ] useless.
- गिरलङ्कारिय f. 1955 अनलङ्कृता.
- गिरवसेस 20104 निरवशेष.
- गिरारिड 16310a, 1676 अतिशयम्
(frequent in Bh. Jacobi com-
pares it with निरु=निश्चितम्; twice
in Hp., rendered as 'surely,'
'indeed' by Alsdorf, who notes
a gloss केवलम्; Mp. gl. 2188
अनिर्धारितम् and 92613 अत्यन्तम्).
- °गिरिक्क 1417 [d. 449] gl. चौर.
- गिरिक्खियय 889b निरीक्षित enl.
- गिरु 14109a, 141, 1279a निश्चितम्
surely, indeed (See Hp. s. v.)
- गिरुत्तड 555, 5133, 882, गिरुत्तेण
1499b (d. 430 निश्चितम्) cert-
ainly, definitely (See Hp.
s. v. गिरुत्त).
- गिरुदय 1538 निरुद enl.
- गिरुरिय 1187 (Hc. IV 124 गिरुरइ=
छिनत्ति) छिन्न.
- ✓ गिण्ड (नि+पठ);
-pres. 3. pl. गिण्डन्ति 1544; pres.
part. enl. गिण्डन्तय 152; abs.
गिण्डेप्पिणु 2138; p. p. गिण्डिय
273, 785, 1718.
- गिण्वण 17183 a binding, con-
tract.
- ✓ गिण्वस (नि+वस);
-pres. 2. s. गिण्वसहि 7125, pres.
part. f. enl. गिण्वसन्तिय 1249b
- ✓ गिवार (नि+वारय);
-pres. 3. s. गिवारइ 2129a imper.
2. s. गिवारि 1078; 2. pl. गिवारहो
- 1081; p. p. गिवारिय 493;
agent. गिवारय 1724.
- गिण्ड 187, enl. 579 गिण्डि.
- गिणिसु 7119b, गिणिसे° 2112, 119
1a, 11126, 1716, गिणिसेण 18
121 निमेषम्.
-गिणिसद्धे 434, 1551, 1748;
गिणिसदेण 1268 निमेषार्धम्.
-गिणिसन्तरेण 686, 1278 निमेषा-
न्तरम्.
- °गिण्वेय 1494 [°निवेद] नैवेद्य.
- ✓ गिण्वट्ट? (used with hand, head,
etc. severed in battle);
-abs. गिण्वट्टेवि 10103; p. p.
गिण्वट्टिय° 484, 171210a.
- ✓ गिण्वड (निष्पद्; a. नीवडुं);
-pres. 3. s. गिण्वडइ 1659; imp-
er. 3. s. गिण्वडउ 1295;
-caus. abs. गिण्वडेप्पिणु 649b
having chosen. cf. 21134b.
- ✓ गिण्वह (निर्वाहय) pass(time);
-pres. 3. s. गिण्वहइ 16310a.
- गिण्वाण 1598 निर्वाणस्थान.
- °गिसण्ण 15139b?
- गिसाइ 1399 निषाद seventh note of
the gamut.
- °गिसियर° 41b निश्चिततर.
- गिसियर 8104°, 1536 निशाचर.
- गिसिद्धअत्थु 16102 gl. सिद्धार्थ one
whose object is accomplished.
- °गिसुदिय° 1384 (Hc. IV 158 भार-
कान्तत्वेन नत्त, cf. also d. 44) gl.
भग्न.
- ✓ गिसुण (नि+श्रु) hear;
-pres. 1. s. गिसुणमि 19182; abs.
गिसुणेवि 1111, 285, 1746,
गिसुणेवि 1127, 1188, गिसुणेप्पिणु
953, 13210a, 14139a, 15
19a, गिसुणेविणु 11116; p.
p. गिसुणिय 137, गिसुय 134.

- *णिह 11 4 4 निम.
 *णिसुम्भण° 5 3 5 [निशुम्भन] destroyer.
 णिहय 16 4 8 निहत.
 *णिहाय 3 1 2, 13 8 2 निघात.
 ✓ णिहाल [नि+भालय्; G. निहालवुँ];
 -imper. 2. s. णिहालें 12 5 14a.
 3. s. णिहालउ 17 18 6; p. p. णिहालिय
 3 9 5, 10 1 4, 19 13 9.
 णिहिय 3 13 7 निधि enl.
 णिहुअय 18 2 3 निधृत enl.
 णिहेलण 2 17 1, °4 1 4 [D. 4 51,
 Hc. 2 174] ग्रह.
 णीयड 18 3 9b ?
 णीलाउलि 6 7 6 [णील+आवलि ?] row
 of sapphire ?
 णोसज्जत्तणु 2 13 4 निःसज्जत्व.
 *णीसण 17 16 7 निःस्वन gl. शब्द.
 णीमदूय 14 1 6 निःशब्द enl.
 *णीसन्दण 2 13 7 निःस्यन्दन without a
 chariot.
 णीसन्धि 18 12 9b निःसन्धि.
 ✓ णीसर (निस्+स; G. नीसरवुँ);
 -pres. 3. s. णीसरइ 15 11 4; im-
 per. 2. s. णीसर 4 7 2, 12 6 5; 3.
 s. णीसरउ 19 4 6; p. p.
 णीसरिय 4 7 6, enl. 15 1 6;
 -caus. abs. णीसरैवि 5 16 7; p.
 p. णीसारिय 10 9 1, 14 1 3.
 णीसावण 4 5 4, 8 4 9b, [*निःसामान्य]
 अनन्य, gl. द्वितीय-प्रभु-रहित.
 ✓ णीसस (निःश्वास);
 -pres. 3. s. णीससइ 18 5 7 sighs;
 णीसासन्त 9 7 3 exhaling.
 णीसुण 19 12 2 निःशून्य.
 ✓ णे [नी];
 -pres. 1. s. णेमि 18 3 7; 3. s. णेइ
 16 2 1; imper. 2. pl. णेहु 12 9 2;
 p. p. णिय 2 2 8, 5 3 9b,
 pass. pres. 3. s. णिजइ 5 2 5,
 pres. part. णिजन्त 19 18 7.
 णेर° 1 13 9b नूपुर.
 णेयार 20 7 8 नेत्.
 *णेह° 9 14 9b सेह (G. नेह).
 ण्हवण-पुज 18 4 5 सपन-पूजा.
 ण्हवणवीढ 1 16 2 सपन-पीठ.
 ✓ ण्हा [स्ना; G. नहावुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. ण्हाइ 1 5 5, 5 14 7
 7 10 7; imper. 2. pl.
 ण्हाहों 14 5 4; abs. ण्हाएँवि 5 4 5.
 pret. part. ण्हाय 15 9 7.
 ण्हाणङ्ग 13 9 7 स्नानाद्य.
 त
 तइयहुँ 16 4 8 तदा.
 तइयहों 8 8 2 तदा.
 तइकाल 6 14 2 [*त्रयीकाल] कालत्रयी
 तइलोक्क 1 1 3, 1 11 3, 2 1a, 17 1b;
 त्रैलोक्य.
 तइलोक्क-णाह 18 4 5 त्रैलोक्यनाथ.
 तउ 1 16 1, 9 2 3 (?), 16 7 3, 18
 7 2, 19 2 3 तव.
 तउ 6 10 8, 6 10 9b तत्र.
 तउ तउ 17 5 8, 19 6 5 तत्र तत्र.
 तक्खणें 2 9 8 तत्क्षणात्.
 तक्खणेंण 15 15 7, 6 10 7.
 तग्गय° 1 9 8 तद्गत.
 ✓ तज्ज (तर्जय्) threaten;
 -imper. 2. s. तज्जु 7 12 3; abs
 तज्जेँवि 17 3 10a; pret. part. तज्जिय
 4 9 9b.
 तणउ 3 7 1a, 4 5 2, 10 8 7, 17 6
 10a, तणय 1 16 5; f. तणिय 3 6 10,
 4 3 7; तणइँ 3 7 1a; तणेंण 13 4
 1a, 19 5 3; तणएँ 16 1a.
 तणुहेइ 8 5 3 ?
 तण्डविय 19 17 6 [cf. D. 5 5, Hc.
 IV 137 =तण्डव=तन्] विस्तारित.
 तत्त 3 2 2 तप्त.
 तत्ति 1 3 3, 16 4 1 [D. 5 20 तत्परता]
 चिन्ता.
 तत्थहों 6 15 6 तस्मात् स्थानात्.

- तपवेसु 18 6 6 तल्प-वेश्मन् bed-chamber.
 तम 18 5 7 (D. 5 1) शोक, gl. ग्लानि sorrow.
 तम्वार 12 3 6 gl. विनाश.
 तम्बिर° 19 17 6 ताम्र dark red.
 तम्बेरम 11 5 5 तम्बेरम.
 तम्बोल 1 14 5; 14 3 8 ताम्बूल.
 °तरङ्गि° 11 4 6 प्रगल्भा स्त्री.
 तरणि 1 4 2, °2 6 8°
 ✓ तर (तृ, G. तरुँ);
 -pres. part. तरन्त 14 5 7a, 17 2 10a.
 तलवर 17 18 4 नगररक्षक.
 °तलाय 2 2 3 तडाग.
 ✓ तव (तप्);
 -imper. 3. s. तवउ 17 18 7 तवसि 7 4 4, 18 1 5 तपस्विन्.
 तव-सिय 6 15 9b तपःश्री enl.
 तहिँ 1 11 5, 2 7 3 तत्र.
 तहिन्तिउ 2 3 3, 2 3 5 तस्मात् स्थानात्.
 तहेव 16 12 8 तथैव.
 ता 2 10 1, 4 3 3, 12 3 3, 13 1 1b, 13 6 1b, 15 10 7 तावत्.
 °ताण 13 10 3 तान (tune), °त्राण (armour, helmet etc.).
 ताण-मुक्कु 10 2 8 मुक्तत्राण one who has put off the armour?
 ताणन्तरे 15 1 7, 18 1b तदनन्तरम्.
 ताम 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 4 8, 16 8 2 etc. तावत्.
 °तार° 9 4 9a [तारा] कनीनिका; °14 6 2 (तार; gl. झुम for झुम) shining.
 तालिय 13 8 1a [ताडित] gl. प्रहत.
 तावहिँ 3 4 8 तावत्.
 तावैहिँ 2 2 1, 2 8 9b तावत्.
 ✓ तास (त्रास्य);
 -abs. तासैवि 15 8 9b.
 °तिबन्त 4 11 3 तिबन्त personal terminations.
 तिय 1 10 3, 6 9 6, 9 6 5, 15 7 6, 19 12 3 स्त्री enl.
 तियगर 3 2 3?
 तियमइ° 1 10 5 स्त्री.
 तियस 13 10 5 त्रिदश.
 तित्ति 2 7 2 तृप्ति.
 तित्थयरत्तण 3 11 9 तीर्थकरत्व.
 तिणयण 1 6 2 [त्रिनयन] Siva.
 तिरिय 1 8 12 तिर्यक्.
 तिलय° 13 10 2 तिलक-राग, (2) तिलक forehead mark.
 तिलमेत्त 3 11 10b तिलमात्र.
 तिलोअ 3 11 1a त्रिलोक.
 -तिलोआणन्द 1 12 8 त्रिलोकानन्द.
 तिलोक्क° 12 11 2 त्रैलोक्य.
 तिवार 2 2 5, enl. 2 14 8 त्रिवारम्.
 तिस° 2 12 3 तृषा.
 °तिसत्ति° 17 6 6 [त्रिशक्ति?] sort of weapon?
 तिसरिआ 2 4 8 sort of musical instrument.
 तिह 3 13 8b तथा.
 तिहुवण 1 8 13b; 12 6 9a, 13 8 10a, 20 9 9b° त्रिभुवन.
 तीरिय° 17 6 3 sort of arrow (PSM.'s suggestion 'quiver' is unnecessary).
 तुङ्गत्तण 4 6 7 तुङ्गत्व.
 तुज्जु 15 14 3 तव (G. तुज).
 ✓ तुट्ट (तुक् Hc. IV 216, 230; G. तृट्टुँ, तृट्टुँ);
 -pres. part. तुट्टन्त 14 6 2, abs. तुट्टेवि 13 5 4, 7, 8.
 तुडि 6 3 9a संशय.
 तुप्प 14 9 3 घृत (M. तूप).
 तुसुल 15 15 6 भयानक.
 तुरन्त 4 3 4, 5 2 9b त्वरमाण immediately (G. तरत); तुरन्ति 2 9 9a,
 तुरन्तएण 11 11 9a तुरन्तएण 18 8 6.
 तुरमाणे 1 7 8, 12 4 1 त्वरमाणेन hastily.

तुरिड 2 14 8, 12 11 6, तुरिय 4 3 2,
14 9 9a, 16 14 5, enl. तुरियच 3
7 4 स्वरितम् soon.

तुव 19 15 9 तव.

तुसार 4 10 6 [तुषार] शीकर.

तुह 12 9 7, 15 12 3 तव.

तुहारय 4 13 8, 9 1 8, f. तुहारी 4 5
9a त्वदीय.

तुरिय 7 13 6 [तुर्य+इक] तुर्यवादक.

✓तूस [तुष्य];

-abs. तूसेवि 5 5 9b.

तूह 1 2 5 तीर्थ, सरिदवतार gl. तड
[He. I 104, 2 72; D. 5 16].

तेत्तेहो 1 14 8, 2 2 8, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13
8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 4 7, 18 1 7 तत्र.

तेत्तिड 16 15 6 तावत.

तेत्थु 2 7 4 तत्र; तेत्थुवि 1 11 4 तत्रापि.

तेम 4 5 8, 12 4 4 तथा (a. तेम);

तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3.

तेरय 19 7 1a त्वदीय.

तेव 16 8 6 तथा.

तेहय 2 13 1, 4 5 3, 9 7 5, 12 2 5
ताहय (He. IV 402).

तो 1 10 2, 1 14 1, 2 6 2, 12 7 4,
12 8 7, 15 6 6, 15 12 3, 16 7 3
ततः.

-तो-वि 1 3 9, 4 3 6, 5 7 7, 16 7 3
ततः अपि.

तोय 4 10 6.

✓तोड [त्रोटय; He. IV 106; a. तोडवुं]

-imper. 2. pl. तोडहो 2 13 4,

abs. तोडेवि 7 5 8, तोडेप्पिण 2 12 8.

तोण 18 6 7 तृण, gl. मन्ना (a. माथो
quiver).

तय 1 7 3 त्रय.

य

✓यक;

-pres. 2. s. यकहि 17 14 2; 3. s.

यकइ 10 3 9a, 17 5 8; pres. part.

enl. यकन्तय 4 1 9a; imper. 2. s.

यकु 5 3 1, (यकु यकु) 20 9 5; p. p.

यक 1 11 8, 17 2 9, enl. 8 11 ;

11 10 1 स्थित (cf. He. IV 16)

यट 13 6 4°, 17 1 1a, 13 4 7, 20 ;
9 समूह.

यड 19 3 10a, 20 3 10a समूह (Bh.

यण 14 7 8, enl. 11 4 6 तन.

✓यम्म (स्तम्भ) stop, check the
course;

-abs. यम्मैवि 14 13 8.

✓यरहर (onom; D. 5 27 यरहरिअ=
कम्पित; a. यरयरवुं) quiver;

-pres. part. यरहरन्त 10 11 4;

p. p. यरहरिय 1 8 3, 6 13 6;

-caus. agent. यरहरावण 10 11 1b.

✓यव (स्थापय);

-pres. part. यवन्त 2 6 5; abs.

यवेवि 6 15 9b, 15 8 2, यवेवि 9 1

9a, यवेप्पिण 2 2 7; p. p. यविय

2 7 5, 4 12 5, 12 12 3, enl.
2 11 5.

यवह 4 6 11b स्थपति.

✓या [स्या; a. यावुं, यवुं be];

-pres. 1 s. यासि 5 14 1; 2 s. याहि

17 4 5, 2. pl. याहु 2 16 11a; 3

pl. यन्ति 7 7 8; imper. 2. s. याहि

याहि 11 11 5, 17 6 1b; 3. s. याड

16 10 8; abs. याएवि 2 11 3, 3 2

1a, p. p. यिय 1 7 5, 2 11 8,

3 10 8, 4 5 9b, 4 6 11b, 4 10

9a, 5 3 1, 16 15 6, enl. यियय
19 17 8.

यासु 1 13 1, 4 11 5 स्थासन् strength.

याडय 13 10 1b स्थायिन् enl.

यिरोयर 11 4 8 स्थिरोदर.

✓युण (स्तु) praise.

-imper. 2. pl. युणहो 9 9 4; abs.

युणैवि 18 1 8; pass. pres. 3. s.

युव्वइ 3 9 6 युणिज्जइ 20 2 5.

यूह 3 4 4 स्तूप turret, minaret.

- थेर (f.) 1 4 2 स्थविरा.
 *थेरासण 3 12 7 [D. 5 29 स्थविर (=ब्रह्मा)
 + आसन] पद्म.
 थोडय 16 8 7 [स्तोक+*डय dim.; G. थोडुँ
 little] weak, small.
 थोत्तुग्गीरिय 4 13 4, 18 2 4 [denom.
 थोत्त (स्तोत्र)+उद्गृ] sang a hymn.
 थोर 7 2 7, 13 2 6, 17 16 3, 16 9 8,
 enl. *थोरय 3 1 13a स्थूल.
 थोव 2 11 3, 4 13 3, 9 6 8 स्तोक
 (Hc. II 125).
 द
 दइय 11 6 7, 13 1 9b दयित gl. वल्लभ.
 दइवी 2 13 1 दैवी.
 दक्खरसाल 6 5 6 द्राक्षारसयुक्त.
 ✓दक्खव [दर्शय; Hc. IV 32; G.
 दाखवयुँ];
 -pres. 1. s. दक्खवमि 14 9 9b, 2.
 s. दक्खवहि 19 15 3; 3. s. दक्खवइ
 2 8 5, 15 9 8.
 दड्ढ *13 9 4, *15 11 8 दग्ध.
 दण्डरथण 5 10 9a दण्डरत्न.
 दन्तिण 17 16 8 दन्तिन् elephant.
 दमिय 5 4 3 दमित.
 दर° 14 5 2 दैषत् [Hc. II 215].
 ✓दरमल (=मर्दय, चूर्णय);
 -abs. दरमलैवि 18 2 6 (Bh.).
 ✓दरिस (दर्शय);
 -pres. part. दरिसन्त 3 7 9, f. दरि-
 सन्ति 2 2 9b, दरसन्ति 14 3 12a,
 abs. दरिसैवि 19 5 9, p. p. दरिसिय
 4 11 5;
 -दरिसाव (दर्शय, G. दर्शावयुँ);
 -1. s. दरिसावमि 11 10 6; 3. s. दरि-
 सावइ 2 3 9a; imper. 2. s. दरिसावि
 6 14 1a; fut. 3. s. दरिसावेसइ 19
 12 7; p. p. दरिसाविय 11 12 9a.
 *धरिस 6 5 4 [*दर्श] दर्शन.
 ✓दल [दलय; cf. G. दलवुँ pulverise,
 make into floor] tear open,
 pound;
 -pres. 1. s. दलमि 15 2 5.
 5
 ✓दलवड्ड (चूर्णय, Bh.; cf. G. दाळोवावे
 total ruin);
 -pres. 3. s. दलवड्डइ 4 2 9b; 17 9
 3; p. p. दलवड्डिय° 4 8 7.
 दवत्ति 13 2 9, 16 1 2, 19 11 4 क्षीघ्रम्.
 *दवाणल° 19 12 10b दवानल.
 दहनितय (f.) 17 2 3 दाहयन्ती.
 दाइय 4 5 9b दायिक coparcener.
 दाळ° 7 11 5 दंष्ट्रा.
 दाण-मयन्ध 15 1a दान-मदान्ध.
 *दार 18 10 8 (voc. s. दारै) दार wife.
 ✓दाव [दर्शय; Hc. IV 32];
 -pres. 1. s. दावमि 20 9 3.
 दिउ 3 6 11a [D. 5 89; Ved. दिव्; G.
 दी] दिवसम्—कं दिउ 3 6 11a when?
 -दिवै दिवै 10 5 4 [= Ved. दिवे दिवे]
 दिने दिने
 दियन्तर 17 1 4 दिगन्तर.
 दियवर° 11 14 9 द्विजवर.
 दियह 5 12 5 दिवस.
 दिणयरहास 20 12 11 [दिनकरहास] सूर्यहास
 sort of magic sword. cf. चंद्रहास.
 दिवसयर 15 3 9b [दिवसकर] सूर्य.
 *दिसि 1 1 13 दिश (G. दश).
 दिहि 19 3 8 धृति (Hc. II 131).
 दीय 6 4 5 द्वीप.
 दीव 6 4 9a, *9 9 1°. 13 11 4 द्वीप.
 -दीवय 15 6 4 द्वीपक (G. द्वीवो).
 -दीवि 7 3 8 द्वीपिका (G. द्वीवी).
 दीवियय 19 12 10b [दीपित] ज्वालित.
 ✓दीस [दय; G. दीसवुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. दीसइ 1 15 1, 2 etc.,
 4 5 6; 3. pl. दीसन्ती 5 12 8, 5 12
 9b, 10 3 2; p. p. दीसिय 8 9 3.
 दीह° 1 2 3 दीर्घ.
 दीहर° 1 12 3, enl. दीहरय 11 13 9b
 दीर्घ.
 दुक्कर 1 2 4 दुष्कर.
 दुण्णु दुण्णु 5 4 3, 5 13 6, 17 7 3,
 18 8 3, 19 3 5, 19 11 1, 19 13 19
 दुःखं दुःखम् with great difficulty.

- दुग्गन्ध 4 1 6, 7 3 9 दुर्गन्ध foul-smelling.
 दुग्गेज्ज ०4 14 9b, 15 11 2 दुर्गाज्ज.
 °दुज्जोहणि f. 12 8 1 [दुर्जोधना] difficult to fight with.
 दुण्णमय 12 11 1 दुर्णम enl.
 दुण्णिवार 4 4 5 दुर्निवार.
 दुइम° 10 12 9a दुईम.
 दुपुत्त 17 1 10b दुप्पुत्त.
 दुप्पइसार 5 8 4 दुप्पवेश (see √पइसर).
 दुप्पवेस 18 6 6 दुप्पवेश.
 दुप्पवइयय 4 10 9b [दुप्पवजित enl.]
 दुप्परिवाजक.
 °दुमइत्त 20 8 9b gl. वृक्षोत्पन्न.
 दुम्मुह 18 7 3 दुर्मुख.
 दुम्महिल 5 13 6, 7, 8, 15 13 6, 7, 8
 दुर्मेहिला.
 दुम्मिय° 18 9 1 [=दूमिय from √दूम=
 दू, Hc. IV 23] दून.
 दुलङ्कय 16 9 10b दुर्लङ्क enl.
 दुलङ्कणिय f. 14 13 6 दुर्लङ्कन enl.
 दुललिय 19 11 3 दुर्ललित.
 °दुवार° 6 7 7 द्वार.
 °दुच्चार° 17 11 7 दुर्वार.
 दुव्वलिदुयय 18 5 9b दुर्वलीभूत enl.
 दुव्वाय 2 12 2, 11 6 4, 20 7 9b दुर्वीत.
 दुव्विसह 9 4 4 दुर्विषह.
 दुस्सील 19 4 6 दुःशील.
 -दुस्सील-सहाव 13 12 10a दुःशील-
 सभाव.
 दुहोत्तरिय 9 7 8 gl. दुःखोत्तीर्णं
 दूय 12 5 2, 14 1 3, enl. °12 6 3 दूत
 -f. दूइ 15 14 4, दूई 15 12 8
 दूरहो 10 2 9b दूरात.
 दूरत्तण 19 2 7 दूरत्व.
 दूरट्ठाण 2 15 2 दूरस्थान.
 दूरभव्व 10 6 8b दूरभव्य.
 √दूरिहो (दूरीभू);
 -pres. 3. दूरीहोइ 6 4 3; p. p. दूरी-
 हय 8 11 9a.
 दूहग्गिण्ण-कम 19 7 7 taking long
 strides (cf. PSM. उग्गिण्ण=उत्क्षिप्त).
 दूवत्तय 19 16 7 [दुर्वत्त enl?] bad news.
 दूसम° 17 11 3 [दुःसम] असाधारण.
 दूसह 7 7 3, 10 1 1, 15 8 7 दुःसह.
 दूसामिय 13 1 4 दुःखामिन्.
 दूसावास 10 2 5, 18 4 3, 19 1 5 [दूष्या-
 वास] camp (primarily=पटकुटी
 tent).
 दूसिद्ध 15 11 2 दुःसिद्ध.
 √दे (दा; g. देवुं);
 -pres. 1. s. देमि 4 4 3, 4 5 5, 3
 s. देइ 1 14 5, 2 15 7, 4 6 9, 12 5
 14b, 16 2; 1; 3. pl. देन्ति 6 3 4,
 16 6 2; imper. 2. s. देहि 2 14 1,
 7 8 7, 8 4 4, 10 7 8, 15 12 6;
 3. pl. देउ 17 18 5; opt. 2. s. देज्ज
 2 6 10b; fut. 1. pl. देसहुं 2 12 9b;
 pres. part. दिन्त 2 16 11b, 3 6 9,
 वेन्त 10 3 5, 17 5 4, 18 5 2, 18
 12 9a, f. दिन्ति 12 9 9, enl. देन्तय
 19 10 10a; abs. देवि 2 11 2, 2
 17 4, 4 7 1, 4 12 7, 7 10 3, 11
 13 8, 13 11 1, देप्पिणु 2 2 7, 2
 14 8, 2 15 3, 17 1 7, 19 5 7;
 p. p. दिण्ण 1 13 6°, 1 15 6°, 18
 4 8; pass. pres. 3. s. दिज्जइ 8 11
 6, 16 8 3, 19 10 1a; pres. part.
 दिज्जन्त 17 5 9;
 -caus. imper. 3. s. देवावउ 17 18
 8; abs. देवोव्वेवि 5 16 6; p. p. देवाविय
 1 8 3, 4 6 2, 8 2 7.
 देउल 1 5 3, °8 3 3, देवउल 2 2 3
 देवकुल (g. देवल).
 √देक्ख (from √दृक् contaminated
 with पेक्ख=प्रेक्ष; Hc. IV 181; g.
 देखवुं).
 -pres. 3. s. देखइ 17 15 2.
 देवउल 2 2 3 see देउल.
 °देवय 9 6 8 देव enl.

देवङ्ग 15 14 5 [देवाङ्ग] दिव्य (quali. निवसन).

देससय 10 12 9b देश-शत.

देसीभासा 1 2 4 देशी-भाषा.

दोच्छिय 12 1 4, 20 9 4 तिरस्कृत (Hp. Gl.).

दोपासिय 12 1 6 द्वि-पार्श्विक.

दोव f. 19 5 10b दूर्वा.

ध

°धइवय° 13 9 9 धैवत.

धय °14 2 5°, 15 2 8 ध्वज.

✓धगधग (onom.) burn fiercely with cracks;

-pres. 3. s. धगधगइ 18 5 3; pres. part. धगधगन्त 11 11 7, 17 14 7 (G. धगधगन्तुं).

धण 19 13 3, Voc. sing. धणें 9 3 3 प्रिया (Hc. IV 330 (1), cf. D. धणिआ 5 58, धणी 5 62 भार्या and G. धण, धण्य).

धणवन्त 14 12 9b, enl. 10 11 4 धनवत्.

धण-पडर 12 12 10a धन-प्रचुर.

धणुहर 11 11 9a, 17 8 4 धनुष.

धम्मवालय 13 9 1a धर्मपालक.

✓धर (धृ; G. धरुँ offer);

-pres. 1. s. धरमि 7 12 9b; धरेंवि 18 8 9b; 2. s. धरहि 9 10 8a, 17 5 10b; 3. s. 1 5 2, 4 6 10; imper. 2. s. धरें 9 10-5, 19 15 6; 2. pl. धरहों 7 7 2; fut. 3. s. धरसइ 15 6 2; abs. धरेंवि 6 7 1, 12 9 2; धरेवि 9 7 5, 16 4 7, 16 9 7; धरे-प्पिणु 10 10 6, 12 5 1, 18 8 8; inf. धरेंवि 9 13 8; p. p. enl. धरियय 1 10 2, 15 5 9b, 16 1a, 17 10 4; -caus. abs. धरावेंवि 6 7 1; pass. pres. part. धराविज्जन्त 11 9 5.

धर 13 7 1, 15 9 5, 20 3 7 [धर] mountain.

धरधर 17 16 9b धराधर.

धरणीवीढ 1 10 2 धरणीपीठ.

धरिणि 20 10 7 धरिणी (G. धरणी).

धव 17 6 2, 9 आह्वान challenge.

धवलो 3 12 7 [धवलः] पुङ्गवः

✓धवल (denom. from धवल; G. धोलुँ);

-pres. part. enl. धवलन्तय 3 3 6.

धवलीहुलय 12 6 9a धवलीभूत enl.

धवलहर 9 2 7 धवलगृह mansion.

✓धा (धाव् run, G. धावुँ);

-pres. 3. s. धाइ 17 9 3; pres. part. धन्त 17 16 1b, (f.) धन्ति 18 11 5; p. p. धाइय 3 5 10b, 8 6 6, 14 9 7, 17 6 1a.

धाइ 7 3 3 धात्री.

धाणुक 6 15 3, धाणुकिय 6 15 7, 16 15 8 [धाणुक + इक] व्याध.

धाराहर° 8 11 1 gl. राक्षस.

✓धाव (धाव् run);

-pres. 2. s. धावहि 11 13 3; 3. s. धावइ 17 12 2; 3. pl. धावन्ति 6 9 2; p. p. धाविय 8 9 9a.

धावडा 13 5 5 ?

धाइ 19 2 10b, धाहा 18 5 7 (from धाह imper. 2. pl. of ✓धा=धाव्) आर्तनाद cry for help (G. धाह, धा).

✓धाहाव (from धाह) आर्तनाद कृ cry for help;

-pres. 3. s. धाहावइ 18 5 7; p. p. धाहाविय 19 5 8.

धिगल्लु 4 12 2 धिगस्तु.

-धिगधिगल्लु 2 10 2 धिधिगस्तु.

धीय 5 4 7, 9 1 9a, 12 12 5, 15 9 1, 19 5 5 दुहिता.

✓धीर (denom. from धीर);

-abs. धीरेंवि 15 9 1, धीरेप्पिणु 15 2 9a, 19 17 1a.

धुय° 4 8 4 धुत.

धुयगाय 14 4 5 [ध्रुवगायक ? D. 5 57]

भ्रमर (cf. जिह्वयगाय).

धुयगारय (prob. for धुयरागय) 5 14 9 α
ध्रमर (cf. Trivikrama धुअराओ
and PSM.).

धुव° 7 14 8 धुत.

√धुण (धू-धुनोति; G. धुण-धुँ);

-pres. 3. s. धुणइ 8 11 9b; abs.

धुणेवि 11 6 6, 17 7 6.

धूय 9 2 5 दुहिता.

धूमदय 1 15 8, 8 5 3 धूमध्वज fire.

धूमल° 17 14 9b [धूमल] धूम.

√धूमा (धूमाय्; G. धुमाधुँ);

-pres. 3. s. धूमाइ 18 5 3; caus.

p. p. धूमाविथ 14 1 5.

°धूव 13 9 4 (1) धूप (2)?

धूवन्त 3 6 4, °17 5 2 धूयमान.

धूसरिय 19 1 7 धूसरित.

धेणुव 3 13 5 धेनु enl.

धोरणि °7 7 2, 11 12 2 पङ्क्ति.

धोव (धाव् wash, G. धोवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. धोवइ 1 14 6; pres.

part. enl. धोवन्तय 14 9 7.

प

पइज 5 7 7, पइज्ज 12 7 5 प्रतिज्ञा.

पइरिक्क 14 13 5 [D. 6 71 =विशाल]
extensive, huge (प्रचुरतर Mp.
9 24 12).

√पइस (प्र+विश्, G. पेसडुँ);

-pres. 1. pl. पइसहुँ 6 13 9; 3. s.

पइसइ 5 4 2, 5 7 3, 8 12 1, 16 9 6,

पइसइ 4 1 3, 5 9 2, 9 4 1, 19 12

2; pres. part. पइसन्त 3 9 10 α ,

14 1 2; p. p. पइहु 2 9 9 α , 4 10 2,

enl. 5 7 9; abs. पइसेँवि 14 11 9b;

pot. part. पइसेवउ 10 8 3.

√पइसर [analogically formed
from √पइसार=caus. of √पइस]
enter;

-pres. 1. s. पइसरसि 6 8 4, 7 12

9 α ; 1. pl. पइसरहुँ 7 9 1; 3. s. पइ-

सरइ 4 1 α , 1b, 4 1 1, 14 1 9b;

3 pl. पइसरान्त 5 12 2; imper. 3.

s. पइसरउ 19 4 6; abs. पइसेँवि 12

1 3, 15 2 4, 18 2 1; p. p.

पइसरिय 5 6 1;

-caus. abs. पसारेँवि 13 10 10 α ,

19 11 7; p. p. पइसारिय 5 5 8,

11 2 5, 14 1 2, 15 13 4, enl.

2 17 1.

पइसार 7 4 6, 9 5 7, 12 5 12 [from

√पइसार=प्रवेशय्] प्रवेश (G. पेसारो).

°पइहर 19 6 4 पतिगृह.

°पईव 14 3 12 α ; enl. पईवय 5 12 5

प्रदीप.

पईहर 1 2 11, 9 3 6, 11 4 8, 14 2 1

प्रदीर्घ, gl. दीर्घतर.

-पईहरच्छि 1 15 2 प्रदीर्घाक्षि.

पईहिय 7 10 6 [*प्रदीर्घिका] दीर्घिका.

√पउज (प्र+युज्);

-abs. पउजेँवि 2 14 6, 13 6 2, 16

7 4; p. p. पउजिय 2 9 8.

°पउत्ति 5 12 4, 11 14 10 [प्र+उत्ति]

पउत्तियउ 3 11 1, पउत्तियउ 1 3 4 उत्ति.

पउमचरिय 1 16 10 α पद्मचरित.

√पउल (पच्, Hc. IV 90);

-pass. pres. part. पउलिजन्त 11 9 6.

°पओलि 16 14 8 प्रतोलि (G. पोळ).

पय 2 8 2, 7 10 9 α , 15 8 2 प्रजा.

पयङ्ग 18 11 2 [पतङ्ग] sun.

√पयट्ट [प्र+यट्];

-pres. 3. s. पयट्टइ 5 4 9 α ; p. p.

पयट्ट 4 7 5, 5 15 9b, 9 9 3, 10 9

6, 12 7 5, 13 11 1 α , 17 1 1b.

पयत्त 16 4 8 gl. प्रयत्न.

पयाणय 12 5 14b प्रयाण enl.

पयार 14 11 9b प्रकार.

√पयास (प्र+काश्);

-pres. 2. s. पयासहि 11 11 3.

°पयाहिण 1 1 18, 6 13 3 प्रवक्षिणा.

√पकन्द (प्र+क्रन्द);

-pres. part. f. पकन्दन्ति 18 11 5.

पकल° 9 3 7 प्रौढ full-grown, strong
(cf. =समर्थ Hc. II 174; G. पाकल
fully ripe).

पक्खरिय 4 2 9a, 16 14 5 [*उपस्करित]
कवचित्, संनद्ध (cf. D. पक्खरा=अश्वसं-
नाह, G. पाखर, √पाखरवुँ).

✓पक्खल (प्र+खल्);
-pres. 3. s. पक्खलइ 1 5 6.

✓पक्खाल (प्र+खाल्, G. पक्खालुँ);
-imper. 3. s. पक्खालउ 17 18 6.

पक्खि 15 5 4 पक्खिन् (G. पक्खी);

पक्खुहुण 3 3 7 प्रक्षोभन.

✓पगास (प्र+काश्);
-pres. 3. s. पगासइ 2 9 4; p. p.
पगासिय 11 8 1.

पवित्त 15 6 3 प्रक्षित.

°पघोस 20 12 7 प्रघोष.

पङ्क° 18 11 5 पङ्क (G. पाँक् f.).

पङ्कण 6 9 1, enl. 1 14 9b प्राङ्गण.

पङ्कुत्त 2 7 3, °13 3 5°, f. पङ्कुत्ती 14 10
5 gl. प्रगुप्त concealed, covered.

पचण्ड 4 6 5 प्रचण्ड.

पचविय 10 2 3 (प्र+चविय=उक्त, चव=कथ्
Hc. IV 2) उक्तवती.

पचविय 9 3 7 प्रच्युत.

पचोइय 15 5 7 प्रचोदित.

पचक्खणाय 19 14 4 प्रत्याख्यान enl.

✓पच्च (पच्च);
-pres. part. पच्चन्त 11 9 7 पच्चारिय
6 1 9, 13 3 8, 15 5 5 [*प्रचारित?]
उपालब्ध addressed sarcasms, ta-
unted, challenged (cf. Hc. IV
156).

पच्चवर 15 2 6 gl. मुसल (D. 6 15).

पच्चुत्तर 16 5 1 प्रत्युत्तर.

पच्चुद्धरिय 13 7 10 a प्रत्युद्धृत.

पच्चेल्लिउ 10 6 3, 11 8 7, 16 4 9b

[*प्रत्यलीकम्?] (variants पच्चेल्लिउ,
पच्चेल्लिय, पच्चेल्लिउ, पच्चेल्लिय, पच्चेल्लिउ; gl.

loosely अतिशयेन समर्थः) प्रत्युत (Hc.

IV 420; variants पच्चेल्लिउ, पच्चेल्लिउ,
पच्चेल्लिउ; Bh. पच्चेल्लिउ).

पच्चल्ले 4 10 7, 4 11 5, 7 7 1, 12 8
4, 9b, पच्चल्ले 1 2 7 पश्चात्, ततः.

पच्चल्ल 11 4 7, 11 6 6 पृष्ठ back;
-पच्चल्ले 8 10 8, 8 10 9b behind;
15 5 6, 17 2 4 afterwards.

✓पच्चाय (प्र+छाद्);
-pres. part. पच्चायन्त 17 14 4.

पच्चिम 1 7 1, 1 13 3, 5 4 1 [पश्चिम]
last;

-पच्चिम-माय 8 6 2 hinder port-
ion; 5 4 1 western region.

✓पजल, √पजल (प्र+जल्);
-pres. 3. s. पजलइ 12 12 8; pres.
part. पजलन्त 1 15 4, enl. पजलन्तय
4 4 8, 17 15 4; p. p. पजलिय 20
4 9a.

पजोत्तिय 20 5 4 [प्र+*योक्त्रित] yoked.

°पञ्चम° 13 9 9 The fifth note of
Indian gamut.

पञ्चमुह 1 15 2 पञ्चमुख lion.

पञ्चाणण 9 4 9b पञ्चानन lion.

पट्ठणिय 14 7 4?

पट्ठिस 4 5 6 पट्ठिस.

✓पट्ठव (प्र+स्थाप्; Hc. IV 37; पाठवुँ)
send;

-pres. 2. s. पट्ठवहि 12 4 7; imper.

2. pl. पट्ठवहौ 6 2 8; p. p. पट्ठविय
4 3 2, 10 12 7.

✓पड (पट्; G. पडवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. पडइ 19 3 2; 3. pl.

पडन्ति 18 9 6; imper. 2. s. पड 6

12 9b, 19 15 4; pres. part. पडन्त

4 8 9a, enl. पडन्तय 1 10 2; abs.

पडेवि 10 8 4; p. p. पडिय 13 3 5,

enl. पडियय 3 8 10b, 8 9 8, 15

1 8, 15 2 9b;

-caus. pres. 1. s. पाडमि 7 4 9b,

13 10 10b, 15 2 8; 3. s. पाडइ

1 14 6, 5 4 2; 3. pl. पाठन्ति 6 14 6; abs. पाठेवि 18 10 2, पाठेवि 8 9 8; pass. pres. part. पाठिजन्त 17 8 7.

पठ 19 16 8 पठ.

पठह्य 19 5 7 पठह enl. (ग. पठो).

पठिउवयार 12 11 4 प्रत्युपकार.

पठिकूलिय 6 8 2 [प्रतिक्कूलित] obstructed.

पठिखलिय 13 2 8 [प्रतिस्खलित] obstructed.

पठिच्छिय [from प्रति+इच्छ] 4 3 9, gl. परिज्ञात accepted.

✓ पठिजीव [प्रति+जीव];

-pres. part. पठिजीवन्त 15 11 4 living.

पठिदोच्छिय 12 6 6 [प्रति+उगुप्सित; cf. दुउच्छ Hc. IV 4] gave a return threat.

पठिथिर 8 7 3, पठिथिर 17 12 10a [परिस्थिर] स्थिर.

पठिपह्य 7 13 6 [प्रतिप्रहत] blown (with ref. to तूर्य); 17 15 9 struck.

पठिपाहुड 16 2 5 [प्रतिप्राशृत] return present.

पठिपुच्छिय 9 14 1, 19 4 1a [from ✓ पठिपुच्छ=परि+पृच्छ] asked.

पठिपेछिय [from पठिपेछ=प्रति+प्र+ईरय] 17 3 2; enl. 13 1 9 pushed back.

✓ पठिरक्ख [प्रतिरक्ष] protect;

-pres. 3. s. 1 14 7, 19 14 9.

पठिरक्ख 9 10 9a, 19 8 3- [प्रतिरक्षा] -9 10 5 (mss. पठिवक्ख) protection.

पठिवय 10 8 5 see पडीवय; gl. पुनरपि.

पठिवण्णय 2 13 1 प्रतिपन्न enl.

पठिवत्त 14 11 1 प्रतिवार्ता information.

पठिवाइय 7 8 4, 6 gl. प्रतिवापित, पुनर्वा-जित.

पठिवारउ 2 7 5, 2 10 5 [*प्रतिवारकम्] again.

पठिहत्थिय 8 5 1 तिरस्कृत.

पडीवय 2 15 2, 2 17 3, 3 7 5, 4 9 1, 4 11 1, 7 10 5, 11 1 7, 11 3 3, 12 1 9b, 12 3 8, 13 4 10b,

16 1 1, 18 1b, 19 11 6; पडिवय 10 8 5 [प्रतीप enl.] gl. पुनः पुनरपि

again, back, then, further, and also.

पडुत्तर 16 9 5, 19 10 1a प्रत्युत्तर.

✓ पड [पठ्, ग. पठुँ recite, echo some one's words] read, recite;

-pres 3. s. पडइ 1 14 4; pres. part. पडन्त 3 6 9, 3 7 8, 10 3 2.

पडुकय 14 13 8, पडुकिय 19 6 9 [प्रडौ-कित] approached, advanced.

पडोइय 19 17 8 [प्रडौकित] brought near.

पणइ 4 1 4 प्रणयिद्, gl. याचक, सज्जन.

✓ पणच्च [प्र+चट्];

-pres. 3. s. पणच्चइ 1 14 4; p. p. पणच्चिय 2 7 6, 5 5 4; agent.

पणच्चिर 4 8 4, f. पणच्चिरि 17 2 7.

✓ पणव [प्र+नम्];

-pres. 3. s. पणवइ 1 5 5, 7 10 8;

abs. पणवेवि 1 1 16, पणवेत्थिय 1 1 1 to 15, 17, 18, 19a, 1 9 8; p. p. पणविय 6 12 4, pass. pres. 2. s. पणविज्जहि 2 6 9; 3. s. पणविज्जइ 5 2 5.

पणाल 19 10 10b [प्रणाल] channel, stream.

✓ पणास (प्र+नइय् or नाशय्);

-pres. 3. s. पणासइ 3 3 8; abs. पणासेवि 5 4 1, 15 8 9b.

पत्तिज्जवण 14 8 5 (प्रत्यायन) consol- ing, conciliating.

✓ पदरिस [प्र+दर्शय्];

-pres. 3. s. पदरिसइ 10 1 9b; im-

per. 2. s. पदरिसहि 2 9 6; p. p. पदरिसिय 1 3 12, enl. पदरिसियय 15 8 6.

पदीसिय 17 2 8 [from प्र+दर्शय्] दृष्ट.

पधरिय 3 12 3 प्रधृत.

पधाइय 12 7 2b प्रधावित.

पन्ति 17 16 8 पङ्क्ति (G. पॉति).

पपुच्छिय 18 1 2 प्रपृष्ट.

✓पपुज (प्र+पूज);

-abs. पपुजैवि 20 3 6.

पकुल 5 5 6°, 15 3 2, पकुलिय 5 1 9a,
9 1 7°, 10 3 6, 10 4 9b प्रकुल.

पम्भार 14 3 2 [प्राग्भार] mass.

✓पभण (प्र+भण);

-pres. 3. s. पभणइ 12 1a, 14 5
4; pres. part. enl. पभणन्तय 3 9 9.

पभामिय 3 4 2 [प्रधावित] made to go
around.

✓पमुहल [denom. from प्र+मुहल];

-pass. pres. part. enl. पमुहलिज-
न्तय 20 10 6 being made noisy.

पमोकलड 15 6 3 [प्रमुक्त + °ल + कम्]
with full freedom.

पर 1 13 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 11 3, 18 1 9b
[परम्] केवलम्; 4 2 5; 4 5 5, 15 7
5 परन्तु.

परए 7 18 1, 12 6 5 [प्रगे?] gl. प्रभाते;
7 1 5 tomorrow (cf. MW. प्रगे
tomorrow morning, प्रगेतन relat-
ing to the next day; cf. also
the two meanings of कल्य).

परभायण f. 6 3 2 परभाजन; enl. परभाय-
णिय 12 4 4. Another's belonging.

परजिय 4 9 9a, 12 9 10b पराजित.

परत्तड 17 14 9b?

परमसुण 18 11 9a highly beneficial.

परमप्यय 2 6 7, 2 12 6 परमात्मन् enl.

परमेसरी 10 5 5 परमेश्वरी.

परम्पर 1 9 6 परात्पर.

°परसु° 17 6 6 परसु.

परहुय 19 18 7 परभृता.

पराइय 2 16 10, 2 13 6, पराविय 2 11
2 प्राप्त.

°परायणिय 12 10 1 पराजयकारिणी?

✓परिअच्च, परियच्च [परि + अच्] circum-
ambulate;

-abs. परिअच्चैवि 13 8 7, परियच्चैवि 10
2 8, 18 1a, परिअच्चैवि 7 14 6, 12
10 5; p. p. परिअच्चिय 4 11 9b,
परियच्चिय 2 2 5, 2 7 6 [परियच्चिवि=
प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य MP. 7 26 18, परियच्चिय=
परिवेष्टित 8 13 6].

✓परियत्त [परि+वृत्] return;

-pres. 3. pl. परियत्तन्ति 5 12 6;

abs. परिअत्तैवि 18 11 8; p. p. परियत्त

5 11 4, enl. परियत्तय 17 2 6, 19

3 1a; caus. p. p. परियत्तिय 19 12

9, 19 13 1a (gl. व्यावृष्टित), enl.

परियत्तिय 18 8 9a.

✓परिअप्प [परि+कल्प];

-abs. परिअप्पैवि 9 4 2 परिकल्पय.

परिओस 3 6 8 परितोष.

परिओसिय 17 17 1b परितोषित.

✓परीयड्ड [परि+वर्ध?];

-pres. 3. s. परियड्डइ 2 7 9a.

परियरिय °3 3 1a, परियरियय enl. 17 10

4 [परिकरित] परिवृत्त.

✓परियल [परि+भाल];

-pres. 3. pl. परियलन्ति 1 4 8,
18 9 6.

परियाणय 5 15 8; परिजाणय 19 18 3

परिज्ञायक.

परियाणिय 2 4 9a, 14 11 7 परिज्ञात.

✓परिक्ख [परि+ईश्; G. परखवुं];

-pres. part. f. enl. °परिक्खन्तिय
19 15 7.

परिक्ख 19 1 10b परीक्षा (G. परख).

परिघड्डिय 19 18 5 परिक्षित thrown out.

✓परिविव (परि+विप्);

-abs. परिविववि 19 2 7; p. p. परिवित्त
19 7 5.

परिचकलिय 9 2 2 [*परिचकलित] परिवर्तुल
(cf. D. 3 29 चकल-वर्तुल).

°परिचाय 3 2 4 परिखाग.

✓परिचिन्त (परि+चिन्त्);

-abs. परिचिन्तैवि 4 12 5, 5 5 6,
5 10 9a, 7 8 2; p. p. परिचिन्तिय 4
11 9a, 15 10 3, enl. 18 8 9a.

परिचिन्तण 16 3 7 परिचिन्तन.

परिजाणय see परियाणय.

परिद्विय 1 8 13b, 1 11 3, 3 4 8, 4
13 1, 8 10 6, 14 5 6, 16 1b,
17 13 8, enl. 19 17 10a प्रतिष्ठित.

परिद्विय 12 12 6 प्रतिष्ठापित made over.

✓परिण (परि+नी; a. परणवुं);

-imper. 2. s. परिणि 10 5 8b; pres.

part. परिणन्त 6 9 1; abs. परिणैवि

13 1 1b, परिणैवि 12 12 7, परिणैविणु

10 7 1, 16 10 6; infin. परिणणहँ 5

15 9b; p. p. enl. परिणियय 13 1 9b;

pass. pres. 3. s. परिणिज्जइ 15 7 9b.

-caus. p. p. परिणाविय 2 8 7, 5 1 7,

10 7 4, 12 5 6.

✓परितव (परि+तव्);

-pres. 3. s. परितवइ 7 12 6.

परितुट्ट 16 10 1, परितुट्टिया f. 15 14 8

परितुट्ट.

परित्त 13 7 8 परित्राण.

परिधिट्ट 13 11 7 [परिधृष्ट] अतिधृष्ट.

परिपमाण 16 5 4 प्रमाण full measure?

✓परिपाल (परि+पालय्);

-imper. 2. s. परिपालहि 20 1 6;

3. s. परिपालउ 17 18 4; pres. part.

enl. परिपालन्ता 6 1 1; pass. pres.

3. s. परिपालिज्जइ 9 4 3; gerund

परिपालणिय 6 16 7.

परिपाल 5 3 9a परिपालक.

परिपुच्छिय 11 14 2, 16 1 2 परिपृष्ट.

परिपुच्छण 11 3 9 परिपृच्छन.

परिपुण्ण 18 12 3 परिपूज्.

परिपेत्तिय 15 8 4 परिप्रेषित.

परिपूरन्त 1 15 8 परिपूरव.

✓परिभम (परि+भम्);

-pres. 1. pl. परिभमहँ 6 13 7; 3. s.

परिभमइ 10 3 9a, 10 8 11a, 11

9a, 15 4 3; 3. pl. परिभमन्ति 4 6

11 14 7; pres. part. परिभमन्

1 15 4; abs. परिभमैवि 11 3 9b

agent. परिभसि 7 2 3;

-caus. p. p. परिभामिय 16 11 6

परिभासि 18 8 1 परिभाषमाण.

परिमिय 2 11 8, 3 5 9, 5 8 8, 16 1

1 परिवृत्त.

परिमियत्थ 16 10 2 [परिमितार्थ] ज्ञातार्थ

gl. यथार्थज्ञाता.

✓परिरक्ख (परि+रक्ख्)

pres. 3. s. परिरक्खइ 15 2 3; imper

2. s. परिरक्खहि 16 8 3, 16 9 2.

परिवद्धिय 3 6 1b, 17 1 8 परिवर्धित.

परिवद्ध 11 14 11a परिवद्ध.

परिवाहि 3 6 7, 16 13 9a परिपाटि.

परिवार 18 9 5 वासगृह?

परिवारिय 10 5 7 परिवारित.

परिवुज्झण 16 3 6 [action noun from

परिवुज्झ=परि+बुध्य] परिबोधन

✓परिवेढ (परि+वेढ्);

-p. p. परिवेढिय 1 8 6, 5 5 9a,

7 6 8; pass. pres. part. enl.

परिवेढिज्जन्ता 2 12 4.

✓परिसक्क (परि+सक्क्) move away

-imper. 2. s. परिसक्कहि 17 14 2.

परिसिक्खिय 8 8 9b परिशिक्षित.

✓परिसुज्झ (परि+सुज्झ्) be proved

pure;

-imper. 2. pl. परिसुज्झहँ 19 1 10b.

✓परिससे (परि+सेष्य्) end, destroy;

-pres. part. परिससन्त 3 2 5; abs.

परिससैवि 20 7 5, परिससवि 3 10 8;

p. p. परिससिय 1 10 9a.

परिह 16 11 6 परिखा.

✓परिहर (परि+ह्);

-pres. 3. s. परिहरमि 1 3 9, 4 12

2; परिहरेवि 18 8 9b; 3. pl. परिहरन्ति

7 3 9; abs. परिहरेवि 10 5 8a, परि-

हरेवि 4 3 8, 18 7 4, 18 9 2.

- परिहरण 1 3 11
 परिहविय 16 4 6, 19 6 2 [from
 परि+भव] पराजित, तिरस्कृत.
 परिहाण्ड 19 1 10a परिवान enl.
 परिहिय 9 4 6, 9 5 1 परिहित.
 परिहेवय 2 8 4 [परिधातव्य] परिवान; but
 gl. ताम्बूलादि.
 परोक्खण् 15 11 6 परोक्षे without hav-
 ing seen.
 परोप्पर 7 14 1, 8 6 1, 12 9 3, 15 3 3
 परस्पर.
 परोवर 17 16 2 परस्पर.
 पलयकर 11 10 9b प्रलयकर.
 पलयभाउ 1 11 2 प्रलय-भावम्?
 पलित्त 3 2 2, 7 11 9a, enl. 5 7 1
 प्रदीप्त.
 पलीविय 7 4 5 प्रदीपित.
 पलोह 17 13 5 क्षिप्त, पतित; 17 16 3
 पतित.
 पल्लङ्ग 1 14 9a पर्यङ्क.
 ✓ पल्लाण (denom. from पर्याण) fur-
 nish with saddle (G. पल्लाण्डु);
 -imper. 2. pl. पल्लाण्हो 19 3 10a.
 पल्लुह 7 10 5 (Hc. IV 166) प्रत्यागत.
 पव 14 1 7 प्रवा.
 पवण्डुअ 5 1 9a पवनोद्धृत.
 पवयल 17 7 7 gl. समर्थ.
 पवड्डिय 9 13 9a प्रवृद्ध.
 ✓ पवत्त (प्र+वर्त);
 -pres. 3. s. पवत्तइ 2 9 3; p. p.
 पवत्तिय 5 11 2 (gl. कृत).
 पवरिसिय 1 16 4, 7 प्रवृष्ट.
 ✓ पवत्त (प्र+वत्त);
 -pres. part. पवत्तन्त 4 4 1, enl.
 पवत्तन्तय 19 1a.
 ✓ पवह (प्र+वह);
 -pres. 3. s. पवहइ 3 13 6; pres.
 part. enl. पवहन्तय 3 8 10b, 14
 11 9a.
 पवालायायर 14 12 6?
 ✓ पवियम्भ (प्र+वि+वृम्भ) flash forth,
 appear;
 -pres. 3. s. पवियम्भइ 10 2 2.
 पवित्त 1 2 12a पवित्र.
 पविरल 1 2 11 प्रविरल.
 पविहाय 16 5 6 प्रविभाग.
 पवोछिय 14 8 7, 15 10 5, 19 4 2
 (cf. वोछ) उक्तवत्.
 पव्वहयय 4 13 9b [प्रवजित enl.] परिवा-
 जक.
 ✓ पव्वज [प्र+वज];
 -abs. पव्वज्जेवि 17 18 10a,
 पव्वज 12 2 5 प्रवज्या.
 पव्वालिय 19 15 2 [Hc. IV 41] क्षावित.
 पसरिय 4 11 9a, 17 7 5 प्रसृत.
 पसर 9 8 4 प्रसर.
 पसव 14 11 8 पशु (PSM. s. v.).
 ✓ पसाह [प्र+साधय];
 -pres. 3. s. पसाहइ 1 14 8; imper.
 2. pl. पसाह्हो 19 3 10a; abs.
 पसाह्हिवि 2 16 2.
 पसाहय 10 12 7 प्रसाधक decorator?
 पसुत्तिय 1 14 9a प्रसुता.
 पव 16 9 4 पविन.
 ✓ पवण (प्र+वह);
 -pres. 3. s. पवणइ 14 7 1; abs.
 पवण्हिवि 19 5 8.
 ✓ पहर (प्र+हर);
 -pres. 3. s. पहरइ 15 5 9a, 20 9
 6; 3. pl. पहरन्ति 7 14 1, 8 6 4; im-
 per. 2. s. पहर पहर 15 4 7; pres.
 part. enl. पहरन्तय 15 4 2; pot.
 part. पहरेवउ 11 13 5.
 पहर 4 7 5 प्रहार.
 पवसिय 18 6 4 प्रहसित.
 पहासिउ 3 9 3 [प्रभाषितम्] gl. प्रभाषितवान.
 पहाणय 15 8 4 प्रधान enl.
 पहिण्डिय 17 13 3 (प्रहिण्डित) परिभ्रान्त.
 पहिलय 1 8 7, 1 11 2, 11 2 2 प्रथम
 (G. पहेळ).

- पहिलारय 9 3 3, 16 12 4; f. पहिलारी
9 6 2 प्रथमतर enl.
✓पहुच्च [*प्रभूत्य; denom. from प्रभूत;
ग. पहुँचवुँ] (Hc. IV 390) suffice;
-pres. 3. s. पहुचइ 6 4 4.
पहुत्त 14 7 9 α पर्याप्त (ग. पहुँचवुँ reach).
पहुत्तण 3 9 4 प्रभुत्व.
पंसुलि 7 5 5 पांसुली.
पाइक् 4 4 6 पादातिक (ग. पायक).
पाउजिय 2 9 8 [*प्रातोयिक; cf. आतोय]
player of musical instruments.
पाउस 3 8 6, 9 5 9 α प्रावृष्.
पायय 1 2 3 प्राकृत.
पायड 3 1 13 α , 16 4 9 b पादपः.
✓पायड (प्रकटय);
-pres. 1. s. पायडमि 1 1 19 b , p. p.
पायडिय 16 14 9 b .
पायड 19 10 4, enl. पायडय 6 13 5
प्रकट, व्यक्त.
पायारवत्त 1 5 1 प्राकारवत्.
पायाळ 12 8 4, 17 10 9, [*पादाल?]
पादातिक gl. पादूकं? (cf. ग. पायल).
पायालय 13 6 1 b पाताल enl.
पाडिहेर 3 3 10 प्रातिहार्य.
पाण 2 9 9 b प्राण.
पाणपिब 19 12 3 प्राणप्रिया.
पाणालि 14 6 1. (D. 6 40=इस्तद्वयप्रहार)
gl. जलच्छटा.
पाणिय 14 3 8 पानीय (ग. पाणी).
पाणिगहण 10 4 4; पाणिगहण 10 4 7,
18 4 8 पाणिग्रहण.
पाणकय 6 1 6, 11 10 1, 15 1 8 [cf.
Hc. II 148] पर, gl. सत्रु (cf. ग.
पाणुँ stranger).
पाणय 4 3 2 पाणक.
पाणय 16 5 8 पाणव enl.
पाणडय 7 6 1, 7 7 4, 7 13 8, 15 4
8, 17 4 8, 19 8 9, 19 17 7 परा-
डय (Mp. 52 19 14 b gl.).
पाणवय 1 5 3 पाणवत्.
पाराविय 2 16 8 पारित.
पारिहच्छि 12 1 8 gl. वेग.
पारोह 9 3 6 प्ररोह sprig.
✓पाल (पालय; ग. पालवुँ);
-imper. 2. s. पालें 7 12 6; pres.
part. पालन्त 3 2 6, 10; -pass.
pres. 3. pl. पालिजन्ति 20 10 9 b .
✓पाव (प्र+आप्; ग. पामवुँ);
-pres. 1. pl. पावहुँ 2 15 2; 3. s.
पावइ 4 13 9 b , 12 1 9 α ; 3. pl.
पावन्ति 14 11 6, 20 1 9 b ; fut. 1.
pl. पावेसहु 3 6 11 b ; 2. s. पावेसहि
19 7 5; pres. part enl. पावन्तय
11 9 7, 13 11 5; p. p. पाविय 2
16 7, enl. पावियय 13 5 10 b .
पाव 8 11 2?
पावज 5 13 7 प्रवज्या.
पावालोलि 11 14 4 प्रवालावलि.
पासु 4 4 3, 12 7 1, 14 10 9 b , 15
12 8, 16 11 9 b पार्श्वम् (ग. पास)
near.
-पार्श्वि 2 13 8, 18 3 9 b पार्श्व near.
-पासिड [पार्श्विकम्] 4 5 4, 10 9 6
(genitive post-position); 9 5
6, 7, 8; 10 8 2, 3 (ablative
post-position) from.
पासेय 1 13 7, 18 5 9 α प्रखेद.
-पासेय 20 6 2 प्रखिल.
पाहाण 7 14 1, 13 3 10 b पाषाण.
पाहुड 13 11 11 b , 14 10 9 b ग्रामृत
पाहुणय 5 13 8 प्राघूर्णक (ग. प्राहुणो,
परोणो).
✓पिय, ✓पिव (पिब; ग. पीवुँ);
-pres. 3. pl. पियन्ति 1 4 8; im-
per. 2. s. पिवहि 9 8 3; pres. part.
पियन्त 7 9 6; abs. पिएवि 5 4 5, 18
2 8; pot. part. पिएवै 2 12 5.
पिव 13 10 3 इव.
पियारय 2 9 1, 4 1 b , 5 8 2, f. पियारी
8 4 6 प्रियतर enl.

पिङ्गल° 1 3 8 पिङ्गल; 4 6 5 one of the
nine treasures; °11 4 4° tawny.
°पिच्छय 17 12 6 पिच्छ enl.
°पिञ्जरियय 14 6 7 पिञ्जरित enl.
पिट्टिज्जन्त 9 10 8 पिट्ट्यमान (cf. G. पीटवुं
beat).
पित्तिय 17 4 2, 17 7 1α [पित्त्य, पैत्र्य
or पैत्रिक] पितृव्य grand uncle.
पिसुणत्तण 14 9 9α पिशुनत्व.
पिसुणिय 15 1 7 [पिशुनित] सूचित.
पिहिमि 2 15 3, 5 5 2, पिहिवि 1 4 9b
12 6 8 पृथ्वी.
पिडुल 8 1 2 पृथुल.
✓पीड (पीड; G. पीडवुं);
-pass. pres 3. s. पीडिज्जइ 5 11 6.
पीलण° 1 4 4 पीडन.
पुक्खर 11 6 4 पुष्कर.
°पुङ्गड 15 7 2 पुङ्गवः.
पुच्छिय 2 14 9α पृष्ट.
✓पुज [पूजय; G. पूजवुं].
-abs. पुज्जेवि 4 3 5, 10 7 1, पुजे-
पिणु 16 9 9.
पुज 5 16 7, 11 2 8, 13 9 2 पूजा.
पुट्टि 17 5 4 [*पुट्टि] back (G. पुट्टय f.).
पुण° (in पुणात्तण्य) 7 2 8 पुनः.
पुणु 1 8 2, 9, 1 16 7 पुनः (G. पण).
-पुणु पच्छइ 10 8 9 पुनः पश्चात्.
-पुणो वि 10 12 4, 16 3 3 पुनः अपि.
-पुणु पुणो वि 19 17 1α पुनः पुनः अपि.
-पुणुपुणु 19 2 1b पुनः पुनः.
पुणरवि 13 9 1α पुनरपि.
पुणरुत्त 14 12 9α पुनरुत्त.
°पुणण° 1 2 12α पूर्ण.
-पुण्णाउत्त 2 9 5 पूर्णायुष.
-पुण्णपवित्त 2 6 10α, 3 3 2 पूर्णपवित्र.
पुण्णालि 12 9 10b, 15 14 2 (p. 6 53)
पुंश्चली.
✓पुप्फुव (onom.) hiss, snort.
-pres. 3. s. पुप्फुवइ 19 3 4.
पुरउ° 4 13 4, 17 4 5 पुरतः.

पुरवइ 1 5 8 [पुरपति] gl. श्रेष्ठी.
पुरिसयार 4 4 5 पुरुषकार.
पुराण 5 9 10.
पुरोहिय 4 6 11b पुरोहित.
पुलयसरर 11 4 6 समुच्छितशरीर. [cf.
PSM पुल].
पुलउग्गय 8 5 11α [पुलकोद्गत] उद्गत-
पुलक.
पुल्लिन्द 10 7 9b.
पुव्वण्हए 5 2 4 पूर्वाह्णे enl.
पूरन्त 19 6 4, 19 12 10α पूरयत्.
✓पेक्ख [प्र+ईक्ष; G. पेक्खवुं];
-pres. 1. s. पेक्खमि 10 8 1; 2. s.
पेक्खहि 8 3 2; 3. s. पेक्खइ 6 11 2;
imper. 1. pl. पेक्खहुं 12 9 7; 2. s.
पेक्ख 8 2 9b, 8 3 1, 2, 3, 4, fut.
2. s. पेक्खेसहि 9 6 8; abs. पेक्खेवि
3 5 10α, 3 9 1b, पेक्खवि 18 5 9α.
पेक्खेपिणु 9 4 9α, 9 14 9α, पेक्खेविणु
6 1 10α, 19 12 3.
पेक्खणय 3 6 3, 8 1 6 प्रेक्षणक.
पेक्खणयाहर 14 12 3 प्रेक्षणकगृह.
पेम्म 10 2 2, 14 13 2 प्रेमन्.
°पेरिय 16 1 4 प्रेरित.
✓पेल (प्र+ईर);
-abs. पेलेवि 17 5 2; p. p. पेल्लिय° 11
5 8,° 13 7 1α, 13 9 5°, enl.
पेल्लियय 19 5 10α.
-pass. pres. part. पेल्लिज्जन्त 11 9 4.
पेसिय 2 15 1, enl. पेसियय 13 11 11b.
पेसण 16 2 2 प्रेषण serving.
°पेसण with खुक्क 5 13 2, 7 8 5 lit.
'missed the mission'; 'died'.
पेसणयारी 6 9 6, 8 4 6 [प्रेषणकारी] दासी.
पोक्खरिणि 2 2 3, 3 6 5 पुष्करिणी.
पोट्टल 13 4 7, 18 2 7, enl. पोट्टलय
15 6 3 पोट्टल bundle (G. पोडली).
°पोडिमय 3 4 1α प्रौढिमन् enl.
पोत्तय 10 7 8, 11 12 9α पौत्रक.
✓पोमाय (आघ);
-abs. पोमाएवि 13 9 1α; gl. आघांकुत्वा.

फ

- फगुणणन्दीसराह 18 4 5 फासुन-नन्दीधराहन्.
 °फड° 5 11 1, फडा° 13 6 1 α फडा.
 फम्फाव 8 12 2, 9 14 6, फम्फावय 3 6 9
 sort of bard.
 °फर° 17 6 4 फलक shield.
 ✓फरहर (onom.; G. फरहरवुँ) flutter;
 -pres. part. फरहरन्त 3 4 6, 15 2 8.
 °फलिह 7 5 1, 17 6 4 परिह.
 फलिह 6 5 2 स्फटिक.
 फलिह° 14 6 5 स्फटिका alum.
 ✓फाड (स्फाटय्; G. फाडवुँ) split open;
 -abs. फाडेपिणु 9 2 9b; p. p. फाडिय
 5 10 9b, 13 4 8, 19 7 9.
 फाडिम° 1 4 6 स्फाटित gaping.
 ✓फिट (स्फिद्य् Hc. IV 177=अंश)
 नश (G. फीटवुँ);
 -pres. 3. s. फिटइ 10 12 2.
 फुकार 12 9 9, enl. 19 3 4 फुत्कार.
 ✓फुड (स्फुद्य्; G. फुडवुँ) break open;
 -pres. 3. s. फुडइ 13 2 9; pres.
 part. फुडन्त 17 3 6; abs. फुडैवि
 8 5 11b; p. p. फुड 13 6 3.
 फुड 5 13 2 स्फुट.
 ✓फुर (स्फुर);
 -pres. part. फुरन्त 14 6 3, enl.
 फुरन्तय 8 3 2.
 फुलिङ्ग 1 13 7 स्फुलिङ्ग.
 °फुङ्ग 1 7 4 [फुङ्ग] पुष्प (G. फूल).
 फुङ्गधुल 7 13 5 (D. 6 85) अमर.
 ✓फुस (=सृज्; Hc IV 105);
 pres. part. f. enl. फुसन्तिय 18 10
 9 α .
 ✓फेड (स्फेद्य्; G. फेडवुँ) destroy;
 pres. part. फेडन्त 3 2 3.

भ

- भइय 6 9 3, 13 1 9, 15 6 2, 15 11 1
 [*भयिका] भीति.
 भइणि 12 12 1 मणिनी.
 भउह 14 3 10 भू (G. भवुँ).

भउहाल 10 2 9 α भूवत्.

भयभीय 8 10 2 भयभीत.

भयभील 4 3 9 α [भयभीष्म] भयंकर; gl.
 भयस्यापि भीष्मः.

भयभीलण 11 11 1 [भयभीषण] भयजनक

भयाउर 19 2 9 भयातुर.

भयावण 8 1 4, 20 3 1, 20 6 9 α
 (भीषक) भयानक.

✓भक्ख (भक्ष्);

-pres. 3. s. भक्खइ 2 12 8.

भग्ग 17 5 1 α भद्र.

भग्गव° 13 12 7 [भार्गव] gl. शुक्र.

✓भज्ज (भज्; G. भौजवुँ);

-pres. 1. s. भज्जमि 5 14 2; 3. pl.

भज्जन्ति 7 5 4; abs. भज्जेवि 6 15 5,
 12 5 12.

-agent. भज्जण 3 8 9.

भडारय 1 8 13 α , 2 6 1, f. भडारी 1
 14 3, भडारि 10 2 2 भट्टारक.

✓भण (cf. G. भणवुँ recite aloud,
 study) speak, consider;

-pres. 1. s. भणमि 6 1 10b; 3. s.

भणइ 3 7 3; 3. pl. भणन्ति 10 5 8 α ,

12 9 4; imper. 2. s. भणु 15 14

2; fut. 3. s. भणेसइ 19 5 2; opt.

2. s. भणेज्जहु 19 12 10 α ; pres.

part. भणन्त 2 11 4, 2 16 11 α ,

enl. भणन्तय 15 4 9 α ; abs. भणेवि 2

12 8, 6 7 4, 6 7 5, 8 11 6, 14

5 8, भणेवि 3 9 6, 4 12 7, 7 2 7,

11 5 3, 13 11 1 α , भणेपिणु 8 3 8,

12 11 6, 14 13 9 α , 15 2 9 α ,

18 3 3;

-भणेवि 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 19 11 8 α ,

भणेवि 2 4 9b, 8 4 8 इति कारणात् for

the reason that.

✓भण्ड (cf. D. 6 101 भण्ड=कलह; G.
 भौडवुँ abuse);

-imper. 2 pl. भण्डहो 4 8 9 α .

भण्डार 9 4 1 भण्डागार (G. भण्डार).

भत्तार 9 1 8, 10 5 8b भत् (G. भरत्तार).
भदहस्ति 11 4 2, 11 5 2 भदहस्तिन्
भन्त° 11 14 1, enl. भन्तय 1 10 1 भ्रान्त.
भन्ति 1 10 1 भ्रान्ति (भन्ति=विस्मयः MP. 3
15 10)

✓भम, ✓भव (भ्रम; G. भमवुँ);
-pres. 3. s. भमइ 14 2 9b; 3. pl.
भमन्ति 7 7 8, 11 5 8; imper. 2.
s. भमु 19 15 5; pres. part. भवन्त
19 13 10a; enl. भमन्तय 1 13 9a,
12 12 9; abs. भमैवि 12 1 9b; p.
p. भमिय 15 6 5;

-caus. भाम;

-abs. भामैवि 17 7 9;

-caus. भमाइ;

imper. 2. pl. भमाइहें 5 10 8; p.
p. भमाडिय 5 10 9a.

भमुहा 14 12 8 भू; cf. भउह.

✓भर (भृ; G. भरवुँ);

-pres. part. भरन्त 18 7 1b; abs.

भरेप्पिणु 2 11 5; p. p. enl. भरियय
°14 6 7, 15 5 9a;

-caus. imper. 3. s. भरावड 17 18 8.

भल्लैभल्लै 11 7 4 (onom.) sound of
submission emitted by the
elephant.

°भल्ल° 4 5 6.

भवन्त 5 9 3 भविष्यत्, gl. आगामिक.

भविष्यायण 1 1 8 भव्यजन.

भसल 2 4 7, 10 3 1 (Hc. I 244,
254) भ्रमर.

भाइ 4 13 4, 19 6 3, भाय 10 4 3,
10 7 3 भ्रातृ.

भायर 4 3 7, 4 12 3, 9 7 9a, °18 1 5
भ्रातृ.

भायणय (for भाइणय) 19 10 6 [*भाणि-
नक?] भागिनेय.

भायणा °18 12 5, 19 6 1b f. भाजन.

भामरि 2 14 8 परिभ्रमण, प्रदक्षिणा.

✓भाव (भावय);

-pres. 3. s. भावइ 5 12 8; abs.

भावैवि 2 7 9a, 5 16 6; p. p. enl.

भावियय 11 7 9a.

भाव 6 11 9b, 6 12 9a स्वरूप form.

भावण° 1 8 10, 2 1 2, 5 7 3 [भावन]

भवनवास्तिन्.

✓भास (भाष्);

-pres. 3. s. भासइ 3 3 8; pres.

part. enl. भासन्तय 4 13 7.

°भासुर 17 9 1, enl. भासुरय °11 5 9a,
11 11 9a मयङ्कर.

मिडडी° 4 9 9a मृकुटि

मिङ्गार 2 17 4 मृङ्गार.

मिङ्गारी° 19 3 3 [D. 6 105 चौरी] cri-
cket.

मिडत्तणु 2 10 3, 8 2 5 मृत्तत्त्व.

मिजन्त 11 9 4, 17 3 5 मिथमान; 17

1 6 [*भम्यजत्] being sprinkled
(G. भीजावुँ, भीजावुँ).

✓भिड [सिड्] confront in a battle,
fight (G. भिडवुँ, मडवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. भिडइ 4 3 3, 12 2 7;

8. pl. भिडन्ति 7 5 3, 12 8 8; im-

per. 2. s. भिडु 12 6 5; p. p. भिडिय

4 11 3, 10 11 7 -p. p. भिड 17
4 3.

°भिण्डिमाल° 17 7 4, भिण्डिवाल 7 8 1,
10 11 8 भिन्दिपाल.

भित्ति 6 1a ?

✓भिन्द (भिन्द; cf. G. भेदवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. भिन्दइ 16 5 2; imper.

2. pl. भिन्दहें 5 11 5; abs. भिन्दैवि

10 3 5, 13 4 1b.

✓भिन्मिय (onom.) produce shrill
notes (used with crickets);

-pres. 3. s. भिन्मियइ.

°भिन्मल 1 5 4 विह्वल.

भीरु 15 3 5.

°भील see भयभील.

- भीसणिय 12 9 10 α , 17 13 10 α भीषिका.
 भीसावण 15 1 5, 15 15 6, भीसावणि 17 1 2 भीषण.
 °भिसिणि 14 5 8 बिसिनी.
 °भुअ° 7 5 1, 17 3 3 भुज.
 भुअङ्ग 13 4 7 भुजङ्ग.
 भुयइन्द 7 14 3, भुयइन्द 13 4 5 भुजगेन्द्र.
 भुक्त्वा° 2 8 2 बुमुक्ता.
 भुक्त्वा-मार 2 8 2 बुमुक्ता-मार (भुक्त्वामार° = बुवामरी MP. 5 19 3).
 ✓भुज (भुज्);
 -pres. 1. s. भुजसि 5 14 2; 2. s. भुजहि 12 11 5; imper. 2. s. भुजै 4 12 6, 12 11 3, भुजु 7 12 2; pres. part. भुजन्त 5 1 8, enl. भुजन्तय 4 14 9 b , 19 18 10 b ; pot. part. भुजेव्वड 16 13 1 b ; p. p. f. भुती 11 13 4.
 -caus. p. p. भुज्जाविय 15 15 9 b , enl. भुज्जावियय 8 12 8 b .
 भुजय 14 2 7 (1) [भोजक] gl. अग्ने-भोजकाः (2) भूर्ज enl.
 भुम्भल 14 2 9 b [cf. D. 6 114 भंभल = सूख] (with. भोली) artless, simpleton. gl. अभिनवा, अकुटिला. (cf. G. भम्मर भोली);
 भुव °1 10 7°, 3 1 12°, °7 1 α , °9 1 8 b , °11 6 6, 14 13 9 α , 15 2 4°, 18 12 9 α भुज.
 भुवइन्द° 13 4 5 भुजगेन्द्र.
 भुवङ्गम 20 2 6 भुजङ्गम.
 °भूय 16 8 4 भूत, °9 9 8° ghost.
 ✓भूस (भूषय्);
 -pres. 3. pl. भूसन्ति 7 2 6; abs. भूसेवि 16 15 9 b .
 भूषण-इल 19 18 7 [भूषणइला] भूषणापृथ्वी?
 ✓भेय (भेदय्);
 -pass. pres. 3. pl. भेइज्जन्ति 16 7 9 α .
 °भेहि 13 10 9 मेरी.
 °भेसइ° 13 12 7 gl. वृहस्पति.
 म
 म 2 13 4, 12 7 9 α (with imper.), 10 12 4 (with present) 18 10 4 (with future) मा (G. म).
 -मं 19 4 6 मा.
 मइयपट्ट 15 6 5 ?
 ✓मइल [denom. from *मल्लि]
 मलीनय (cf. G. मेहुँ < *मल्लिकम्);
 -pres. 3. s. मइलइ 7 12 8; pres. part. मइलन्त 17 1 9, enl. मइलन्तय 20 10 7; abs. मइलेंवि 14 1 8, p. p. मइलिय 14 3 9, 15 9 7, 17 1 10 b ;
 -pass pres. 3. s. मइलिज्जइ 20 11 5;
 -agent. f. enl. मइलणिय 6 3 9 b .
 मउड 1 9 6, 3 5 1 α , 5 11 7, 14 5 2 मुकुट (G. मोड).
 °मउल 3 7 7 मुकुल.
 -मउलिय° 5 2 2, 9 6 1, 18 11 3 मुकुलित.
 मउलि करेप्पिणु 19 1 2 मौलौ कृत्वा; कर मउलि करेप्पिणु = gl. बदहस्तौ.
 मऊर 3 5 3 मयूर.
 मयगल 1 15 1 [मदकल] गज (G. मेगल).
 मयरद्धय 18 11 4 मकरध्वज.
 मयरन्द 13 3 5 मकरन्द.
 मयरहर 1 10 6, °11 14 1° [मकरगृह] समुद्र.
 मयालय 11 4 5 [मद+आल+क] मदयुक्त.
 मगहाहिउ 1 9 1 मगधाधिपः.
 ✓मग (मार्गय्; G. मार्गुँ);
 -pres. 3. s. मगइ 3 12 5, मगइइ 17 12 9; p. p. मगिय 15 14 7; pass. pres. 3. s. मगिज्जइ 12 12 5.
 मघ° 13 7 10 b मघा.
 मङ्गलगारय 1 1 14 मङ्गलकारक.
 मज्जणय 1 16 3, 15 13 4, 15 14 4 मज्जन enl.
 मज्जाय 12 8 2 मर्यादा.
 मज्जै 1 11 3, 5 11 9 b , 6 3 6, 15 13 8 मथे (cf. G. माहि, मौ).
 मज्झिम° 13 9 9 मध्यम (G. माझम).

- मञ्जरिय 14 45 मञ्जरी enl. (cf. G. मँजर).
 °मङ्क 8 9 9a मान ? (cf. PSM).
 मङ्ककर 3 8 9, 4 3 8, 11 11 8, 14 1
 4 (D. 6 120) गवै.
 मणासण्ड 9 11 5 मनामनाक्.
 मणिष्ट 10 12 6 मनइष्ट.
 °मणिरयण 18 2 5 मणिरत्न.
 °मणुयत्त° 3 11 1, 18 2 1 मनुजत्व.
 मणुस 17 13 9, मणूस 8 3 7, 16 10 7
 मनुष्य (cf. G. माणस).
 मणोज 16 6 1, 17 16 8°, 18 3 5 मनोज्ञ.
 मणोहरगारय 2 6 10a मनोहर-कारक.
 ✓मण्ड (आ+रभ्; G. मँडवुँ) begin;
 -imper. 2 pl. मण्डहौं 4 8 9b.
 ✓मण्ड (G. मँडवुँ) arrange artistically;
 -abs. मण्डेवि 4 5 9b, 17 18 10b;
 -pass. pres. 3. s मण्डिज्जइ 5 11 6.
 मण्ड 13 4 10b, 18 8 9a (with वलिवण्ड),
 मण्ड मण्ड 11 13 4, मण्डए 18 3 2
 [*मर्द] forcibly, with great
 difficulty (cf. D. 6 140 मङ्क=वला-
 त्कार; Bh. has thrice मण्ड, once
 मण्ड मण्ड; Mp 7 20 15 and 9 14
 10 मर्द=हडात; G. मँड मँड with
 great difficulty. Jacobi and
 Alsdorf fail to see its connection
 with मङ्क).
 ✓मण्ण [मन्-य G. मानवुँ];
 -pres. part. enl. मण्णन्तय 2 16 6;
 abs. मण्णेवि 9 3 9a.
 °मत्तवाल 14 2 6 मज्ज (cf. D. 6 122
 मत्तवाल=मदोन्मत्त; H. मतवाला).
 मत्थए 1 8 13b [मस्तके] on, above
 (G. माथे).
 ✓मत्थ [मथ्-pass. मत्थ];
 -pass. pres. part. enl. मत्थिज्जन्तय
 20 6 9b.
 मन्तण 16 3 7, enl. मन्तणय 15 13 4,
 17 1a मन्त्रण.
 मन्द 1 13 9a.
 ✓मम्मीस [From मा मैषी; cf. D. 6
 129 माभाइ, मासीसिअम्=अभयप्रदानम्;
 Hc. IV 22, 22 मम्मीसही; Bh. s. v.
 मंभीसइ] comfort, pacify;
 -abs. मम्मीसेवि 10 2 1, 11 9 8;
 p. p. मम्मीसिय 15 2 2.
 मम्मीस f. 5 6 7 comfort, consolation.
 ✓मर [मृ; G. मरवुँ];
 -pres. 1. s. मरसि 19 18 1b; 3. s.
 मरइ 5 7 7, 8 3 8, 13 6 8; imper.
 2. s. मर 7 12 5, 15 4 7, मर मर 5
 7 2; 2. pl. मरहौं 16 11 3; 3. s.
 मरउ 12 7 9a.
 °मरगय° 1 4 3 मरकत
 मरट 3 9 8, 10 9 6, 11 7 2 (D. 6
 120) गवै.
 °मराल° 3 4 5.
 मरिसाविय 6 9 9a मरिषित.
 मर° 1 5 2 मरुत् wind.
 ✓मरुस (मृश्);
 -opt. 2. s. मरुसेजहि gl. क्षमां कुह.
 ✓मल (मृद्; Hc. IV 126);
 -pres. 1. s. मलसि 10 8 9, 12 7 4;
 abs. मलेवि 12 10 9a, 18 1a; p. p.
 मलिय 15 1 5, 16 1a, 18 9 5.
 मसि पोह्लय 1 5 6 3 मशी-पोह्लक.
 महगय 10 10 9b, 13 8 1b, महगय
 20 6 8° महागय ?
 महणसि° 16 3 9 [महानसिन्] सूचकार.
 °महणास 14 2 7 महानस ?
 महन्तय 4 3 2, 4 4 8 [महत् enl.]
 minister, councillor.
 °महाराय 1 7 9a महाराज.
 °महल 4 11 2 [महत्+ल] महत्.
 महाइय 3 7 2, 4 5 9a, 8 4 3 [frequ-
 ent in Bh. Jacobi renders it
 by महात्मन्. Twice in Hp. Gl. at
 87 8 5 महर्धिक अतिशयवन्त. Alsdorf
 connects it with महा+आय (D. 1
 73 आअं=अत्ययम्)] महर्धिक. Mp.
 5 22 10 महाइत.

- महाउस 3 8 6 महायुष्क.
 महाय° 1 3 7 ?
 महाकाल 4 6 5 one of the nine treasures.
 महागह 1 3 14b [महाप्रह] राहु.
 महाङ्ग 3 8 5°, 5 4 2 महा+अटवी.
 महारथ 6 4 9a, 19 1 8 मदीय (G. म्हाँ).
 महायवत्त 13 1 4 महातपत्र ?
 महिस्ता° 1 1 8 महिष enl.
 महुमह 1 6 7 [मधुमथ] विष्णु.
 महोरग 18 7 7.
 महोचहि 3 3 7 महोदधि.
 मा 12 9 2, 13 12 10b.
 ✓ मा [मा; G. माहुँ] be contained in;
 -pres. 3. s. माइ 1 10 3, 16 14 8; pres. part. मन्त 11 5 1; p. p. माइय 9 5 2, enl. माइयय 8 3 9a.
 माडलय 19 10 7 मातुल enl.
 माएँ 18 7 2, 19 2 10b, 19 6 2, 19 8 10b, 19 10 6, 19 16 10a [मातः] term of endearing address to a familiar woman.
 मायरि 9 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 16 7 मात्.
 मायाबाल 2 2 7 मायाबाल.
 मागहभास 5 9 5 मागधभाषा.
 ✓ माण [मानय्; G. माणहुँ] enjoy;
 -pres. 2. s. माणहि 20 1 6; fut. 1. pl. माणैसहुँ 9 6 5; pres. part. माणन्त 9 3 5; abs. माणैवि 14 8 9b, 14 9 6, p. p. enl. माणियय.
 *माण 5 10 6 मान.
 -माणइरि° 3 8 7 मानगिरि.
 -माणस्थम्भ 5 7 8 मानस्तम्भ.
 माणव 4 6 5 मानव.
 *माणवथम्भ 1 7 8 मानवस्तम्भ.
 माणुस 10 5 2,° 10 11 4 [मातुष्य] मनुष्य (G. माणस).
 माम 13 2 10a°, 18 1 3, enl. 13 11 8 [माम] father-in-law.
 ✓ मार [मारय्; G. मारहुँ];

- pres. 1. s. मारमि 8 10 7; 3. s. मारइ 9 10 5, imper. 2. pl. मारहै 6 9 4; p. p. enl. मारियय 9 11 1.
 °माहण्य 3 13 8a, 20 9 1 माहात्म्य.
 माहव-मास 6 5 10a, 11 4 1, 19 9 5 [माघवमास] gl. चैत्रमास (usually माघव=वैशाख).
 माहेन्द 10 1 10b [माहेन्द्र] gl. इन्द्रजाल.
 मिय° 14 4 1 अमृत.
 मिंग 16 15 1, 19 13 8 one of the four breeds of elephants (cf. मय 16 12 2).
 -मिंगणयण 19 3 7 मृगनयना.
 -मिंगमय° 14 6 5 [मृगमद] कस्तूरी.
 -मिंगलोयणिय 16 13 8 मृगलोचना enl.
 मित्तइय 12 2 8, 12 5 4, 18 4 6 मैत्री.
 ✓ मिल [मिल; G. मळहुँ];
 -pres. 3. pl. मिलन्ति 18 3 8; abs. मिलैवि 9 13 9b, 17 5 5, मिलेवि 9 6 4, मिलेपिणु 11 1 8;
 -caus. 2. s. मिलावहि 15 11 9b.
 ✓ मुअ [मुच];
 -pres 3. s. मुअइ 13 1 8, 15 5 4; 3. pl. मुयन्ति 6 7 5, 7 2 6; imper. 2. s. मुएँ 15 7 2; 2. pl. मुअहु 19 2 8; 3. s. मुअउ 5 2 5; pres. part. enl. मुअन्तय 3 6 6; abs. मुएँवि 6 15 9b, 7 11 6, 10 12 7, 12 4 7, मुएवि 8 3 6, 10 12 5, 12 2 4, मुयवि 15 13 5, मुएपिणु 13 8 10a; p. p. मुअ 4 10 4, f. मुअी 4 10 4, enl. मुअय 14 8 9b; -pass. pres. 3. s. मुअइ 1 3 14b, 7 12 2; pres. part. मुअन्त 3 2 9.
 मुय 2 8 2, 15 11 8, f. enl. मुइया 19 18 1b मृत (G. मुओ).
 मुच्छंगय 5 13 4 मूर्च्छा गता.
 मुच्छाविय 6 9 3, 19 8 4, 19 15 1b मूर्च्छिता.

✓ सुण [ज्ञा=ज्ञा; Hc. IV 7];

-pres. 3. pl. सुणन्ति 16 12 7; abs. सुणैवि 3 12 1a; p. p. enl. सुणियय 10 2 3; pass. pres. 3. s. सुणिज्ज 20 2 5.

सुदिया 15 14 8 सुग्धा enl.

सुख° 1 5 7, 14 10 8, सुख 14 12 3 सुख.

✓ सुसुमूर (भङ्ग; Hc. IV 106) pound (सुसुमूरण=पिण्डीकरण Mp 7 6 12);

-pres. 3. s. सुसुमूरइ 17 9 4; p. p. सुसुमूरिय 4 8 7°, 8 6 2, 17 7 1b, enl. सुसुमूरियय 1 3 1b.

°सुसण्डि 4 5 6, सुसण्डि 11 8 5, 17 6 5 ग्रहरणविशेष.

°सुखयन्द° 2 15 4 सुखचन्द्र.

सुहवेक्खा 10 2 7 [सुखप्रेक्षक] desirous to see (your) face.

सुहवत्त 15 8 5 सुखवार्ता oral message?

°सुहलिय 13 9 6 सुखरित.

-सुहलीहूयय 1 13 9b सुखरीभूत enl.

सुहियणं 11 11 3 सुधा; gl. एवमेव दूधा (cf. D. 6 134 सुहिअं, सुहिआ=एवमेव करणम्).

सूडी 17 16 9b सूडा.

मेच्छ 9 10 8 म्लेच्छ.

°मेलय 3 7 10a मेलक (G. मेलो) gath-ering.

✓ मेलव [मेलय्; G. मेलववुं];

-abs. मेलवैवि 5 6 2, मेलैप्पियु 19 17 3.

✓ मेह (मुच्; G. मेलवुं);

-pres. 3. s. मेहइ 5 4 6; pres.

part. मेहन्त 14 6 1; abs. मेहैवि 10 5 8b, मेहैवि 3 1a, 12 6 4, मेहैप्पियु

14 1b, 19 17 3; p. p. मेहिय 3 9 8,

11 7 6, 11 8 7, 13 7 1b, 14 9 3,

17 10 10a, 19 5 10b;

-caus. abs. मेहवैप्पियु 19 12 1a;

p. p. मेहविय 9 11 8, 11 9 8, enl.

मेहवियय 13 5 10a, 20 7 9b.

मेसासण 8 5 3 मेसासन.

मेहलहर 1 5 5 मेखलाधर.

मेहुणय 6 1 3, 19 10 6 gl. खालक (cf. D. 6 148 मेहुणिया=पण्या: भगिनी and मेहुणय=पितृण्यसुत; cf. M. मेवणा).

मोक्कल-केस 8 3 1 मुक्कली (G. मोक्कल free).

मोगार °4 5 6, 8 5 5°, °11 8 5° मुद्गर.

✓ मोड (मोडय्; G. मोडवुं) break;

-pres. 3. pl. मोडन्ति 7 2 8; p. p.

°मोडिय 4 8 6; -caus. p. p. मोडाविय 11 10 4.

मोर 3 4 5 मयूर.

मोरय 3 1 13a [°मयूरक] gl. पिच्छ.

र

रडरव 19 3 3 रौरव.

✓ रय [रय्];

-abs. रयप्पियु 16 15 9a, 17 1 7;

p. p. रय 17 18 10b.

रय 10 2 2 [रत] सुरत.

रयण 12 12 10b रत्न.

रयण 9 12 3 रत्ना, सूर्यपत्नी.

रयण 4 6 6 [रत्न] one of the nine treasures.

रयणि 16 15 7 रत्नि.

रयसल 19 1 2 रत्नसला.

✓ रक्ख (रक्ख; cf. G. राखवुं keep);

-imper. 1. pl. रक्खवुं 15 10 7; 2.

pl. रक्खवौ 19 8 6; 3. s. रक्खड 18

7 9b; pres. part. रक्खन्त 3 2 6;

p. p. रक्खिय 11 3 5, enl. 16 8 9a.

रक्ख 17 17 3, 19 8 6 रक्षस्.

रक्खण° 10 5 7 रक्षक; gl. सुभट.

°रक्खवाल 11 9 8 रक्षापाल guardian (G. रक्खवाल).

रक्खसी 9 12 8, enl. रक्खसिय 5 8 3 राक्षसी.

✓ रङ्गोल (=दोलय् Hc. IV 48) swing to and fro;

-pres. 3. s. रङ्गोलइ 14 3 7; p. p.

रङ्गोलिय 13 7 4; agent. °रङ्गोलिर° 13 12 8.

रत्न 1 5 9b.

- रक्षिय 1 5 9b, °14 3 8 [रक्ष+इत्] रक्षित
coloured.
- रञ्जय 1 11 3 रञ्जू enl.
- ✓रड (रद् ; G. रडवुँ weep, cry);
-pres. 3. s. रडइ 19 7 11b; imp.
er. 3. s. रडउ 12 9 5.
- °रज° 14 3 8 corrupt for रण?
- रणडह 5 6 5, 11 10 9b, 12 7 4, 17
4 10a, 20 1b रणमुख battle-front.
- रणवीठ 4 5 9b रणवीठ.
- रण्ण 4 1 6 [Hc. I 66] अरण्य (G. रान).
- रत्तिन्दिड 10 7 5 रात्रिदिनम्.
- रत्तुप्पलिहूअय° 9 6 6 रत्तोत्पलीभूत enl.
- ✓रम् (रम् ; G. रम्बुँ);
-pres. 3. pl. रमन्ति 14 11 8; im-
per. 2. s. रम् 19 15 5; 2 pl. रम्हों
14 5 4; pres. part. रमन्त 18 12
8, f. रमन्ति 18 3 6; abs. रम्बेवि 14
11 4 (in रम्बेवि ण णाइय = G. रमी न
जाणी); -pass. pres. 2. s. रम्महि
8 6 9b.
- °रम्भ° 19 12 4 [रम्भा] कदली.
- रव° 14 2 2 कलमञ्जुल sweet sounding.
- रवणाय 2 2 2, 14 1 1 [*रमण्य enl.]
रमणीय.
- °रविन्द° 4 9 6 अरविन्द.
- रसन्त 10 3 2, 14 6 3 रसत्.
- °रसमन्ती 14 2 9a [°रसवती] रसयुक्ता.
- रसोइ 17 13 10b रसवती cooked food
(G. रसोई).
- °रहियय 5 2 9a °रहित enl.
- रहङ्ग 15 12 7 [रथाङ्ग] चक्र.
- रहल f. 7 3 10b तरङ्ग (cf. Sk. लहरी; G.
लहेर), gl. वेला = जलपूर.
- राय 4 12 6, 5 5 4 राजन्.
- राडलय 19 10 7 [राजकुल enl.] gl.
राजा;
-7 1 9a राजकुलिक royal.
- राय-सिय 6 9 6 राजश्री royal fortune.
- राणय 2 15 5, 3 9 2, 5 5 2, °8 4 4
9 3 2, °11 10 2, 15 8 4, 20 3 8
20 11 8 राजन् enl. [cf. Sk. राजा
नक, G. राणो].
- रामकह 1 2 6°, रामकहा° 1 2 1 रामकथा.
- राविय 4 8 8 [Hc. IV 49] रञ्जित.
- °राव 10 3 2.
- रासि° 9 14 4 रश्मि.
- रिच्छ °3 5 2°, 8 5 5° ऋक्ष (G. रौँछ).
- रिच्छोलि 11 14 4, 14 4 3, 14 6 8
(D. 7 7) पङ्क्ति.
- ✓रिज्ज [ऋज्य; cf. G. रीझवुँ - 'be plea-
sed'] prosper;
-imper. 3. s. रिज्जउ 12 11 3.
- रिण °13 3 10a, °19 10 9 ऋण.
- °रिहालय 11 4 5 [रेखाल enl.] रेखायुक्त.
- ✓रुम्, ✓रुव [रुद् ; G. रुए weeps];
-pres. 3. s. रुम्ह 18 12 6, रुवइ 19
3 3, pres. part. f. रुवन्ति 19 2
10a, enl. रुमन्तिय 19 9 10b; p. p.
रुण्ण 19 10 8; gerundive रुवेवहों
7 8 8b.
- ✓रुव [रुव्य] like;
-pres. 3. s. रुवइ 1 3 14a, 2 15 6.
रुट्टय 11 10 3 रुट्ट enl. (G. रुट्टे).
- °रुण्ड 17 13 10a.
- रुन्द 19 13 8 (D. 7 14) विपुल.
- रुण्य° 2 16 4 रौप्य enl.
- रुहिर 19 6 5 रुधिर.
- रुव° 9 8 3 (रुवु 18 6 8, रुयई 3 7 4)
रूप.
- रेळ (छावय; G. रेलवुँ);
-pres. part. enl. रेळन्तय 4 9 7;
p. p. रेळिय 17 3 2.
- ✓रेह (राज, Hc. IV 100);
-pres. 3. pl. रेहन्ति 2 11 9a.
- ✓रोक्क (G. रोक्कुँ) check, stop,
engage;
-pres. 3. s. रोक्कइ 17 9 3, pres.
part. रोक्कन्त 4 7 10b; p. p. °रोक्किय°
6 1 9.

✓ रोव [रुद्र; Hc. IV 226; G. रोवु];
-pres. 2. s. रोवहि 19 15 8; pres.
part. f. रोवन्ती 8 3 1.

रोसावियय 8 9 9a रोषित enl.

रोसाडरियय 13 1a रोषापूर्ण.

ल

लइ 1 12 7, 5 2 3, 5 8 3, 7 6 9b,
8 1 9b, 9 1 6, 10 4 4, 10 10 8,
11 12 8, 12 9 7, 13 3 8, 14 5
4, 14 11 2, 15 1 8, 15 8 5, 15
12 3, 16 1 2, 16 8 7, 18 3 1,
18 3 6, 18 8 9b, 20 9 5 (G. ले)
well, lo.

✓ लय [ला, G. लेवु] take;

-pres. 3. pl. लयन्ति 7 2 6; pres.
part. लयन्त 18 1 8; abs. लएवि 18
1 9b, 2 लएवि 2 8 9a, 18 10 8,
लएपिणु 2 15 9a, 3 12 6, 7 6 2
14 11 1; p. p. लइय 2 5 1, 2 11
7, 2 12 2, 4 7 5, 12 2 3, 15 3
3, 17 4 1b, 18 4 3, enl. लइयय
2 4 7, 4 10 9a, 11 12 9b; pass.
pres. 3. s. लइजइ 2 5 5.

°लउडि° 17 6 5 [*लकुटी] लकुट.

लयार 1 3 5 लकार.

लकुडि° 11 6 4 [*लकुटी cf. D. 7 19
लकुडं=लकुटः] लकुट (cf. G. लकडी).

✓ लक्ष [लक्ष्य];

-imper. 2. pl. लक्षहौ 5 5 1; abs.
लक्खेवि 4 2 4; pass. pres. 3. s.
लक्खिजइ 2 8 4, 6 13 5, 10 10 5,
11 6 9b, 17 9 10b.

लक्षण 1 3 7 [लक्षण] व्याकरणशास्त्र, 2
9 8 लक्षणशास्त्र.

✓ लग्न [*लग्न; G. लागवु];

-imper. 2. s. लग्नु 8 10 3; 3. s.
लग्नु 9 10 5; fut. 3. s. लग्नेसइ 18
6 9b; pres. part. °लग्नन्त° 13 5
1b, f. लग्नन्ति 17 2 3; abs. लग्नेवि
(=from) 1 16 4, 12 2 8, 20 11

8, लग्नेवि (=from) 6 9 8; p. p. लग्न
1 9 1, (कम्पणहँ) 10 1 8, गिणिवि)
10 2 4, enl. लग्नय (मज्झि) 9 10 7;
—with कुडें (=पुष्टे) chase, pres. 3.
s. कुडेंलग्गइ 12 4 2; p. p. enl. कुडें
लग्नय 12 3 7 [D. 2 62 कुडो हतानु-
गमनम्; Mp. 29 14 11 gl. gives
कुडि=पुष्टे; PSM. records कुडावय =अनु-
गमन. Eng. 'trail' 'trace'; G. पीछे].

लग्गणस्सम्म 1 1a [*लग्नस्सम्म] आधारस्सम्म.

लङ्गल° 6 11 8, 19 7 10 लाङ्गल.

✓ लङ्ग (G. लँघवु);

-pres. part. लङ्गन्त 2 8 1; abs.
लङ्गेवि 11 6 7, लङ्गेपिणु 2 3 7, 6 6 1.

✓ लज्ज [लज्ज; G. लाजवु];

-pres. 3. s. लज्जइ 10 8 11b, 11
12 9b; opt. 2. s. लज्जिजहि 18 8 3;
3 s. लज्जिजइ 20 11 5.

लङ्गणगारिय 19 5 5 लाङ्गणकारिका.

लङ्गि 11 6 2 यष्टि.

लङ्ग-संस 13 4 3 लङ्गवशंस.

लङ्गइ 4 12 4 लङ्ग्यते.

✓ लल [लल, लल] dangle;

-pres. 3. s. ललइ 14 7 8; pres.
part. ललन्त °13 4 5°, °17 13 3,
f. ललन्ति 10 3 4.

✓ लह [लम्];

-pres. 1. s. लहमि 12 1 6; fut.
2. s. लहेसहि 19 8 2; abs. लहेवि 2
9 7, 10 4 1, 18 2 1.

लहिम 9 12 3 लचिमन्.

लहु 18 10 5 लघु quickly.

लहुअ 6 12 3 लघु enl.

✓ लाय [लाग्य];

-abs. लाएवि 2 11 3; p. p. लाइय 3
9 10a, 11 2 3, 11 8 6.

लायण °1 13 6, °2 16 2°, 14 12 3°
लावण्य.

लाहव 17 6 9, 20 2 1a [noun from
causal base *लाहव!] लाम (G.
लहावो).

- रक्षिय 1 5 9b, °14 3 8 [रक्ष+इत्] रक्षित
coloured.
- रञ्जय 1 11 3 रञ्जू enl.
- ✓रड (रद् ; G. रड्डुँ weep, cry);
-pres. 3. s. रडइ 19 7 11b; imp.
er. 3 s. रडड 12 9 5.
- °रण° 14 3 8 corrupt for गण?
- रणडइ 5 6 5, 11 10 9b, 12 7 4, 17
4 10α, 20 1b रणमुख battle-front.
- रणवीड 4 5 9b रणवीठ.
- रण्ण 4 1 6 [Hc. I 66] अरण्य (G. रान).
- रत्तिन्दिड 10 7 5 रात्रिदिवस.
- रत्तुपलिङ्गअय° 9 6 6 रत्तोत्पलीभूत enl.
- ✓रम् (रम् ; G. रम्डुँ);
-pres. 3. pl. रमन्ति 14 11 8; im-
per. 2. s. रम् 19 15 5; 2 pl. रमहों
14 5 4; pres. part. रमन्त 18 12
8, f. रमन्ति 18 3 6; abs. रमैवि 14
11 4 (in रमैवि ण णाइय = G. रमी न
जाणी); -pass. pres. 2. s. रम्महि
8 6 9b.
- °रम्भ° 19 12 4 [रम्भा] कदली.
- रव° 14 2 2 कलमञ्जुल sweet sounding.
- रवण्णय 2 2 2, 14 1 1 [*रमण्य enl.]
रमणीय.
- °रविन्द° 4 9 6 अरविन्द.
- रसन्त 10 3 2, 14 6 3 रसत्.
- °रसमन्ती 14 2 9α [°रसवती] रसयुक्ता.
- रसोइ 17 13 10b रसवती cooked food
(G. रसोई).
- °रहियय 5 2 9α °रहित enl.
- रहङ्ग 15 12 7 [रथाङ्ग] चक्र.
- रहल f. 7 3 10b तरङ्ग (cf. Sk. लहरी; G.
लहेर), gl. वेला = जलपूर.
- राय 4 12 6, 5 5 4 राजन्.
- राडलय 19 10 7 [राजकुल enl.] gl.
राजा;
-7 1 9α राजकुलिक royal.
- राय-सिय 6 9 6 राजश्री royal fortune.
- राणय 2 15 5, 3 9 2, 5 5 2, °8 4 4
9 3 2, °11 10 2, 15 8 4, 20 3 8
20 11 8 राजन् enl. [cf. Sk. राजा-
नक, G. राणो].
- रामकह 1 2 6°, रामकहा° 1 2 1 रामकथा.
- राविय 4 8 8 [Hc. IV 49] रञ्जित.
- °राव 10 3 2.
- रासि° 9 14 4 रश्मि.
- रिच्छ °3 5 2°, 8 5 5° ऋक्ष (G. रौँछ).
- रिच्छोलि 11 14 4, 14 4 3, 14 6 8
(D. 7 7) पङ्क्ति.
- ✓रिज्ज [ऋज्य ; cf. G. रीज्जुँ - 'be plea-
sed'] prosper;
-imper. 3. s. रिज्जउ 12 11 3.
- रिण °13 3 10α, °19 10 9 ऋण.
- °रिहालय 11 4 5 [रेखाल enl.] रेखायुक्त.
- ✓रुअ, ✓रुव [रुद् ; G. रुए weeps];
-pres. 3. s. रुअइ 18 12 6, रुवइ 19
3 3, pres. part. f. रुवन्ति 19 2
10α, enl. रुअन्तिय 19 9 10b; p. p.
रुण 19 10 8; gerundive रुवेवहों
7 8 8b.
- ✓रुअ [रुत्य] like;
-pres. 3. s. रुअइ 1 3 14α, 2 15 6.
रुट्टय 11 10 3 रुट्ट enl. (G. रुट्टे).
- °रुण्ड 17 13 10α.
- रुन्द 19 13 8 (D. 7 14) विपुल.
- रुण्य° 2 16 4 रौप्य enl.
- रुहिर 19 6 5 रुधिर.
- रुव° 9 8 3 (रुवु 18 6 8, रुयई 3 7 4)
रूप.
- रेछ (झाय्य ; G. रेलुँ);
-pres. part. enl. रेछन्तय 4 9 7,
p. p. रेछिय 17 3 2.
- ✓रेह (राज्, Hc. IV 100);
-pres. 3. pl. रेहन्ति 2 11 9α.
- ✓रोक्क (G. रोक्कुँ) check, stop,
engage;
-pres. 3. s. रोक्कइ 17 9 3, pres.
part. रोक्कन्त 4 7 10b; p. p. °रोक्किय°
6 1 9.

✓ रोव [रुद; Hc. IV 226; a. रोवुं];
-pres. 2. s. रोवहि 19 15 8; pres.
part. f. रोवन्ती 8 3 1.
रोसाविषय 8 9 9a रोषित enl.
रोसाउरियय 13 1a रोषापूर्ण.

ल

लइ 1 12 7, 5 2 3, 5 8 3, 7 6 9b,
8 1 9b, 9 1 6, 10 4 4, 10 10 8,
11 12 8, 12 9 7, 13 9 8, 14 5
4, 14 11 2, 15 1 8, 15 8 5, 15
12 3, 16 1 2, 16 8 7, 18 3 1,
18 3 6, 18 8 9b, 20 9 5 (a. ले)
well, lo.

✓ लय [ला, a. लेवुं] take;
-pres. 3. pl. लयन्ति 7 2 6; pres.
part. लयन्त 18 1 8; abs. लएवि 18
1 9b, 2 लएवि 2 3 9a, 18 10 8,
लएप्पिणु 2 15 9a, 3 12 6, 7 6 2
14 11 1; p. p. लइय 2 5 1, 2 11
7, 2 12 2, 4 7 5, 12 2 3, 15 3
3, 17 4 1b, 18 4 3, enl. लइयय
2 4 7, 4 10 9a, 11 12 9b; pass.
pres. 3. s. लइजइ 2 5 5.

“लउडि” 17 6 5 [*लकुदी] लकुट.
लयार 1 3 5 लकार.
लकुडि° 11 6 4 [*लकुदी cf. D. 7 19
लकुडं=लकुटः] लकुट (cf. a. लाकदी).

✓ लक्ष [लक्ष्य];
-imper. 2. pl. लक्षहो 5 5 1; abs.
लक्षेवि 4 2 4; pass. pres. 3. s.
लक्षिजइ 2 3 4, 6 13 5, 10 10 5,
11 6 9b, 17 9 10b.
लक्षण 1 3 7 [लक्षण] व्याकरणशास्त्र, 2
9 8 लक्षणशास्त्र.

✓ लग [*लभ्य; a. लागवुं];
-imper. 2. s. लगु 8 10 3; 3. s.
लगउ 9 10 5; fut. 3. s. लगैसइ 18
6 9b; pres. part. “लगान्त” 13 5
1b, f. लगन्ति 17 2 3; abs. लगैवि
(=from) 1 16 4, 12 2 8, 20 11

8, लगैवि (=from) 6 9 8; p. p. लग
1 9 1, (कम्पणहँ) 10 1 8, णिएवि)
10 2 4, enl. लगय (भञ्जहि) 9 10 7;
—with कुडें (=पृष्ठे) chase, pres. 3.
s. कुडेंलगइ 12 4 2; p. p. enl. कुडें
लगय 12 3 7 [D. 2 62 कुडो हताउ-
गमनम्; Mp. 29 14 11 gl. gives
कुडि=पृष्ठे; PSM. records कुडावय =अनु-
गमन. Eng. ‘trail’ ‘trace’; a. पीछो].
लगणखम्भ 1 1a [*लगनस्कम्भ] आधारस्तम्भ.
लहूल° 6 11 8, 19 7 10 लाहूल.

✓ लह्व (a. लौवुं);
-pres. part. लह्वन्त 2 8 1; abs.
लह्वेवि 11 6 7, लह्वेप्पिणु 2 3 7, 6 6 1.

✓ लज [लङ्; a. लाजवुं];
-pres. 3. s. लजइ 10 8 11b, 11
12 9b; opt. 2. s. लजिजहि 18 8 3;
3 s. लजिजइ 20 11 5.

लञ्जणगारिय 19 5 5 लाञ्जनकारिका.
लट्टि 11 6 2 यष्टि.
लङ्-संस 13 4 3 लञ्जयंस.
लभइ 4 12 4 लभ्यते.

✓ लल [लल, लड] dangle;
-pres. 3. s. ललइ 14 7 8; pres.
part. ललन्त °13 4 5°, °17 13 3,
f. ललन्ति 10 3 4.

✓ लह [लम्];
-pres. 1. s. लहसि 12 1 6; fut.
2. s. लहेयहि 19 8 2; abs. लहेवि 2
9 7, 10 4 1, 18 2 1.
लहिस 9 12 3 लहिमन्.
लहु 18 10 5 लघु quickly.
लहुम 6 12 3 लघु enl.

✓ लाय [लाग्य];
-abs. लाएवि 2 11 3; p. p. लाइय 3
9 10a, 11 2 3, 11 8 6.
लायण °1 13 6, °2 16 2°, 14 12 3°
लावण्य.
लाहव 17 6 9, 20 2 1a [noun from
cansal base *लाहव?] लाभ (a.
लाहवो).

- ०लिह ३ १२ ६ लात taken.
 लिह see लीह.
 लिहाविय ६ ९ ९b, १२ ५ ६ लेखित.
 लीह १७ ७ ८, १८ १० ९a, ०लिह १५ १२
 ७ [लेखा] रेखा (cf. g. लीटी).
 लीण १३ १२ ९, १४ ५ ८ लीन.
 लुभ ४ ८ ३°, १५ ५ ४ लुत.
 ✓ लुह (= मृज्, Hc. IV १०५; g. लुवुँ)
 wipe;
 -pres. २. s. लुहहि १९ १५ ८; pres.
 part. f. लुहन्ति १९ ६ १०a; agent.
 ०लुहण १५ १२ ७;
 -caus. abs. लुहवैवि १९ ११ १a.
 ✓ ले (नी; g. लेवुँ) take;
 -pres. १. s. लेमि ४ ४ ३; १. pl.
 लेहुँ २ १५ ७; २. s. लेहि १८ २ २, ३;
 ३. s. लेइ १ १० ९b, ७ ५ ७; imper.
 ३. s. लेड १ ३ १३; ३. pl. लेनु १९ ३
 ९; pres. part. लेन्त १८ १२ ९a,
 enl. लिन्तय १७ ३ १०b; abs. लेवि १
 १० ३, ४ ३ ८, ४ ५ २, ५ ६ ९a, १०
 १२ ५, १४ ९ ८, १८ ३ २, लेपिणु १ ४
 १b, १४ १० ९b, १५ १ ९a;
 -caus. p. p. लेवाविय १५ १५ ९a.
 ०लेस ३ ११ ३ लेद्या.
 लेह १३ ११ ७, १४ १३ ९a, १५ ८ ४ लेख.
 लोय ३ १२ २, ६ १६ १ लोच.
 ✓ लोह (लुह्य) roll about, wallow
 (g. लोटवुँ; आलोहवुँ);
 -pres. part. लोहन्त १४ १३ ८, enl.
 लोहन्तय ८ ३ ३; p. p. ०लोहिय ४ ८ ७.
 ✓ ल्हस (Hc. IV १९७) संस् fall,
 pass away, fade;
 -pres. ३. s. ल्हसइ १८ ५ ९a; p. p.
 ल्हसिय १० ११ ८, १७ ४ ६, १७ १७ १b.
 ०ल्हाल १९ १८ ४ म्लानि fading.
 च
 १ ४ २, १ ५ ३, १ १३ ४, २ ७ ३, ४ १०
 ५, ६ १३ १, ९ १ ८, १७ ११ १०b इव;
 २ ३ ९b चा.
 वइयाकरण ७ १४ ४ वैयाकरण.
 वइतरणि ११ ९ ३, ११ १० ५ वैतरणी.
 वइमाणिय १५ १५ ५ वैमानिक.
 वइराय २ ९ २, २ १० ३ वैराग्य.
 वइरिणि १९ ४ ९b वैरिणी.
 वइवस १५ १३ ७ [वैवस्वत] यम.
 ✓ वइसर (analogical formation of
 the primitive from वइसार, the
 causative base from वइस=उप+
 विश्) sit;
 -imper. २. pl. वइसरहु १० १ ७; abs.
 वइसरैवि ६ १ ५, १५ २ ४;
 -caus. p. p. वइसारिय ५ १४ ३, २०
 ३ ३.
 वइसण ५ ११ ८, ५ १४ ३, enl. वइसणय
 १६ ९ ८ [उपवेशन] आसन (cf. g. बैसणुँ).
 वय २० १० ७ (?) gl. वदन.
 वयवन्तिय १२ ४ ९b व्रतवती enl.
 वयस १९ १२ ६ [वयस्य] gl. मित्र.
 वकु वयणु १ ३ ६ [वक् वचनम्] passive
 voice (cf. Old g. वौकुडी उक्ति).
 ०वक १० १० ६ वाक्य.
 वक्साणियय १ ३ २ [*व्याख्यानित enl.]
 व्याख्यात.
 वक्खित्त १३ ४ ४ ?
 वगलामुह १७ ३ ४ [वगलामुख] वडवानल.
 वक्खिय २० ४ ५ [वक्ति] worsted (in
 battle).
 वकुडय ६ १६ ५ [वक्+Ap. suffix ०डय]
 वक् (g. वौकुडुँ).
 ✓ वज (Hc. IV २२५; वज्);
 -imper. २. s. वजु ७ १२ ४.
 ०वकळ १४ १२ ५ ?
 ✓ वज [वाय्; g. वाजवुँ];
 -pres. ३. s. वजइ ३ ३ ७, १७ १० ३;
 वजन्त ३ २ ९ वर्जयत्.
 वज १६ १४ ४ वाय or वर्य or वादित.
 ✓ वज्जर (Hc. IV २; क्य्);
 -imper. २. s. वज्जरहि १५ १२ ६;
 p. p. वज्जरिय ४ १३ ७, ५ ७ १०, ९
 ६ १, १२ ४ १.

✓ वञ्च [वञ्चय्];

-pres. part. f. वञ्चन्ति 7 3 7; abs. वञ्चेवि 18 12 9; p. p. वञ्चिय 4 11 9a, 5 8 4.

✓ वञ्छ [वाञ्छ; G. वाँछुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वञ्छइ 9 13 8.

वटइ 15 12 3, 18 3 7, 19 8 10b.
to be sure, indeed.

वट° 11 4 6 वृत्त.

वडउ 15 14 3 imper. 3 s. of?

वड-णिचिड 13 11 4 वटतिचिड.

वडीवा 12 4 6 see आणवडीवा.

वडारय 16 4 8 [comparative of वड
enl.; cf. H. वडा, D. 7 29 वडु = महत्]
महत्तर (cf. G. बडेहँ).

✓ वड्ड [वड्-वर्ध; H. बढना]

-pres. 3. s. वड्डइ 2 7 9b; pres.

part. वड्डन्त 12 12 10a, 17 1 10b;

p. p. वड्डिय 4 7 10a, enl. 14 13 9.

-caus. p. p. वड्डिय 9 10 9a.

वण 8 9 4 व्रण.

वणफइ° 14 1 4 वनस्पति.

वणालय 5 2 1 वनालय.

वणासइ 13 9 3, 17 18 5 वनस्पति.

°वणिय 3 1 13b वनिता.

✓ वण्ण [वर्णय्];

-pres. 1. s. वण्णमि 1 4 1; abs.

वण्णेवि 18 6 8;

-pass. pres. 3. s. वण्णिजइ 11 10 8.

°वहलिय 19 4 9a f. मेघ (cf. D. 7 35

वहल = दुर्दिन; G. वादळी cloudlet).

वडावय 19 4 1a [वर्धक, वर्धापक] bring-
er of good news (G. वधावो).

वडावणय 9 5 1 [वर्धनक, वर्धापनक] br-
inging good news (G. वधामणुँ).

वडाविथ 10 6 8a [वर्धित, वर्धापित] co-
ngratulated.

वडामरिस 12 2 2 वडामर्ष.

✓ वन्द [वन्द; G. वाँदुँ];

-imper. 2. pl. वन्दहु 3 4 10b; abs.

वन्देवि 2 17 1, 10 2 8, वन्देप्पिण 4

13 5, 15 9 8; p. p. वन्दिय 15 7 1.

वन्दणभत्ति 1 8 5, वन्दणहत्ति 2 7 1, 18

4 3 वन्दनभत्ति.

°वन्दि° 11 9 9a, 17 17 10a वन्दिन्.

वन्दिण 3 6 9, 8 12 3, 10 3 2 वन्दिन्.

✓ वन्ध [वन्ध; G. बाँधुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वन्धइ 13 1 9b; abs.

वन्धेवि 1 10 6, 17 17 6;

-caus. abs. वन्धावेवि 14 9 2.

वन्ध 4 11 4 वन्ध.

वन्धहि 8 8 9b corrupt for वदहि=वर्धसे.

वप्प 3 9 6, 3 13 8a, 20 9 1 (D. 6

88) पिता (G. बाप).

वप्पिकी 4 3 9b (Ho. IV 395 वप्पीकी)

वैत्तकी (G. बापीकी).

✓ वम [वम्] vomit, emit;

-pres. 3. s. वमइ 13 5 6, 3. pl.

वमन्ति 14 13 7.

°वमाल 7 13 7, 10 5 2, 13 1 3, 16

15 9a; enl. °वमालय 2 4 7 (D. 6

90) कलकल.

-वमालिय 7 2 4 कलकलयुक्त.

वम्म 14 2 8 मम्मन्.

वम्मीय 4 12 9a वल्मीक.

वर° 2 4 8 उत्तम.

°वर [वर] अष्ट or added *svārthe* (cf.

G. तस्वर, सरवर etc. wherein °वर is

added *svārthe*);

-गिरिवर 1 10 6, 6 11 4, 7 14 1;

जिणवर 2 5 9a; सुरवर° 2 6 1; हयवर

3 13 4; गयवर° 3 13 4, 6 1 8°; रह-

वर 4 7 9; णरवर° 5 1 2, 5 2 5; सर-

वर° 4 10 2, 5 4 8, 17 5 4; तस्वर

6 3 5, 6 6 7; कुमुणिवर 6 8 2, 17

4 10b; असिवर 11 8 5°, 14 13 9a;

पुरवर° 11 12 7°, 15 10 9; दत्तसयग-

इवर 12 12 5; सुणिवर 13 3 7, सुणि-

वरवरिड 13 3 7; हरिवर 19 18 6.

- °लिङ् 3 12 6 लात taken.
 लिङ् see लीङ्.
 लिङ्गविष 6 9 9b, 12 5 6 लेखित.
 लीङ् 17 7 8, 18 10 9a, °लिङ् 15 12
 7 [लेखा] रेखा (cf. G. लीटी).
 लीण 13 12 9, 14 5 8 लीन.
 लुङ् 4 8 3°, 15 5 4 लुत.
 ✓ लुह (=लृज्, Hc. IV 105; G. लुवुँ)
 wipe;
 -pres. 2. s. लुहहि 19 15 8; pres.
 part. f. लुहन्ति 19 6 10a; agent.
 °लुहण 15 12 7;
 -caus. abs. लुहावेँनि 19 11 1a.
 ✓ ले (नी; G. लेवुँ) take;
 -pres. 1. s. लेमि 4 4 3; 1. pl.
 लेहुँ 2 15 7; 2. s. लेहि 18 2 2, 3;
 3. s. लेइ 1 10 9b, 7 5 7; imper.
 3. s. लेइ 1 3 13; 3. pl. लेन्तु 19 3
 9; pres. part. लेन्त 18 12 9a,
 enl. लिन्तय 17 3 10b; abs. लेवि 1
 10 3, 4 3 8, 4 5 2, 5 6 9a, 10
 12 5, 14 9 8, 18 3 2, लेपिणु 1 4
 1b, 14 10 9b, 15 1 9a;
 -caus. p. p. लेवाविय 15 15 9a.
 °लेस 3 11 3 लेया.
 लेह 13 11 7, 14 13 9a, 15 8 4 लेख.
 लोय 3 12 2, 6 16 1 लोच.
 ✓ लोह (लृज्) roll about, wallow
 (G. लोटवुँ; आलोटवुँ);
 -pres. part. लोहन्त 14 13 8, enl.
 लोहन्तय 8 3 3; p. p. °लोहिय 4 8 7.
 ✓ ल्हस (Hc. IV 197) लृज् fall,
 pass away, fade;
 -pres. 3. s. ल्हसइ 18 5 9a; p. p.
 ल्हसिय 10 11 8, 17 4 6, 17 17 1b.
 °ल्हास 19 18 4 म्लानि fading.

व

- व 1 4 2, 1 5 3, 1 13 4, 2 7 3, 4 10
 5, 6 13 1, 9 1 8, 17 11 10b इव;
 2 3 9b वा.

- वह्याकरण 7 14 4 वैयाकरण.
 वहतरणि 11 9 3, 11 10 5 वैतरणी.
 वह्माणिय 15 15 5 वैमानिक.
 वहराय 2 9 2, 2 10 3 वैराग्य.
 वहरिणि 19 4 9b वैरिणी.
 वहवस 15 13 7 [वैवस्वत] यम.
 ✓ वहसर (analogical formation of
 the primitive from वइसर, the
 causative base from वइस=उप+
 विश्) sit;
 -imper. 2. pl. वइसरहु 10 1 7; abs.
 वइसरैवि 6 1 5, 15 2 4;
 -caus. p. p. वइसारिय 5 14 3, 20
 3 3.
 वहसण 5 11 8, 5 14 3, enl. वइसणय
 16 9 8 [उपवेशन] आसन (cf. G. बैसणुँ).
 वय 20 10 7 (?) gl. वदन.
 वयवन्तिय 12 4 9b व्रतवती enl.
 वयस 19 12 6 [वयस्य] gl. मित्र.
 वकु वयणु 1 3 6 [वक् वचनम्] passive
 voice (cf. Old G. वौकुडी उक्ति).
 °वक् 10 10 6 वाक्य.
 वक्खाणियय 1 3 2 [*व्याख्यानित enl.]
 व्याख्यात.
 वक्खित 13 4 4 ?
 वगलामुह 17 3 4 [वगलामुख] वक्खवानल.
 वक्किय 20 4 5 [वक्ति] worsted (in
 battle).
 वक्कुडय 6 16 5 [वक्+Ap. suffix °उडय]
 वक् (G. वौकुडुँ).
 ✓ वज (Hc. IV 225; वज्);
 -imper. 2. s. वजु 7 12 4.
 °वक्क 14 12 5 ?
 ✓ वज्ज [वाय्; G. वाजवुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. वज्जइ 3 3 7, 17 10 3;
 वज्जन्त 3 2 9 वर्जयत्.
 वज्ज 16 14 4 वाय or वय् or वादित.
 ✓ वज्जर (Hc. IV 2; वज्);
 -imper. 2. s. वज्जरहि 15 12 6;
 p. p. वज्जरिय 4 13 7, 5 7 10, 9
 6 1, 12 4 1.

✓ वञ्च [वञ्चय्];

-pres. part. f. वञ्चन्ति 7 3 7; abs.
वञ्चैवि 13 12 9; p. p. वञ्चिय 4 11
9a, 5 8 4.

✓ वञ्छ [वाञ्छ; G. वाँछवुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वञ्छइ 9 13 8.

वट्टइ 15 12 3, 18 3 7, 19 8 10b.
to be sure, indeed.

वट्ट° 11 4 6 वृत्.

वडउ 15 14 3 imper. 3 s. of?

वड-णिबिड 13 11 4 वटनिबिड.

वडीवा 12 4 6 see आणवडीवा.

वडुारय 16 4 8 [comparative of वडु
enl.; cf. H. वडा, D. 7 29 वडु = महत्]
महत्तर (cf. G. वडेहँ).

✓ वड्ड [वड्-वर्ध; H. वडना]

-pres. 3. s. वड्डइ 2 7 9b; pres.
part. वड्डन्त 12 12 10a, 17 1 10b;
p. p. वड्डिय 4 7 10a, enl. 14 13 9.
-caus. p. p. वड्डिय 9 10 9a.

वण 8 9 4 व्रण.

वणप्फइ° 14 1 4 वनस्पति.

वणालय 5 2 1 वनालय.

वणासइ 13 9 3, 17 18 5 वनस्पति.

°वणिय 3 1 13b वनिता.

✓ वण्ण [वर्णय्];

-pres. 1. s. वण्णमि 1 4 1; abs.
वण्णैवि 18 6 8;

-pass. pres. 3. s. वण्णजइ 11 10 8.

°वहलिय 19 4 9a f. वेध (cf. D. 7 35
वहल = दुर्दिन; G. वादली cloudlet).

वडावय 19 4 1a [वर्धक, वर्धापक] brin-
ger of good news (G. वधावो).

वडावणय 9 5 1 [वर्धनक, वर्धापनक] br-
inging good news (G. वधामणुँ).

वडाविय 10 6 8a [वर्धित, वर्धापित] co-
ngratulated.

वडावरिस 12 2 2 वडामर्ष.

✓ वन्द [वन्द; G. वाँवुँ];

-imper. 2. pl. वन्दहु 3 4 10b; abs.

वन्दैवि 2 17 1, 10 2 8, वन्देप्पिण 4
13 5, 15 9 8; p. p. वन्दिय 15 7 1.

वन्दणभक्ति 1 8 5, वन्दणहत्ति 2 7 1, 18
4 3 वन्दनभक्ति.

°वन्दि° 11 9 9a, 17 17 10a वन्दिन्.

वन्दिण 3 6 9, 8 12 3, 10 3 2 वन्दिन्.

✓ वन्ध [बन्ध; G. बाँधवुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वन्धइ 13 1 9b; abs.

वन्धैवि 1 10 6, 17 17 6;

-caus. abs. वन्धावैवि 14 9 2.

वन्ध 4 11 4 बन्ध.

वन्धहि 8 8 9b corrupt for वडहि = वर्धसे.

वप्प 3 9 6, 3 13 8a, 20 9 1 (D. 6
88) पिता (G. बाप).

वप्पिकी 4 3 9b (Hc. IV 395 वप्पीकी)
पैतृकी (G. बापीकी).

✓ वम [वम्] vomit, emit;

-pres. 3. s. वमइ 13 5 6, 3. pl.
वमन्ति 14 13 7.

°वमाल 7 13 7, 10 5 2, 13 1 3, 16
15 9a; enl. °वमालय 2 4 7 (D. 6
90) कलकल.

-वमालिय 7 2 4 कलकलयुक्त.

वग्ग 14 2 8 मर्गेन.

वग्गीय 4 12 9a वल्मीक.

वर° 2 4 8 उत्तम.

°वर [वर] श्रेष्ठ or added *svārthe* (cf.
G. तरवर, सरवर etc. wherein °वर is
added *svārthe*);

-गिरिवर 1 10 6, 6 11 4, 7 14 1;

जिणवर 2 5 9a; सुरवर° 2 6 1; हयवर

3 13 4; गयवर° 3 13 4, 6 1 8°; रह-

वर 4 7 9; णरवर° 5 1 2, 5 2 5; सर-

वर° 4 10 2, 5 4 8, 17 5 4; तरवर

6 3 5, 6 6 7; कुमुणिवर 6 8 2, 17

4 10b; असिवर 11 8 5°, 14 13 9a;

पुरवर° 11 12 7°, 15 10 9; दससयग-

इवर 12 12 5; मुणिवर 13 3 7, मुणि-

वरवरिड 13 3 7; हरिवर 19 18 6.

वरदत्त °5 15 9b, 7 2 9a वरयितृ bride-
groom.

वराय 4 8 9b, f. enl. वराय 12 7 9a
वराक.

वरि 1 3 9, 2 14 1, 10 8 6 वरम्.

वरिय 20 5 10a वृत.

✓ वरिस [वृष्; a. वरसुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वरिसइ 10 1 9a; pres.
part. वरिसन्त 8 10 9a; p. p. f.
वरिटी 1 14 9b.

वरिस 1 16 4 [वर्ष;] वर्षा.

वरि-सग 13 12 6 gl. उपरितन-स्वर्ग.

वरिसइ 1 10 3 वर्षावम्.

✓ वल [वल्; a. वलुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वलइ 13 1 1b, 14 3
4, 17 9 3; 3. pl. वलन्ति 7 2 8;

imper. 2. s. वलि 17 8 10b; वल
20 8 3, वलु वलु 11 11 3, 17 8 3,
20 8 7; 2. pl. वलहौ 8 11 1; pres.

part. enl. वलन्तय 20 2 9b; abs.
वलैवि 12 3 8, 12 6 1, वलेवि 2 15 2;

p. p. enl. वलियय 8 3 5.

✓ वल [जल्; a. वलुँ];

-pres. part. वलन्त 2 11 9b.

वलवन्त 15 10 6 वलवत्.

वलग 7 3 1, 14 7 9b, 16 15 5, 18
5 9a [अवलग] (Hc. IV 206)

आरुड (cf. a. वलगुँ adhere to, be
attached to).

वलाय 14 6 9b बलाका.

वलियय 8 3 5 [वल + °इक enl.] बलिन्
(a. बलियो).

वलिषण्ड 18 8 9a [cf. D. 6 92 वल-
मडा = बलात्कार; PSM. cites वलिमडा;

Bh. has वलिषण्ड (thrice); Hp.
वलिमडा] violence (cf. मण्ड).

✓ वलिकर [वलीकृ];

-abs. वलिकरैवि 15 9 1; p. p. वलिकिय
4 5 3, 16 7 8.

वसुन्धरि 1 8 3 वसुन्धरा.

✓ वह (a. वहेँ, वही जेँ) flow, move,
carry, bear;

-pres. 3. s. वहइ 4 5 3; 3. pl.
वहन्ति 17 2 9; pres. part. वहन्त

10 8 6, f. वहन्ति 11 10 5, वहन्ती 12

6, enl. वहन्तय 13 6 11 b, 13 11 5.

✓ वह [वच्];

-pres. 3. s. वहइ 6 11 2; fut. 3.

s. वहेसइ 6 11 3; pres. part. वहन्त
20 7 9a; abs. वहैवि 17 8 2.

वहल 14 10 3 वहल.

वहव 5 1 1, 5 9 1, 12 9 6, 16 13 1
वहु.

वहिणि 5 4 7, 9 6 2, °13 11 10 भागिनी
(a. वहेन).

वहिरय 9 8 2 वधिर enl.

वहु 9 2 1, 18 4 10a, enl. बहुय °5

15 9b°, 6 15 9b, °13 10 2°, 19

15 7, बहुव °15 7 9b वधू (a. बहु).

-वहुवर° 4 9 8, 10 4 9a वधूवर.

वहुक्खम 13 2 7 [बहुक्खम] अतिसहिष्णु.

वहुत्त 14 12 9a (Hc. I 233) प्रभूत
(H. बहोत).

वहुरूव 9 9 6 वहुरूव.

वहुल° 13 12 8 gl. तिमिर.

वहुलदुमिय 19 9 5 बहुलाष्टमी enl.

वहुवारउ 8 10 4 बहुवारम् enl.

वहुसंथ° 16 9 6 [बहुसंथ] gl. बहुविचार°.

°वंस 11 4 8 [वंस] back (cf. a. वंसो).

वाइय 19 16 8 [वात] वीजित.

वाइ 5 15 2 वादित.

✓ वाय (वाचय्) recite;

-abs. वाएँवि 6 16 8.

✓ वाय (वादय्);

-pres. 3. s. वायइ 1 14 4; pres.

part. f. वायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p.
वाइय 2 4 4.

वायरण 2 7 9b व्याकरण.

वायव° 8 8 4.

वाण 13 10 3 (1) वाण sound, (2)
वाण arrow.

वाणरमालिय 14 2 6 (1) वाणर-माला enl.
(2) तोरण festoon (H. a. वंदरवाल).

वाणिज्य 2 8 6 वाणिज्यक.

वास 4 11 5 gl. व्यायाम.

वामन 1 6 8 वामार्ध.

°वामीसिय 14 6 3 व्यामिश्रित.

°वार 2 16 10, 6 1 7, 12 3 8, 14 2
1 द्वार (G. वार, वारुँ).

वारवार 7 2 6, 19 6 1a वारवारम्.

वारि-निबन्धन 4 1 4 वारि-निबन्धन.

वालकील 5 1 7 बालकीडा.

°वाली 14 2 9b बालिका.

✓वाल [बाल्य; G. बालुँ];

-abs. बालेंवि 7 3 10a.

°वावणय 8 1 6 वामन enl.

✓वावर [व्या+वृ] become active;

-inf. वावेंवि (लगु) 12 9 8.

वावह 4 5 6°, 17 6 3° शत्रुविशेष.

°वावार 14 8 3 व्यावार.

✓वास (वर्ष);

-pres. 3. s. वासइ 3 3 9.

°वास 4 11 7 [वर्ष] वर्षा shower.

वासारत्त 9 9 9b [वर्षारत्त] वर्षा rainy
season (H. बरसात; G. वरसात, वरसाद).

✓वाह [बाह्य];

-pres. 1. s. बाहमि 11 5 2; imper.

2. s. बाहि बाहि 17 6 2, 17 10 2;

abs. बाहेंवि 12 1 9a; p. p. enl.

बाहिय 8 9 9b.

✓बाह [बाध];

-pass. pres. part. बाहिजमाण 18

11 4 बाध्यमान.

°बाह 12 4 3 प्रबाह.

°बाह 4 13 1 बाहक.

बाह 2 16 1, 13 12 6 [बाहा] बाहु.

बाहम्म 19 10 5 बाष्पाम्भस्.

बाहिर 18 7 9b व्याहृत ? gl. वृथा. enl.
9 9 2?

बाहिरन्तरुचरिय 17 12 6 बहिरन्तरुचरित ?

बि 1 11 7, 3 12 7, 11 13 8, 16 5

2, (°हुँ बि) 16 7 7, 16 12 7, 19

13 2, (°हँ+वि=°हँ+) बि 3 11 9, 12

12 10a, 15 6 2, 15 14 7; (°हँ+
वि=°हँ+) मि 1 10 8, 2 4 2 to 2

4 8, 2 14 7, 16 5 11b, 17 5 3;

19 12 8, (°हुँ+वि=°हुँ+) मि 11 6 8,

16 13 5, 19 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 17

11b अपि (G. बि, य).

विउज्झण 16 3 6 (noun fr. विउज्झ=
विबुध्य) विबोधन.

°विउज्झण 3 7 4 विक्रिया, विकुर्वण magic
power.

°विओल 20 10 6 वियोग.

✓वियट्ट (Hc. IV 129; वि+सं+वट्ट);

-pres. 3. s. वियट्टइ 4 2 9a gl.
विघट्टे.

वियडिक्कण 10 8 1 gl. विप्रतिपत्तं विवृत्तिवर्णो वा.

वियट्ट 14 9 6 [विदग्ध] amorous per-
son.

✓वियण्ण [वि+कृप्-कल्प] think, con-
sider;

-abs. वियण्णेंवि 2 9 5.

✓वियम्भ (वि+जृम्भ);

-pres. 3. s. वियम्भइ 17 9 6; p. p.
enl. वियम्भियय 9 9 6.

°वियलियय 15 6 1 विगलित enl.

✓वियस (वि+कल्);

-pres. 3. pl. वियसन्ति 6 3 6.

वियावड 10 1 6, 14 9 8 [व्यावृत]
व्याकुल-चित्त.

°वियारणा 11 7 1 [वितारणा] प्रतारिका.

वियारियय 19 14 2 विदारित enl.

°वियारय 2 7 5 विदारक.

विकच्छय 4 11 2 [विकक्षक] ?

विक्खिण्ण 17 5 7, enl. विक्खिण्णय 15 4

9b [*विक्कीर्ण] विकीर्ण (cf. PSM. वि-
क्खिरिअ and G. विखरावुँ, विखेरुँ).

°विक्खेव 14 5 5 विक्षेप throwing.

°विगम 12 5 10 gl. वियोग.

विचिन्तमाण 16 3 2 [विचिन्तयत्] विमुञ्चत्.

विच्छाय 5 2 2, 15 7 9a निस्तेजस्क.

विच्छिय 2 12 4 वृक्षिक.

- वरिञ्च ५ 15 9b, 7 2 9a वरयितृ bride-
groom.
वराय 4 8 9b, f. enl. वराइय 12 7 9a
वराक.
वरि 1 3 9, 2 14 1, 10 8 6 वरम्.
वरिय 20 5 10a वृत.
✓वरिस [वृष्; G. वरसहुँ];
-pres. 3. s. वरिसइ 10 1 9a; pres.
part. वरिसन्त 8 10 9a; p. p. f.
वरिन्ती 1 14 9b.
°वरिस 1 16 4 [वर्ष;] वर्षा.
वरि-सग 13 12 6 gl. उपरितन-सर्ग.
वरिसइ 1 10 3 वर्षाधेम्.
✓वल [वल्; G. वलवुँ];
-pres. 3. s. वलइ 13 1 1b, 14 3
4, 17 9 3; 3. pl. वलन्ति 7 2 8;
imper. 2. s. वलि 17 8 10b; वलु
20 8 3, वलु वलु 11 11 3, 17 8 3,
20 8 7; 2. pl. वलहौं 8 11 1; pres.
part. enl. वलन्तय 20 2 9b; abs.
वलैवि 12 3 8, 12 6 1, वलेवि 2 15 2;
p. p. enl. वलियय 8 3 5.
✓वल [ज्वल्; G. वलवुँ];
-pres. part. वलन्त 2 11 9b.
वलवन्त 15 10 6 वलवत्.
वलग 7 3 1, 14 7 9b, 16 15 5, 18
5 9a [अवलग्न] (Hc. IV 206)
आरुढ (cf. G. वलगवुँ adhere to, be
attached to).
°वलाय 14 6 9b वलाका.
वलियय 8 3 5 [वल + °इक enl.] बलिन्
(G. बलियो).
वलिबण्ड 18 8 9a [cf. n. 6 92 वल-
मङ्गा = बलात्कार; PSM. cites वलिमङ्गा;
Bh. has वलिबण्ड (thrice); Hp.
वलिमङ्ग] violence (cf. मण्ड).
✓वसिकर [वशीकृ];
-abs. वसिकरैवि 15 9 1; p. p. वसिकिय
4 5 3, 16 7 8.
वसुन्धरि 1 8 3 वसुन्धरा.
✓वह (G. वहेवुँ, वही जवुँ) flow, move,
carry, bear;
-pres. 3. s. वहइ 4 5 3; 3. pl.
वहन्ति 17 2 9; pres. part. वहन्त
10 8 6, f. वहन्ति 11 10 5, वहन्ती 12
6, enl. वहन्तय 13 6 11 b, 13 11 5.
✓वह [वध];
-pres. 3. s. वहइ 6 11 2; fut. 3.
s. वहेसइ 6 11 3; pres. part. वहन्त
20 7 9a; abs. वहेवि 17 8 2.
वहल 14 10 3 वहल.
वहव 5 1 1, 5 9 1, 12 9 6, 16 13 1
वहु.
°वहिणि 5 4 7, 9 6 2, °13 11 10 भगिनी
(G. बहेन).
वहिरय 9 8 2 वधिर enl.
वहु 9 2 1, 18 4 10a, enl. वहुय °5
15 9b°, 6 15 9b, °13 10 2°, 19
15 7, वहुव °15 7 9b वधू (G. वहु).
-वहुवर° 4 9 8, 10 4 9a वधूवर.
वहुक्खम 13 2 7 [बहुक्खम] अतिसहिष्णु.
वहुत्त 14 12 9a (Hc. I 233) प्रभूत
(H. बहोत).
वहुरुव 9 9 6 बहुरूप.
वहुल° 13 12 8 gl. तिमिर.
वहुलट्ठमिय 19 9 5 बहुलाष्टमी enl.
वहुवारड 8 10 4 बहुवारम् enl.
वहुसंथ° 16 9 6 [बहुसंथ] gl. बहुविचार°.
°वंस 11 4 8 [वंस] back (cf. G. वांसो).
वाइय 19 16 8 [वात] वीजित.
वाइ 5 15 2 वादिन्.
✓वाय (वाचय्) recite;
-abs. वाएँवि 6 16 8.
✓वाय (वादय्);
-pres. 3. s. वायइ 1 14 4; pres-
part. f. वायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p.
वाइय 2 4 4.
वायरण 2 7 9b व्याकरण.
वायव° 8 8 4.
°वाण 13 10 3 (1) वाण sound, (2)
वाण arrow.
वाणरमालिय 14 2 6 (1) वानर-माला enl.
(2) तोरण festoon (म. G. वंदरवाल).

वाणिज्य 2 8 6 वाणिज्यक.

वाम 4 11 5 gl. व्यायाम.

वामद्व 1 6 8 वामार्ध.

°वामीसिय 14 6 3 व्यामिशित.

°वार 2 16 10, 6 1 7, 12 3 8, 14 2
1 द्वार (G. वार, वारुँ).

वारवार 7 2 6, 19 6 1α वारवारम्.

वारि-निबन्धन 4 1 4 वारि-निबन्धन.

वालकील 5 1 7 बालकील.

°वाली 14 2 9b बालिका.

✓वाल [वाल्य; G. वालुँ];

-abs. वालेंवि 7 3 10α.

°वावणय 8 1 6 वामन enl.

✓वावर [व्या+वृ] become active;

-inf. वावरेंवि (लग्नु) 12 9 8.

वावल 4 5 6°, 17 6 3° रात्रविशेष.

°वावार 14 8 3 व्यापार.

✓वास (वर्ष);

-pres. 3. s. वासइ 3 3 9.

°वास 4 11 7 [वर्ष] वर्षा shower.

वासारत्त 9 9 9b [वर्षारात्र] वर्षा rainy
season (H. वरसात; G. वरसात, वरसाद).

✓वाह [वाह्य];

-pres. 1. s. वाहमि 11 5 2; imper.

2. s. वाहि वाहि 17 6 2, 17 10 2;

abs. वाहेंवि 12 1 9α; p. p. enl.

वाहियय 8 9 9b.

✓वाह [वाह];

-pass. pres. part. वाहिजमाण 18

11 4 बाध्यमान.

°वाह 12 4 3 प्रवाह.

°वाह 4 13 1 वाहक.

वाह 2 16 1, 13 12 6 [वाहा] बाहु.

वाहम्म 19 10 5 बाष्पाश्मम्.

वाहिर 18 7 9b व्याहत? gl. वृथा. enl.
9 9 2?

वाहिरन्तरुचरिय 17 12 6 बहिरन्तरुचरित?

वि 1 11 7, 3 12 7, 11 13 8, 16 5

2, (°हुँ वि) 16 7 7, 16 12 7, 19

13 2, (°इ+वि=°इ+) मि 3 11 9, 12

12 10α, 15 6 2, 15 14 7; (°हुँ+

वि=°हि+) मि 1 10 8, 2 4 2 to 2

4 8, 2 14 7, 16 5 11b, 17 5 3;

19 12 8, (°हुँ+वि=°हुँ+) मि 11 6 8,

16 13 5, 19 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 17

11b अपि (G. वि, य).

विउज्झण 16 3 6 (noun fr. विउज्झ=

विबुध्य) विबोधन.

°विउज्झण 3 7 4 विक्किया, विक्कवणा magic

power.

°विओज 20 10 6 वियोग.

✓वियइ (Hc. IV 129; वि+सं+वइ);

-pres. 3. s. वियइइ 4 2 9α gl.

विघटते.

वियडिवण 10 8 1 gl. विप्रतिपक्षं विवृतिवर्णो वा.

वियडु 14 9 6 [विदग्ध] amorous per-

son.

✓वियण्य [वि+कृ+कल्प] think, con-

sider;

-abs. वियण्येंवि 2 9 5.

✓वियम्म (वि+जृम्म);

-pres. 3. s. वियम्मइ 17 9 6; p. p.

enl. वियम्मियय 9 9 6.

°वियलियय 15 6 1 विगलित enl.

✓वियस (वि+कस);

-pres. 3. pl. वियसन्ति 6 3 6.

वियावड 10 1 6, 14 9 8 [व्यावृत]

व्याकुल-चित्त.

°वियारणा 11 7 1 [वितारणा] प्रतारिका.

वियारियय 19 14 2 विदारित enl.

°वियारय 2 7 5 विदारक.

विकच्छय 4 11 2 [विकक्षक]?

विक्खण 17 5 7, enl. विक्खणय 15 4

9b [*विक्कीर्ण] विकीर्ण (cf. FSM. वि-

क्खरिय and G. विखराहुँ, विखेरुँ).

°विक्खेव 14 5 5 विक्षेप throwing.

°विगम 12 5 10 gl. वियोग.

विचिन्तमाण 16 3 2 [विचिन्तयत्] विमृशत.

विच्छाय 5 2 2, 15 7 9α निस्तोजस्क.

विच्छिय 2 12 4 वृक्षिक.

- विज्ञापाण्य 19 7 11b ?
 विज्ञालय 6 6 9b [विद्यालय] विधाधर
 विज्ञाहरिय 9 2 5 विधाधरी enl.
 ✓ विज्ज [वीज्य];
 -pres. pres. part. विज्जिज्जन्त 3 6 7.
 विज्जु° 11 6 9b विद्युत् (G. वीज),
 विज्जुल° 11 6 5 [विद्युत्+ल, Hc. II 173]
 विद्युत् (cf. G. वीजळी).
 विट्ठिय 10 6 6 (Hc. IV 330, 3) कन्या
 (G. बेटी daughter, girl).
 °विट्ठि 4 9 6 [Mss. wrongly विट्ठि]
 वृष्टि.
 °विडङ्ग 3 1 3 कुङ्ग.
 ✓ विट्ठप्प [अङ्ग Hc. IV 251];
 -pres. 3 s. विट्ठप्पइ 1 2 12b.
 विणा° 5 12 3 विना.
 विणामिय 2 12 3 विनामित pulled down.
 °विणासयर 1 16 9a [विनाशकर] विनाशक.
 विणिमिण्ण 17 12 6 विनिर्भिन्न.
 ✓ विणिवाय [विनिपातय];
 -pres. 3. s. विणिवायइ 17 9 5; p. p.
 विणिवाइय °4 8 6°, 5 6 4, 7 6 1,
 10 8 10, 12 8 6.
 विणिवारय 19 1 8 विनिवारक.
 विणिवारिय 10 11 2, 11 12 1 विनिवारित.
 विणिवासिय 19 15 10b [*विनिवासिन्
 enl.] निवासिन्.
 विणिहय 17 8 7 विनिहत.
 विणु 2 10 9b, 4 4 9b, 16 6 7 [Hc.
 IV 426] विना (G. विण, वण°).
 ✓ विण्णव [विज्ञापय; G. वीनवड्डु];
 -pres. 3. s. विण्णवइ 1 3 1, 4 14
 3; 19 6 10a; abs. विण्णवेवि 5 16 2;
 p. p. विण्णविय 1 7 9a.
 विण्णाण 2 4 9b, 4 11 4 विज्ञान speci-
 alized knowledge.
 ✓ विण्णास (वि+न्यासय) display;
 -pres. 2. s. विण्णासहि 11 11 3;
 p. p. विण्णासिय 2 4 9a.
 वित्थिय 17 12 8 [वि+स्थित] gl. स्थित.
 वित्थरिय 3 4 4 विस्तृत.
 वित्थिण्ण 9 3 7 विस्तीर्ण.
 विद्धंसिय 11 9 9b विध्वस्त.
 विन्द 9 5 9a वृन्द.
 विन्दु 1 16 6 बिन्दु.
 ✓ विद्ध [व्यध्; G. वीधड्डु];
 -pres. 3. s. विन्धइ 15 3 7; pres.
 part. विद्धन्त 11 12 1, enl. विद्धन्तय
 14 2 8, 15 4 9a, विन्धन्तय 17 3
 10b, p. p. f. विद्धि 12 9 1, 16 7 4.
 ✓ विप्फुर [वि+स्फुर];
 -pres. 3. s. विप्फुरइ 1 5 6, 11 1
 8a; pres. part. विप्फुरन्त 10 9 2.
 विप्प 16 8 9a विप्र.
 विप्पयइ° 9 7 4 gl. पक्षिपुत्रकाः.
 विप्पिय 4 4 2 [विप्रिय] अनिष्ट.
 विडभाडिय 14 1 4 [*विस्फाटित; Bh. cf.
 D. 7 70 विष्फाडिय=नाशित] नाशित.
 °विमहिय 1 5 9b विमथित crushed.
 विमीसिय 17 2 8 विमिश्रित.
 विमुक्क 2 2 9a, °4 14 8 विमुक्त.
 °विमोक्ख 3 11 1b [विमोक्ष] मोक्ष.
 विस्मय 1 12 4 विस्मय.
 विग्माणिय 14 11 7 (वि+मानित; Pk.
 ✓ माण=अनु+भू) अनुभूत (G. माणी).
 ✓ विरय (वि+रच्);
 -abs. विरएवे 16 15 1, 20 5 9,
 विरएप्पिणु 14 9 1.
 विरहिय° 16 14 7 [Hc. IV 137]
 विस्तारित.
 विरह 11 12 5 विरध.
 विरहाउर 18 11 5 विरहातुरा.
 विरुआरि 19 5 2, विरुआरिय 19 4 8
 [विरुप+तर; D. 7 63 विरुअ=विरुप; Bh.
 102 8] दुष्ट bad.
 ✓ विरुज्झ (वि+रुज्झ); be displeased,
 get angry;
 -pres. 3. s. विरुज्झइ 10 7 9b, 17
 5 10a; imper. 2. pl. विरुज्झहो 20
 1 9a; p. p. enl. विरुज्झय 12 7 5.

- विरिहिय° 11 5 4 विस्तारित, gl. विस्फारित.
 ✓ विरुस [वि+रुस्];
 -pres. 3. s. विरुसइ 1 3 13.
 विलकलीह्य 4 11 8, enl. विलकलीह्यय
 12 6 3 [विलकलीह्यत] लजित.
 ✓ विवज [वि+वर्ज];
 -abs. विवज्जवि 17 18 10a; p. p.
 °विवज्जिय 15 8 6, enl. विवज्जियय 18
 9 9a.
 ✓ विवर [वि+वृ] expound;
 -pass. pres. part. विवरिजन्त 2
 7 9b.
 विवरिय 10 10 2 विपरीत.
 विवरेरी 1 9 9a, 5 5 3 (Hc. IV 424)
 विपरीता.
 विविहपयार 2 8 6 विविध-प्रकार.
 विवोहिय 5 2 8 विवोधित.
 ✓ विस [विष्];
 -pres. 3. s. विसइ 16 3 4, 19 1 6;
 3. pl. विसन्ति 16 9 2.
 °विस 3 5 2 वृष.
 विसज्जिय 2 9 9b, enl. विसज्जियय 18 9
 9a विसृष्ट.
 विसइ° 3 12 7°, °20 5 10b विकसित; 4
 7 10a, 10 9 9a, 13 4 7, 17 10
 7 विघटित, वुटित (cf. Hc. IV 176
 विसइ=दल).
 ✓ विसइ [वि+सइ] endure the del-
 ay, wait;
 -pres. 1. s. विसइइँ 18 6 2; 3. s.
 विसइइ 18 5 2.
 °विसाण 11 5 7 विषाण tusk.
 विसालिय 15 14 9a विशाल enl.
 विसाण 8 5 9 वृषासन.
 विसूरय 19 16 10a खेद.
 विसूरिय 3 6 10 खिन्न (Hc. IV 132).
 ✓ विसेस [विशेषस्];
 -abs. विसेसेवि 17 6 10a.
 ✓ विहज [वि+भज];
 -abs. विहज्जवि 2 14 2, 4 4 1.
 ✓ विहड [वि+धट];
 -pres. 3. s. विहडइ 13 1 9a; 3. pl.
 विहडन्ति 7 5 4; imper. 3. s. विहड
 1 3 10.
 विहडप्फड 14 9 8 शिग्र, 15 11 1 व्याकुल
 (Hc. II 174).
 °विहत्य 2 14 9b, 3 3 5, 16 14 6
 [विहस] युक्त with (°विशिष्टर Mp.
 8 9 4).
 ✓ विहर [वि+हृ];
 -pres. part. विहरन्त 2 16 1, enl.
 विहरन्तय 3 1b; abs. विहरेप्पिण 5 3 2.
 विहलङ्गल 8 9 5, °12 8 6, 17 7 3 विहल,
 व्याकुल.
 विहव 7 8 7 विधवा.
 ✓ विहस [वि+हस्] smile;
 -pres. 3. pl. विहसन्ति 6 7 7; pres.
 part. f. विहसन्ती 14 10 6; abs.
 विहसेवि 16 10 4 विहसेप्पिण 1 16 1.
 ✓ विहा [वि+भा];
 -pres. 3. s. विहाइ 4 9 6.
 विहाणय 14 1a [* विमानक] (D. 7 90)
 प्रभात (G. वहाणुँ).
 विहाव [वि+भावस्] दृष्ट;
 -pres. 3. s. विहावइ 5 11 9a;
 -p. p. विहाविय 4 8 8; distingui-
 shed (by), marked (with); gl.
 wrongly (वापैः) खण्डितानि; enl.
 विहाइयय 6 11 1 considered.
 °विहु 12 12 4 विभु lord.
 ✓ विहुण [वि+धृ];
 -pres. part. f. विहुणन्ति 18 11 5;
 abs. विहुण्णवि 18 7 3.
 विहुर °17 7 5 [विधुर] विकल.
 °विहुण 6 14 9b enl. f., विहुणिय 19 5 4
 [* विधूल] विहीन (G. वहाणुँ).
 °विहोय 4 4 6 [* विभोग] विभव.
 वीसइ° 13 7 7 [विसलयव] ten.
 वीसत्यय 2 12 1 विश्रुत enl; f. वीसत्यो
 14 10 4.

✓वीसम [वि+थम्];

-pres. 3. s. वीसमइ 7 10 8.

✓बुक्क (Hc. IV 98=गर्ज्) scream;

pres. 3. s. बुक्कइ 19 3 4.

बुक्कार 6 6 9 α , 6 11 5°, enl. बुक्कारय
°19 3 4 scream.

✓बुच्च [उच्य];

-pres. 3. s. बुच्चइ 1 11 1, 2 15 6,
3 9 6, 12 1 6, 15 7 4, 15 12 7.

✓बुज्ज [बुध्य];

-pres. 2. s. बुज्जहि 20 2 2, 20
9 5; p. p. बुज्जिय 1 3 8, 3 10 6;

-caus. pres. 3. s. बुज्जावइ 18 9
4; p. p. बुज्जाविय 13 11 8.

बुड्ड 14 5 5 [Hc. IV 101] मम (G.
बुड्डुं).

बुड्डुण-वावि 6 10 6 मजनवापी.

बुड्ड° 14 13 6 बुद्ध (G. बूढो).

बुण्ण° 15 2 2, 19 14 10 α (Hc. IV
421; D. 7 94) विषण्ण, उद्विम.

बुत्त 1 16 1 उक्त.

बुद्धुद्ध 11 6 6 (onom.) call to an
untamed elephant; gl. हस्ति-चाल-
नभाषा.

बुध्युव °5 12 8°, °17 3 3 बुद्धुद.

बुद्धमयण 20 12 1 [बुधमयण] gl. पण्डित-
लोचन.

बे-वारउ 12 12 106 द्विवारम् enl. (G.
बे वार).

बैयडिय 9 14 8, 15 7 1 [Hc. IV 8 α]
सचित.

✓बेयार (=प्रतारय्) deceive;

-pres. 2. s. बेयारहि 18 12 6; p. p.
बेयारिय 8 10 4 (D. 7 95=प्रतारित)
gl. छद्मित.

बेज्ज° 16 3 8 बैद्य.

बेज्ज 10 10 2, 11 6 5 (cf. PSM s. v.
विज्ज) push.

✓वेद (Hc. IV 221; cf. D. 7 76
वेदिअं=वेदितम्) वेष्ट;

-abs. वेद्वे 20 9 9 α ; p. p. वेद्वि
4 12 9 α , 15 10 9b.

वेत्तत्तणु (v. l. वित्तत्तणु) 14 12 7?

वेत्तालणं 5 2 1, 10 1 8, वेत्तालहो 5 4

gl. अस्तमनकाले, सन्ध्यासमये (cf. D.
95 वेआल=अन्वकार).

वेन्तर 1 8 10, 5 7 4°, f. वेन्तरे 1 8 1
व्यन्तर.

वेपक्ख-विज्जिय 8 11 5 द्विपक्ष-विवर्जित.

वेल्हल° 19 17 9 [D. 8 96=कोमल
here as at Mp 3 1 11 it quali-
fies लता] tender.

वेली° 4 12 9 α [Hc. I 58] कली. (G.
वेह्य).

✓वेव [वेर];

-pres. 3. s. वेवइ 18 5 7; pres.
part. f. वेवन्ति 19 2 1 α .

°वेस° 17 17 3 वयस्.

वेस 2 14 4, 10 10 1 वेद्या.

वेहाविद्ध 8 6 1, enl. 4 1 10 α , 7 5 8,
20 8 4 (D. वेहान+इद्ध?) gl. कोपातुर,
कोपाविष्ट (cf. D. 7 96 वेहविअ=रोषाविष्ट).

वोलावय 19 4 1b (Hc. IV 162 वोल=
गम्; cf. वोलोण=अतिकान्त) escort (G.
वलावो).

✓वोह (Hc. IV 2 कथ; G. वोलुं);

-pres. 1. s. वोहमि 19 18 2; 2. s.

वोहहि 9 8 2, 19 8 3; 3. s. वोहइ

2 13 9 α , 16 6 6; 3. pl. वोहन्ति

9 4 8; imper. 2. s. वोहि 2 14 1,

pres. part. enl. वोहन्तय 9 4 8;

-pass. pres. 3. s. वोहज्जइ 16 8 6;

-caus. p. p. वोहाविय 5 13 8, 6 12

4, 9 8 2, 12 5 3, enl. वोहावियय

17 15 9b.

वोह f. 12 3 1, 14 8 1, 16 9 3, 19
9 1 α कथा talk (cf. G. वोल m.).

✓वोह [वोधय];

-pres. part. वोहन्त 1 16 8; p. p.

वोहिय 13 6 9, enl. 15 6 4.

°श्व 1 13 3, 13 9 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
17 16 4 इव.

स

सई 1 16 9b, 6 7 1, 10 5 8b, (सई
हृत्थे) 2 5 3, 19 7 4; सई 4 14 9b,
19 18 10b खयम्.

°सङ्ग° 1 1 9, 8 3 5 शकुन omen.

सय-खण्ड-खण्ड 10 11 6 शत-खण्ड-खण्ड.

सयड 12 8 6 [शकट] gl. रय.

सयण-किय 12 6 4 gl. सजनकिया etiqu-
ette.

सयमेव 9 1 1, 8 12 6, 16 11 5 सयमेव.

सयवत्तिणि 7 13 5 शतपत्री lotus.

सयवारड 12 10 5 शतवारम् enl.

सयंवरय 6 3 7 खयंवर enl.

सकलत्तय 12 3 10a स-कलत्र enl.

सकलन्तर 13 3 10a [स-कलान्तर] with
interest.

✓सक [शक्; G. शकडु];

-pres. 1. s. सकसि 18 2 5, 6, 7, 8,

9, 10; 3. s. सकइ 4 2 4, 3 9b, 17

9 9; imper. 2. pl. सकहौ 12 9 2;

p. p. सकिय 4 10 1, 17 4 10a,

enl. सकियय 11 3 9a.

°सक 16 8 8 शक्, gl. समर्थ.

सकय° 1 2 3 संस्कृत.

°सकर 17 7 4 शर्करा piece.

सगगर 9 6 1 सगहद (Hc. I 219).

सग° 3 7 1a स्वर्ग.

✓सङ्क [शङ्क] fear;

-pres. 3. pl. सङ्कन्ति 8 2 4 (?), 8

11 9b; -pass. pres. 3. s. सङ्कजइ
16 8 8.

सङ्कल 19 14 3 शङ्कल (Hc. I 189).

सङ्काम 16 11 7 सेतु (cf. PSM संकम).

सङ्क 4 6 5 शङ्क one of the 9 treas-
ures.

°संखोडि 3 5 9?

संखोहणी 4 7 6 [संक्षोभिका] gl. [या]

सम्यक्प्रकारेण क्षोभयति.

संघाय [सम्+घातय];

-pres. 3. s. संघायइ 17 9 5.

सघय 2 16 10, 14 12 1 सय enl.

सघमय 9 8 7 [सयमय] real.

सच्छर 2 7 7 साप्सरस्क.

सच्छाय 7 2 7, 14 3 3 [सच्छाय] कान्ति-
मत.

°सज्ज° 13 9 9 षड्ज.

°सज 15 2 1.

सजीड 13 10 3 (1) स-जीवस्वर? (2)
सजीव.

सइहास 1 8 4 साइहास.

सडोर 2 7 7, 20 11 1 स-डोर.

सणि 11 10 3, 19 7 7 शनि.

सणिच्छर 2 3 6 शनैश्चर.

सणेह 2 11 7 लेह.

°सण्ड 1 15 1, 19 17 8 षण्ड, समूह.

✓सण्णह [सम्+नह];

-abs. सण्णहैवि 4 7 2, 6 12 5, 7 6

7, 8 2 7, 10 9 2, 10 9 7, 15 15

2, 16 14 9a; p. p. सण्णइ 17 5
10a.

✓सण्णज्झ [सम्+नज्झ];

-pres. 3. s. सण्णज्झइ 4 6 2, 8 5

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16 14 3, 17 5;
10a.

सण्णस° 19 14 6 सन्यास.

सण्णह 17 8 7 संनाह.

°सत्तिय° 3 7 4, 8 5 8 [सत्ति enl.] sort
of weapon.

सहणयर 14 12 6?

°सन्तय 3 1b in गय-सन्तड=gl. गतश्रमः.

सन्तिहर 6 13 9, 7 14 9a [शान्तिगृह].

At one place qualifying जिणालड

=जिनालयः; at the other संतहै सन्ति-

हरै i. e. the s° of Śānti Jina; of

संतिजाधर occurring in the Aga-

dadatta story of the Vasude-

vahindī.

सपणाड 6 1 5 सप्रणामम्.

- सपण्डु 7 6 5 स-पाण्डु with the Pāndu treasure.
 सपरिवार 18 4 2, सपरिवार 1 14 3, 2 2 8 सपरिवार.
 सपिण्डवास 1 8 4 [स-पिण्डवास] (Acc. to Jacobi, 'relatives.' In Bh. often together with अन्तेउर and परियण; gl. पिण्डवास=दासीजन) with attendants.
 सप्पासङ्गत्तण 4 6 7 ?
 सभय 12 8 5 frightfully ?
 सम 5 4 6 भ्रम.
 समउ 2 12 2, 9 4 8, 12 2 6, 15 7 8, 15 15 9b, 16 6 9b समम् enl.
 समकण्डिड 17 5 3, 20 7 7 gl. बाणैः वेष्टितः.
 समत्तुह 1 2 5 समतीर्थ (gl. तीर्थम्).
 समग्ग 10 3 3 [समग्र] °सहित.
 समणु 1 10 9a, 10 7 9a [शमन; cf. शम् 'injure'] पीडक; cf. Mp. 16 24 3 समियड gl. पीडित.
 समत्त 17 9 8, 3 11 9 समस्त.
 समत्त 7 1 8, 18 1 9b सम्यक्त्व.
 ✓समप्प [सम्+अर्पय्; G. सौपवुँ];
 -imper. 2. s. समप्पि 11 12 8;
 -abs. समप्पेवि 6 8 5, 15 8 7; p. p. समप्पिय 4 4 9a, 10 8 6, 19 11 6.
 ममरज्जड 12 2 9b forceful attack in the battle (see झडी).
 समल्लय 3 10 1b सम्बद्ध (cf. ✓समल्लि).
 ✓समल्लव (समर्पय्; cf. Hc IV 39 अल्लिव=अर्पय्; G. आलवुँ);
 -abs. समल्लेवे 19 1 4.
 ✓समल्लिअ (समाश्रि);
 -pres. 3. s. समल्लियइ (mss. समिल्लियइ) 16 11 9b; abs. समल्लिएवि 17 12 1.
 समसरण 1 6 9b, 1 7 6, enl. समसरणय 5 3 4 समवसरण.
 समाइच्छिय 6 1 5, 16 9 7 सत्कार (cf. PSM. S. V. समाइच्छ).
 समाण 2 11 7, 3 10 2, 10 12 1, 3 8, समाण 4 2 2 [समानम्] सह;
 ✓समाण [सम्+मान्];
 -pass. pres. part. enl. समाणिजन्त 1 2 12b; p. p. समाणिय 14 3 8.
 ✓समारुह [सम्+आ+रुह्];
 -abs. समारुहेवि 18 2 7.
 ✓समावड (सम्+आ+पठ्);
 -imper. 3. s. समावडड 15 14 3 p. p. समावडिय 7 13 9a, 9 14 8 15 1 8, 17 11 10a.
 समासए 5 13 1 समासे enl.; in short, suggestively; gl. अन्यव्याजेत्.
 ✓समिच्छ [सम्+इच्छ्];
 -pres. 2. s. समिच्छहि 15 13 1; 3. s. समिच्छइ 18 3 2.
 °समिद्धय 15 14 1 समुद्ध enl.
 समुच्छ 19 7 11a समृद्धी.
 समुज्जल 10 4 8, °13 9 6 समुज्ज्वल.
 समुद्धिय 1 16 8, enl. 19 18 8 समुत्थित.
 ✓समुद्ध keep ready ?
 -abs. समुद्धेवि 4 5 9b; p. p. समुद्धिय 15 11 3.
 ✓समुत्तर [सम्+उद्+तृ];
 -pres. 3. pl. समुत्तरन्ति 1 10 6.
 समुत्तुज्ज 11 4 3 समुत्तुज्ज enl.
 ✓समुत्थर (=सम्+आ+कम्; cf. उत्थर) attack.
 -pres. 3. s. समोत्थरइ 11 10 9a, pres. part. समुत्थरन्त 17 4 8.
 ✓समुत्थव [सम्+उत्थापय्];
 -imper. 2. s. समुत्थवहि 19 8 4.
 समुद्ध° 17 16 7 [सम्+ऊर्ध्व] raised high.
 समुव्वरिय 15 5 3 [सम्+उव्वरिय which see] saved.
 ✓समुव्वह [सम्+उद्+वह्];
 -pres. 3. s. समुव्वहइ 6 11 2.
 समुह 6 9 2 संमुख (Hc. I 29).
 समुहाणण 15 1 9b संमुखानन.

समोत्तरण 5 6 6, 6 13 11b समवसरण.

सम्यक् 12 2 3 [सम्यक्] सम्यक्त्व.

सम्यक्त° 13 8 10b सम्यक्त्व.

सम्मान 19 14 8 संमान.

सम्मानिय 16 1 9b संमानित enl.

सम्मादिष्टि 7 3 7 सम्यग्दष्टि.

संमुह 7 2 9a संमुख.

✓सर [सर];

-pres. part. सरन्त 16 9 6; abs.

सरैवि 5 6 2, 19 10 8.

सरम्भ 15 15 9b रम्भा-समाना ?

सरिस 16 11 6 सहस.

सरिसव° 4 4 9b सर्वप (a. सरसव).

सरीरदय 6 13 5 (शरीर+ Ap. pejorative suffix °दय; a. °डु) wretched body.

सल्लोण 14 2 9b [सलवण] सलावण्य (cf. a. सल्लोण).

°सल्ल 12 3 1, 12 5 1 [सल्य] sting, grudge.

सल्लेहण 5 16 6 संलेखना.

सवडंसुह 4 7 8, 17 4 9, 17 6 2, 19 3 10b, enl. सवडंसुहय 11 13 9a [D. 8 21] अभिमुख.

सवण 5 15 1 भ्रमण.

सवर° 10 7 9b शवर.

सवत्ति 19 7 4 सपत्नी.

सविलकड 9 8 4 [स-विलक्षम्] सलज्जम्.

सव्वङ्गिय 11 4 2 [सर्वङ्गिक] सर्वाङ्गीण.

सव्वङ्गागय °5 13 6° सर्वाङ्गागत.

सव्वल° 11 8 4, 17 6 5 lance (cf.

सव्वलं तिल-पीडनायुधं घाणी Mp. 11 12

31, सव्वलि सव्वलोहमयी घाणी 11 16 9;

D. 8 6 सव्वला=कुशी).

सव्ववसाय 11 14 7 सव्यवसाय active.

सव्वायामे 17 9 6, 15 5 4 [सर्वायामेन]

अतिशय-वलेन (cf. D. 1 65 आयाम=वले).

✓सस (सर);

-pres. 3. s. ससइ 18 5 7.

सस 5 5 3 खस.

ससणेह 16 9 7 ससेह.

ससिकन्त° 13 3 2 शसिकान्त.

ससिवधणी 20 11 9a शशिवदना.

✓सह (Hc. IV 100) राज् appear charming;

-pres. 3. s. सहइ 9 12 9b, 14 13 9b, 17 12 7.

सहल 18 6 9b, enl. सहलय 18 7 2 सफल.

सहसा 1 12 5.

सहसति 9 4 5, 14 5 1, 15 8 8 [सहसा इति] सहसा.

°सहाठ 4 6 1, °18 1 2 स्वभावः.

°सहाय° 1 7 4.

सहिय 5 4 8, 19 8 6 सली enl.

सहियय 16 1b सहित enl. (a. ह्यै with).

सहुँ 1 14 5, 2 8 1, 4 2 9b, 4 6 8,

4 11 5, 9 2 8, 9 7 3, 12 8 9b,

15 15 8, 16 3 7 सह (Hc. IV 419).

सहोवर 13 10 6 सहोदर.

✓संचर [सम्+चर, a. सौचरुँ];

-pres. 2. s. संचरहि 20 8 3; 3. s.

संचरइ 15 11 4; imper. 2. s. संचर 7 12 4;

-caus. abs. संचरैवि 2 7 4; p. p.

संचारिय 9 4 7.

✓संचल [सम्+चल्];

-pres. 3. pl. संचलन्ति 4 6 4; -caus.

pres. 3. s. संचलइ 8 11 9b; p. p.

संचालिय 2 3 2.

✓संचल [सम्+चल्];

-pres. 3. s. संचलइ 18 8 7; p. p.

संचल 7 1 7, 9 14 6, संचलिय 2 2 1,

3 4 8, enl. संचलियय 11 8 9a.

संचारिम 4 10 8, 14 13 4 endowed with motion; moveable; mobile.

✓संचूर [सम्+चूर=चूर्ण];

-pres. 3. s. संचूरइ 17 9 4; p. p.

enl. संचूरियय 3 2 1b.

- °सठिय 1 8 13a संस्थित.
 संताण 6 8 5 संतान succession.
 °संतासण 11 3 2 [संत्रासन] संत्रासक.
 °संदरिसण 10 11 1 [संदर्शन] संदर्शक.
 °संदेहवन्त 13 3 3 संदेहवत्.
 °संधान 15 3 9a संधान.
 संधि f. 8 4 9a, 16 6 9b, 16 7 1.
 ✓संथव [सम्+स्थापय्] console;
 -pres. 2. s. संथवहि 19 8 4 (gl. संयोधयसि); abs. संथवैवि 15 8 2; p. p. संथविय 12 12 3, 19 6 2.
 ✓संथव [सम्+स्तु];
 -pres. part. संथवन्त 16 9 4.
 ✓संथुव [सम्+स्तूय्];
 -pres. 3. s. संथुवइ 3 9 6; pres. part. संथुवमाण 1 7 6.
 संपाइय 5 4 6, enl. संपाइयय 9 1 4 संप्राप्त.
 संपाविय 17 1 6 संप्राप्त.
 ✓संपैस [सम्+प्रेष्];
 -abs. संपैसैवि 17 6 10a.
 ✓संभर [सम्+सृज्; G. सौभरवुं];
 -pres. 2. s. संभरहि 1 7 9b; abs. संभरैवि 6 10 9b, संभरेवि 16 7 5, 18 7 4; p. p. संभरिय 12 10 3.
 ✓संभव [सम्+भू];
 -pres. 3. s. संभवइ 15 7 7, 15 12 1.
 संवच्छर 2 3 6 संवत्सर.
 ✓संवज्ज [सम्+जघ्];
 -pres. 3. s. संवज्जइ 20 1 1.
 संवर 3 5 2.
 संवलियय 14 6 6 संवलित enl.
 ✓संवाह [सम्+वाहय्];
 -pres. 3. s. संवाहइ 1 14 8.
 संवाह 16 9 8 gl. ताम्बूल.
 ✓संवेढ [सम्+वेष्ट्];
 -abs. संवेढैवि 20 8 1.
 साइय 19 10 10a gl. आलिङ्गन.
 साव 1 8 10 सर्व.
 -साउ 16 8 3, सावु 7 7 4 सर्वम् (G. साव entirely).
 ✓साड (=वि+नाशय्);
 -abs. साडैवि 11 1 3; p. p. साडि 11 11 8, 14 1 4; pass. pres. part. enl. साडिज्जन्ता 17 3 7.
 साणन्त 1 1 14 [सानन्त] अनन्तसहित.
 सामाण-भास 1 3 10 सामान्य-भाषा.
 सामिसाल 4 13 5, 7 3 6 [खासिगान्] खासिधेष्ठ.
 °सार 20 9 8 धन.
 °सारङ्ग 12 10 2 शार्ङ्ग.
 सारि 16 14 4, 17 1 1a, 20 5 3 गज-पर्याण (gl. सारि=अंबासी=G. अंबाडी).
 सालय 6 4 2, 18 10 4 इयाल enl. (G. सालो).
 सावु sec साव.
 सावय 19 8 9 श्वापद (cf. G. सावज).
 सासय 4 14 9a, 17 18 10a शाश्वत.
 सासणहर 19 15 10a [शासनधर] gl. दूत.
 सासुण 19 4 8 श्वश्रू enl. (G. सासु).
 सासुरय 11 11 9b, 19 12 7 [°श्वाशुरक] श्वशुरालय (G. सासई).
 ✓साह [साधय्];
 -pres. 1. s. साहमि 4 12 4, 11 5 2; pres. part. साहन्त 12 12 9, abs. साहेप्पियु 10 1 1; p. p. साहिय 3 3 1a, 10 1a.
 साहिय 2 16 7 कथित (cf. Hc. IV 2 साह=कथ्).
 °साहण 3 7 1a [साधन] सैन्य.
 साहरण 9 5 4 साभरण.
 ✓साहार [सम्+धारय्; H. सहारा 'support', 'help'] comfort;
 -abs. साहारैवि 19 11 1a; p. p. enl. साहारियय 9 11 1.
 °साहार 14 2 5 सहकारवृक्ष.
 साहारण 11 4 1, 14 12 5 gl. साधारण-नाम-देश.
 साहिचन्द 1 13 2 सम्+अभिचन्द्र.
 साहुकार 2 17 6 साधुकार.
 साहुकारिय 8 9 6, 20 3 3 साधुकार-संभावित.

- °साहुल 14 2 4 ध्वज (cf. D. 8 52
साहुलिभा, साहुली=वस्त्र, शिरोवस्त्रखण्ड); gl.
सिगिरिका (=old G. सीकर 'canopy'
'palanquin').
सिय 2 8 7, 6 4 4, 12 6 4, 15 7 6,
18 11 9b° श्री enl.
सिय-संपय 10 7 4 श्रीसंपद्.
°सियय° 14 9 1 सिकता.
°सिकार 3 6 6 सितकार.
✓सिक्खव [सिक्ख; G. सीखवुँ];
-pres. 3. s. सिक्खवइ 16 8 2; p. p.
सिक्खविय 4 3 4.
सिक्खिय 15 5 5 शिक्षित enl.
सिद्ध 9 13 8 श्रद्ध.
°सिद्ध° 3 5 5 सिद्ध.
✓सिज्ज [सिध्य];
-pres. 3. s. सिज्जइ 4 2 5, 7 9 2,
15 13 2, 16 6 8 (सिज्जइ कजसिद्धि).
✓सिद्ध;
-pres. 3. pl. सिद्धन्ति 6 3 5; pres.
part. enl. सिद्धन्तय 20 10 7.
सिद्ध 18 12 2 [सिष्ट] कथित.
सिद्धत्तण 3 11 9 सिद्धत्व.
सिद्धय 15 14 1 सिद्ध enl.
सिमिर 11 8 1 [सिमिर] gl. कटक.
सिर-उड 17 12 9 [सिर:पुट] gl. मसकपुट.
सिरि 12 5 7, °सिरी° 14 2 1 श्री.
सिरिगार 8 2 3?
°सिरीह 7 6 5 [श्री+इह] °श्रीवाञ्छक.
सिलोअ 19 18 1a श्लोक.
°सिवाल° 9 11 2 शृगाल.
सिवाल 12 7 6 [शिवाल] निर्वाण.
सिविय 7 13 3, 17 2 3, सिविया° 2 11 1
शिविका.
सिविणय 19 1 9 सप्त enl.
°सिसिर 14 9 3 [सिमिर] gl. दधि (D.
8 31).
सिहरि 12 8 6 [सिवरिन्] पर्वत.
सिहि 2 11 9b शिखिन् fire.
सिहिण 10 3 5 [*शिखिन्] स्तन (D. 8 31).
सीय° 2 12 3 शीत cold.
सीयर 11 3 5 शीकर.
सीयलय 12 12 8 शीतल enl.
सीरिय 6 1 10b (in सर-सीरिय) निन्न
(PSM.) pierced.
✓सीस [*शिष्य] (Hc. IV 2 (कथ;
-pres. 3. s. सीसइ 1 15 9b, 16
9 10a.
सीस 7 11 8?
✓सुज [स्व; G. सुवुँ];
-pres. 3. s. सुअइ 1 10 8, 17 15
3, 18 9 2.
सुज° 18 5 4 शुक्र.
सुजन्त° 4 11 3 सुवन्त.
सुभरिसण 15 12 7, 15 13 2, 15 15 8
सुदर्शन.
सुसुभार 3 5 6 [cf. Ved. शिशुमार; MW.
शिशुमारगिर from the Divyāva-
dāna] शिशुमार.
सुयन्ध 11 4 7, 14 7 3 सुगन्ध.
सुहर 4 11 5, 4 12 5, 18 3 1 सुविरम्.
सुकुलीणवहु 11 6 2 सुकुलीन-वहु.
सुकोमल 9 8 5.
सुक 13 1 3 शुक्र.
सुक्य 16 4 9b शुष्क enl. (G. सुहँ).
सुकिय 19 14 9 सुकृत.
सुवडिय 14 13 2 सुवदित.
सुचनि 19 4 7 सुभाषिन्.
✓सुज्ज (=हर्य; G. सुहँ);
-pres. 3. s. सुज्जइ 8 2 9a, 19 1 3
सुहु 4 11 8, 4 12 9a, 15 6 4, 15
13 3 सुह.
✓सुण [शु; G. सुणुँ];
-imper. 2. s. सुणि 5 1b, 1 11 1,
सुण 7 12 5; abs. सुणेवि 4 3 1, 10
9 7, सुणेवि 7 11 9a, 9 13 9a, 13
7 2, सुणेप्पिण 12 7 3, 18 1 7.
सुणिसल 4 12 7 सु+नि:शल्य.
सुणय 2 10 9b शून्य enl. (G. सुहँ).
सुणयारण 5 4 2 शून्यारण्य.

*सुह 19 4 9b सुषा.

सु-

सुतनूयारि 16 4 7 सु-तनूदरी.

सुपरियण 9 5 1 सु-परिजन.

सुपरिटुर्वैवि 19 1 4 [सु+परिस्थाप्य] gl.
पर्यालोच्य.

सुपरिट्टिय 9 4 6 सु+परिष्ठित.

सुपसण्णकित्ति 19 8 3, 19 10 6 सु+
प्रसन्नकीर्ति.

सुपास° 1 17 सु+पार्श्व.

सुपहुत्त 15 7 9a सुप्रयुक्त? (cf. पहुत्त).

सुपूयफल 14 7 3 सु+पूयफल.

सुप्यहाय 14 1 1 सु+प्रभात.

सुमणिट्टय 3 1 13a सु+मनइष्ट enl.

*सुमहवन्त 7 11 3 सु+माल्यवत्.

सुन्दर 14 11 5, 19 11 8a, enl.

सुन्दरय 12 7 6.

✓सुम्म (=श्रूय);

-pres. 3. s. सुम्मइ 18 1 3.

सुरयारुहण 4 10 9b सुरतारोहण?

सुरमण 10 10 1 (सु+रमण) 1. very
playful, 2. having beautiful
hips; gl. सुरत-व्यापार-चित्त.

सुरसंतास 15 12 9a सुर-संत्रास terror to
the gods.

सुरिन्दत्तणय 8 1 7 सुरेन्द्रत्व.

✓सुव [खप्; G. सुवुँ];

-pres. part. सुवन्त 7 9 6.

सुव 7 16 सूत.

सुवण्ण 2 16 4 [सुवर्ण] gold coins.

सुविडलमइ 12 8 8 सु-विपुलमति.

सुविण 1 14 9a°, 5 12 7, enl. सुविणय
9 2 9a, 16 4 1 खप्.

सुविणा 11 6 7?

सुविसाल 14 7 2 सुविसाल.

सुविहाण 16 3 8, enl. सुविहाणय 1 15
9b early morning (see विहाणय).

✓सुव्व [श्रूय; Hc. IV 243];

-pres. 3. s. सुव्वइ 1 9 9a, 14 11
5; 3. pl. सुव्वन्ति 12 1 5, 16 7 6.

सुसमाइच्छिय 10 6 3 सु+सत्कृत (
समाइच्छिय).

सुसच्च 7 2 1 सुप्रथित compact, we
knit (cf. G. संचो machine).

सुसोहियय 15 6 4 (in सुकु सुसोहियड)
शोभित enl.

✓सुहा [सुखय];

-pres. 3. s. सुहाइ 12 12 8.

सुहावय 13 10 1a [सुखायक] सुखद.

सुहासिय वयण 1 3 11 सुभाषित-वचन.

सुहि 2 9 3, 16 4 9b सुहृद्.

*सुह 14 5 7 सूचि.

सूर° 11 4 7 शूकर (G. सूवर).

सूयार 17 13 10b सूयकार.

*सूरकन्ति° 13 3 2 [सूरकान्ति] सूर्यकान्त.

*सेडि 2 15 5, 5 5 9b (from *प्रिडि
श्लिष्टि cf. sk. ध्रेडि) श्रेणि.

सेणी 16 12 5 श्रेणि.

सेण्ण 3 2 1b, enl. सेण्णय 4 7 6 सैन्य.

सेरय 6 12 9b [खँर enl.] मंदप्रयत्न.

*सेल्लय 17 6 4 शर or कुन्त (D. 8 57

सेविय 2 8 7 सेवित.

सेसा 11 14 10 gl. आशिषा, PSM. निर्माळ
(G. शेष).

सोणिय 13 6 10b शोणित.

सोण्डीर 20 7 4 शौण्डीर.

सौदामणि 20 1 8 [सौदामनी] gl. विद्युत्.

*सोम 2 2 6 सौम्या.

*सोमाल° 7 1 5 सुकुमार (cf. G. सुँवाळ).

सोमालिय 19 12 4 सुकुमारिका.

सोवण 16 3 5 खप्न.

सोहन्ती 1 2 6 शोभमाना.

सोहिय 1 1 6 शोधित.

सोहिल्लय 14 5 2, 14 7 6 [सोह=शोभा+
इल्ल enl.] शोभावत्.

ह

हय° 1 6 5 (1) हत wretched (2) हत
destroyed.

✓हकार (=आ+कारय) call:

-pres. 3. s. हकारइ 7 1 9b; abs. हकारेवि 19 2 3; p. p. हकारिय 5 14 3, 11 11 2.

-agent. हकारय 2 10 9b.

हदसोह 19 3 8 हदसोमा (G. हाट).

✓ हण [हन; G. हणहुँ];

-imper. 2. pl. हणहौ 7 4 7; abs. हणेवि 12 1 9a.

हथिहड 12 8 6, *15 3 1 हस्तिधरा.

हथुत्थलिय 1 3 13, enl. हथुत्थलिय 8 10 9a ordered, by a gesture of hand.

✓ हम्म (हन्; Hc: IV 244);

-pres. 3. s. हम्मइ 7 9 6, 10 12 4; pres. part. हम्मन्त 9 10 4.

✓ हर [ह; G. हरहुँ];

-pres. 3. s. हरइ 4 6 10; pres. part. हरन्त 3 2 4, enl. हरन्तय 17 4 10b; abs. हरेवि 7 10 1, 13 4 10b, 16 8 7, हरेप्पिण 14 10 9b; pot.

part. f. हरेवी 20 1 7.

*हर 14 2 1 रह.

हरि 5 4 3 अथ, 19 8 1b सिंह.

हरिसिय 1 8 6, enl. हरिसियय 15 8 6 हर्षित enl.

हलें सहि 15 11 9b, हलें हलें सहि, 15 12 5 हले सहि.

हलाविय 13 3 9b चालित (G. हलावुँ).

✓ हस [हस्; G. हसहुँ];

-pres. 3. s. हसइ 1 5 1, 7 10 6; 3.

pl. हसन्ति 7 2 8, 9 4 8; imper. 2. s.

हसु 7 12 2; opt. 2. s. हसिजहि 7 12

2; pres. part. enl. हसन्तय 9 4 8.

हा 7 8 7, 19 5 8, हा हा 13 7 6, *हाहा-
रव 11 9 2, 13 7 5.

हाणि 13 11 9, 15 14 8 हानि.

हारन्तिय 15 2 7 हार-त्रिक? gl. हारघटना.

हिय 9 6 4 हत.

हियत्तण 2 9 3 हितत्व.

हियय 14 13 3 हदय.

हियवय 5 4 2, 5 13 1, 11 2 5, 17

13 7 हदय (cf. Hc. IV 310

हितपक).

✓ हिण्ड [हिण्ड; G. हीण्डहुँ]; roam;
-abs. हिण्डेवि 6 15 7.

हिमवहलिय 19 4 9a हिमवर्दिन (see
वहलिय).

✓ हिलिहिल (onom. अश्वशब्दे) neigh;

-pres. part. हिलिहिलन्त 12 8 5.

*हिलिय 6 1 8 हेषित.

हुअवह 16 4 9b, हुववह* 13 3 9 हुतवह.

हुआस* 17 2 4, हुवास 8 8 7 हुतास.

*हुकार 17 10 10a (onom.).

हुलि 17 6 5 प्रहरणविशेष (cf. Hc IV
143 हुल=क्षिप्).

*हुल 14 7 3 [कुल] पुण्य.

हुम 2 10 3, 3 7 4, 3 10 3, 5 5 3,
11 2 7 भूत.

हेटामुह 3 7 1b, *4 9 8, 13 2 10a,
enl. हेटामुहय 19 4 5 अधोमुख (G. हेड
down).

हेटिम* 4 9 9a अथस्तन.

हेमइल 6 5 2 [हेमइल] स्वर्णभूमिक.

हेरि 16 2 6; हेरिय 4 7 1, 16 1 4
गुप्तचर (cf. H. हेरना, G. हेरहुँ see,
search, spy).

हेवाइय 20 9 2 gl. गर्व नीत, but cf.
late Sk. हेवाक, हेवाकिन् habituated
to; G. हेवा habit).

✓ हो [भू; G. होहुँ];

-pres. 1. s. होमि 19 10 7; 2. s.

होहि 5 14 1, 12 10 9b; 3. s. होइ

2 3 9b, 2 10 2, 4 13 6, 7 12 3,

15 12 3; 3. pl. हवन्ति 16 6 5,

होन्ति 1 3 11, 8 8 8, 12 4 6, 16

6 2, 3; imper. 3. s. होउ 2 10 3,

2 15 5; 3. pl. हवन्तु 2 10 8, 10 9

4; fut. 3. s. होसइ 1 12 7, 4 5 4,

7 2 9b, 12 2 6; 3 pl. होसन्ति 5 9

3, 10, 9 3 3, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8;

p. p. होन्त 2 10 8, 3 8 10b, 19

8 10b, f. होन्ति 15 12 1, enl.

होन्तिय 6 14 9a, 15 4 2; abs. होवि

19 8 9 (होवि थिउ), होएवि 2 15 8,

3 6 10, 9 3 9b.

हो 7 8 7, हो हो 12 6 अहो.

होउहोउ 11 7 3 (onom.) grunting

of an elephant.

PERSONAL NAMES

(Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk)

अङ्ग 12 12 10a.

अङ्ग 12 12 10a अङ्गद.

अङ्ग 15 5 2°, 18 4 10a अङ्गना.

*अङ्गसुन्दरी 18 3 5 अङ्गनासुन्दरी.

अण्डकुसुम 20 12 9 अण्डकुसुमा.

अण्डिय 9 8 8 अनादित.

अजिय 1 1 2°, 5 1 6 अजित.

अणन्तरह 15 8 8, 18 1b अणन्तरथ.

अणन्तवीर 18 1 4 अणन्तवीर्य.

अणरण 15 8 4, 18 1 5° अणरण्य.

*अणुत्तरवाह 1 2 8 [अनुत्तरवाचिन्] अनुत्तर-
वागिन्.

अणिल see पवणजय.

अन्धय 7 1a, 7 4 8 अन्धक.

अमरपह 6 8 9a, 12 5 6 अमरप्रभ.

*अमल 5 8 8.

*अमरमन्ति 16 6 5 [अमरमन्त्रिन्] gl.

वृहस्पति.

अमियगह 19 6 7 अमितगति.

*अर 1 1 15.

असणिवेध 7 6 4 अशनिवेग.

अहिणन्दण 1 1 4 अभिनन्दन.

आहमडारय 1 1 1 आदिमडारक.

आणन्द 19 4 7 आनन्द.

*इक्षुकवंश 5 1 2 इक्ष्वाकुवंश.

इन्द 8 1 3 इन्द्र.

इन्दह 10 7 3, 13 11 11b इन्द्रजित्;

सकह 17 9 9 शकजित्, रावणि 17 9 1

रावणि.

*इन्द्रभूह 1 2 7 इन्द्रभूति.

इन्द्रमह 6 1 7 इन्द्रमति.

इन्द्राउह 6 8 7, 15 12 7 इन्द्रायुध.

इन्द्राणि 7 14 5, इन्द्राणी 7 12 9b इन्द्राणी.

*ईसाण 17 11 6 ईशान.

उच्छुरय 7 11 1, 8 6 7, 9 5 3, 11 13

8 gl. इक्षुरय, traditionally कक्षरजय.

उवरम्भ 15 11 5, 15 12 4, 15 12 9a,

15 13 1, 15 15 9b उपरम्भा.

उवहिकुमार 6 10 9b, 6 13 11a उवर्हा
कुमार.

उवहिरय 6 10 4, 6 16 9a, 12 5 1
उदधिरव.

उव्वसि 8 1 8 उव्वसी.

कइकसि 9 1 7, 9 2 5, 9 5 2 कैकसी.

कइकसेय 10 10 7, 13 10 5 कैकसेय.

कइकेयण 12 5 7 कपिकेतन; कइइय 6 11
2 कपिध्वज.

*कउटिल्ल 16 6 3 कौटिल्य.

कउसिकि 9 6 2 कौसिकी.

कच्छ 2 13 7.

कणय 10 6 5, 13 11 1b कनक.

कमलमह see कमला.

कमला 6 2 1; कमलमह 6 2 3 कमलावती;

पउमवह 6 4 1 पद्मावती.

*कलोल 20 5 5.

कालमेह 19 14 1b कालमेघ.

किक्किन्ध 7 1°a, 7 3 10a, 7 11 1, 9 5
3, 12 1 7° किक्किन्ध.

किस्तिधवल 6 1b, 6 1 4, 12 5 5 कीर्ति-
धवल.

*किस्तिहर 1 2 8 कीर्तिहर.

*कुम्भु 1 1 15

कुम्भयण 1 10 8, 10 7 4, 8 कुम्भकण;

माणकण 9 3 8, 20 10 4; माणसुह
9 7 9a, रविकण 9 11 4, 20 11 1.

*कुवेर 9 5 8 कुवेर; घणय 2 2 1, 8 6 8,
9 5 8, 10 8 7 घनद.

कुसुमाउहकमला 20 12 1 [कुसुमायुधकमला]
gl. कामलकमी.

केउमह 18 4 1 केतुमती.

खयराणन्द 6 10 3, 12 5 8 खचरानन्द.

*खन्द 8 12 2, 17 11 6 स्कन्द.

खर 1 10 4°, 12 3 3°, 12 4 9a, 17
11 3 °15 1 3, 16 7 7.

खेमहर 1 12 2 खेमहर.

खेमन्धर 1 12 2 खेमधर.

गयणचन्द्र 12 11 6 गयणचन्द्र.
 गङ्गाधर 11 2 6 गङ्गाधर.
 गिरिकिवेरवल् 12 5 9 ?
 गिरिणन्द 6 10 4 गिरिणन्द.
 *गोत्तमसामि 1 9 8, 5 1α गौतमस्वामिन्.
 घणवाहन 5 7 11b, 7 11 7° 10 7 3,
 घनवाहन.
 चक्रभय 1 12 4 चक्रभय.
 चन्द्रकर 16 7 5 चन्द्रकर.
 चन्द्रणहि 9 3 8, 10 1 4, 12 3 3, 16 7
 7 चन्द्रनखा.
 चन्द्रपह 1 1 8 चन्द्रप्रभ.
 चन्द्राण 7 3 5 चन्द्रानन.
 चन्द्राहि(?) 1 13 2 चन्द्राभ.
 चन्द्रोवर 12 1 2, 12 3 5° चन्द्रोदर.
 °चम् 17 11 5.
 °चित्त 17 11 4 चित्त.
 चित्त 16 9 3, 16 7 9b, enl. चित्तजय
 16 10 4, 16 11 1 चित्ताज्ञः.
 जयचन्द्र 11 2 5 जयचन्द्र.
 जयसागर 5 3 6 जयसागर.
 जगभूषण see त्रिजगविभूषण.
 जम 8 6 8, 9 5 8 यम.
 जम्बव 16 18 7, 20 7 4 जाम्बवत्.
 जम्बुमालि 17 11 8 जम्बुमालिन्.
 जलकन्त 20 5 8, 20 9 1 जलकान्त.
 जलणसिह 12 12 4 ज्वलनशिख.
 जसुम्भय 1 13 1 यशस्विन् enl.
 जलोह 20 5 7 जलौष.
 जालामुह 20 5 7 ज्वालामुख.
 °जालावलि 20 5 7 ज्वालावलि.
 जियसत्तु 5 1 8 जितशत्रु.
 जीमुत्त 20 6 7 जीमूत.
 °जीमुत्तणिणाय 17 11 8 जीमूतनिनाद.
 णइरिय see णेरिय.
 णयणानन्द 6 10 3, 12 5 8 नयनानन्द.
 णन्द °2 8 7°, °4 9 4° नन्दा
 णन्द 12 5 9 नन्दन.
 णमि 1 1 18 नमि.
 णमि° 2 13 6 नमि.

णल °12 1 5, °12 8 3, 15 1 4, 16 7
 6° नल.
 णलकुवर 15 10 2, 15 13 2 नलकुवर.
 णारय 15 9 1, 16 8 2, 16 9 1 नारद.
 णारायण 5 9 9 नारायण.
 णाहिराय 1 13 2 नाभिराज.
 णिघाय 7 9 9α, 7 13 9b निर्घात.
 णील 12 1 5, 12 8 3, 15 1 4, 16 7 6
 नील.
 णीलज्जण 2 9 5 नीलाज्जना.
 णेमीसर 1 1 18 नेमीश्वर.
 णेरिय 2 5 2, णइरिय 8 5 5 नैर्ऋति.
 तडिकेस° 12 5 10, तडिकेसि 6 10 5
 तडिकेश.
 तडिवाहन 7 7 5 तडिवाहन.
 तणूयरि 12 3 2 तनूदरी.
 °तरङ्ग 20 7 3, 20 5 6.
 तार° 20 7 3.
 तियसंजय 5 1 3 त्रिदशजय.
 तिकलिङ्ग° 19 16 5 त्रिकलिङ्ग.
 त्रिजगविभूषण 11 8 1 त्रिजगविभूषण; जगभू-
 षण 16 4 6 जगभूषण.
 तिलयकेस 5 4 6, तिलकेस 5 6 1 तिलकेश.
 तिलकेस see तिलयकेस.
 °तिलोत्तिम° 8 1 8 तिलोत्तमा.
 तोयदवाहन 1 5 6, 5 9 4 तोयदवाहन.
 तोयावलि 20 5 6.
 *°दण्डिय° 1 3 8 दण्डिन् enl.
 दसरह 18 1 5°, 15 8 7 दशरथ.
 दससयगइ° 12 12 5, 12 12 7 दशशतगति
 दससयणेत्त see सहसकत्त.
 दसाणण see रावण.
 दसास see रावण.
 दहमुह see रावण.
 दहवयण see रावण.
 दहसिर see रावण.
 दुम्मुह 18 9 9α दुर्मुख.
 दूखण °1 10 4°, 15 1 3, °16 7 7, 17
 11 4° दूखण.
 देवरक्ख 5 14 6, 5 16 9α देवरक्षस.

धणय see कुवेर.

*धणजय 1 16 10 α धनजय.

धम्म 1 1 14 धर्मे.

*धम्म 1 2 7 धर्मे.

धम्मरह 18 2 1 धर्मरथ.

धरणीधर 5 1 2.

ध्रुव 7 14 8, 12 9 5, 12 12 3 ध्रुवा.

पञ्चमपह 1 1 6 पञ्चमप्रभ.

पञ्चमवह see कमला.

पञ्चमराय 20 12 8 पञ्चमरागा.

*पञ्चमिणि 1 2 10 पञ्चिनी.

पञ्चलोम 2 2 6 पौलोमी.

पडिचन्द 6 16 9 β प्रतिचन्द्र.

पडिदिणयर see पडिसूर.

पडिवल 6 10 2, 12 5 7 प्रतिबल.

पडिसुह 1 12 1 प्रतिश्रुति

पडिसूर 19 9 8 प्रतिसूर्य; पडिदिणयर 19 11 7 प्रतिदिनकर.

पद्महायराय 18 4 1 प्रह्लादराज.

पवण see पवणजय.

पवणगह 6 8 7 पवनगति.

पवणजय 18 4 2 पवनजय; अणिल 19 8 9 α

अणिल; पवन 8 6 8, 18 7 4 पवन;

पहजण 18 7 2 प्रभञ्जन; मरु 15 9 1,

16 7 8, 19 12 2 मरुत; मरुएव 19

14 10 मरुदेव; वाडकुमार 18 4 10 α

वायुकुमार; समीर 19 8 1 β .

पल्लणकिञ्चि 17 3 8, 19 5 3 प्रसन्नकीर्ति.

पसेणह 1 13 2 प्रसेनजित्.

पहजण see पवणजय.

*पहल्य 11 3 3, 11 5 4, 11 5 9 β , 15 1 3 प्रहस्त.

*पहव 1 2 8 प्रभव.

पहसिय 18 5 9 β प्रहसित.

*पारासर 16 6 1 पाराशर.

पावणि see हणुमन्त.

*पास 1 1 18 पार्श्व.

*पिसुण 16 6 2 पिशुन.

पुण्डरीय 11 10 2, 20 5 5 \circ पुण्डरीक.

पुण्यधण 5 6 3 पूर्णधन; पुण्यमेह 5 1 मेघ.

पुण्यमेह see पुण्यधण.

पुण्ययन्त 1 1 9 पुण्यदन्त.

पुण्योत्तर 6 2 3 \circ , 6 2 9 β पुण्योत्तर

पुरएव 3 10 9 β पुरुदेव.

भइरहि 5 13 3, भइरहि 5 10 7, 3 भगीरथ.

*भम्मह 1 3 8 भामह.

*भरह 2 4 5 भरत.

भरह 1 3 7, 1 11 8, 4 3 1 भरत

भाणुकण see कुम्भयण.

भाणुसुह see कुम्भयण.

*भारदुवाय 16 5 8 भारद्वाज.

*भिगुणन्दण 16 6 6 भृगुनन्दन.

भीम 5 7 11 α , 5 12 1.

भुयवल 15 14 भुजवल.

भैसह 8 1 4, 11 13 2 बृहस्पति.

मय 10 1 2 \circ , 10 9 8, 13 11 8.

मयणावलि 11 2 3, 7 मदनवलि.

*मयर 15 1 1 मकर.

मवड 14 11 6 मधवा.

मणवेय 19 10 3 मनोवेगा.

मणिचूड 19 8 8.

*मणु 16 6 4 मनु.

मन्दोवति 1 10 9 β , 10 1 3, 10 12 4 3, 12 9 5, 16 4 4 मन्दो

मन्दर 6 8 7.

मरु 16 8 9 α मरुत.

मरु, मरुएव see पवणजय.

मरुएवि 1 13 3 मरुदेवी.

मल्लवन्त 8 6 7, 10 9 4 मात्स्यवन्त.

मलि 1 1 16 मली.

महरवख 5 10 1, 5 14 5 महारक्षस.

महाकच्छ 2 13 7.

*महाभीम 5 8 7.

महामह 12 5 2 महामति.

महिन्द 17 3 9 महेन्द्र.

महीवर 11 2 6 महीधर.

महु 15 9 3 मधु.

महेसर 7 4 1 महेश्वर.

- °महोदर 15 1 1 महोदर.
माणससुन्दरी 9 1 8, माणससुन्दरी 8 1 2
माणससुन्दरी.
मारिच °10 2 7, 10 9 3, 10 1 2, 12 4
8°, °13 2 5, °17 1 5, मारिचि 16 9
6°, 18 1 2 मारीच.
मारिचि see मारिच.
मारु see हणुमन्त.
*मारुयप्प° 1 2 10 मारुतदेव.
मालि 8 1α, 8 6 6, 10 8 4 मालिन्.
मीसकेस 18 7 3 मिश्रकेशी.
मेरु 6 8 7.
लक्ष्मी 6 1 2 लक्ष्मी.
रह 1 13 4 रति.
रयणचूड 19 8 8 रत्नचूड.
रयणावलि 13 1α, 16 4 7 रत्नावली.
रयणासव 9 1b, 9 5 2 रत्नाश्रव.
°रम्भ° 8 1 8 रम्भा.
°रम्भ° 20 7 3 रम्भ.
रविकण see कुम्भयण.
रविपह 6 8 8 रविप्रभ.
*रवितोणारिय° 1 2 9 रविषेणाचार्य.
राजीव °15 7 3°, 18 10 2°, °20 5 5.
राम 1 10 3; राहव° 1 9 9b राघव.
रावण 1 10 3, 9 5 1; रामण 9 3 9b,
दसाण 5 9 9, 9 3 6, दशानन; दसास
10 7 1 दशास्य; दहमुह 1 10 7, 9 4
9b, 11 13 8 दशमुख; दहवयण 1 10
9α दशवदन; दहसिर 9 4 9b दशशि-
रस्; वीसदसिर 12 9 8 *विशत्यर्धशिरस्;
वीसहत्य 1 10 7 विंशति-हस्त.
रावणि see इन्दइ.
राहव see राम.
रिसह 2 7 8, °18 9 9° ऋषभ.
-रिसहजिण 1 16 9b ऋषभजिन.
रिसहसेण 3 10 1b ऋषभसेन.
रुववह 16 10 6 रूपवती.
रोहिणि 1 13 4, °13 7 10b° रोहिणी.
वइसवण 5 7 6, 9 5 9b, 9 6 3, 10 7
5 वैश्रवण.
वयणालङ्कार 10 7 6 वचनालङ्कार.
°वगलामुह 20 5 6 [वगलामुह] वडवामुह.
वज्रकण्ठ 6 7 8 वज्रकण्ठ.
°वज्जाउह 17 11 8 वज्जायुध.
वज्जोयर 11 7 8, 15 1 1°, 17 11 8°
वज्जोदर.
*वद्धमाण 1 2 1°, 1 7 5 वर्धमान; वीर °1
1α; वीरजिण 1 8 13α वीरजिन.
वरुण 18 10 1, 20 9 3.
वलएव 5 9 9 बलदेव.
वसन्तमाल 18 7 1 वसन्तमाला.
वसु 16 14 6.
वसुन्धर 20 5 5.
वाडकुमार see पवणजय.
वालि 1 10 5, 12 1 7, 12 5 2, 12 9
10α, 16 7 5.
वासुपुज° 1 1 12 वासुपूज्य.
बाहुवलि 4 4 7, 4 7 7 बाहुवलि.
विचित्तमाल 15 12 1 विचित्रमाला.
विजय 5 1 4 विजया.
विजयन्त 16 13 5 *विजयत्.
विजयमहन्द् see विजयसीह.
विजयसीह 7 3 6, 7 4 5, विजयसिह; विजय-
महन्द् 7 7 9b विजयसुगेन्द्र.
विजयमन्दर 7 1 3 विद्यामन्दर.
विज्जुकेस 6 10 9b विद्यु-केश.
विज्जुलवाहन 7 7 1 विद्युद्राहन.
°विणमि 2 13 6 विनमि.
विमल 1 1 13.
विमलकित्ति 5 8 8 विमलकीर्ति.
विमलवाहन 1 13 1 विमलवाहन.
विराहिय 12 4 9b विराधित.
°विससेण 2b 7 3 वृषसेन.
विसहसेण 3 9 2 वृषभसेन.
*विसालचक्खु 16 5 10 [विशालचक्षु] वि-
शालाक्ष.
विहि° 17 11 6 विधि.
विहीसण 1 10 9b, 9 3 8, 9 6 6, 9 7
9α, 10 8 10, 11 11 1 विभीषण.
वीसावसु° 9 6 3, 16 14 6 विशावसु.
बुह° 10 6 5 बुध.
वेयमइ 7 1 3, वेयमई 11 2 5 वेदमती.

- वेलन्धर° 20 5 5.
 वेलाणल° 20 5 5 वेलाणल.
 °वेलासुह 20 5 6 वेलासुह.
 वोमविन्दु 9 2 4 व्योमविन्दु.
 सह 1 13 3 शची.
 सयकर 15 6 6 शतकर.
 *सयम्भु 1 3 1 et; सयम्भुएव 1 16 10a
 स्वयम्भू, स्वयम्भूदेव.
 सयर 5 3 7, 14 11 5 सगर.
 सकइ see इन्द्र.
 सणकुमार 14 11 6 सनत्कुमार.
 सखवइ 20 11 9a सखवती.
 सन्धागलगज्जिय° 20 5 7 संध्यागलगर्जित.
 °सन्धावलि 20 5 7 संध्यावलि.
 सन्ति 1 1 15 शान्ति.
 समीर see पवणजय.
 सम्भव° 1 1 3.
 सम्बु 20 3 8, 20 12 11 शम्बु.
 सम्मइ 1 12 1, 17 9 6 संमति.
 सरसइ 17 18 5 सरस्वती.
 ससिकर° 15 1 4 शशिकर; ससिकिरण 12 12
 3 शशिकिरण.
 ससिकिरण see ससिकर.
 ससिधय 16 13 6 शशिध्वज.
 सहसयर 18 1 5 सहसकर; सहसकिरण 14
 3 12b, 14 4 6, °सहासकिरण° 15
 10 1 सहसकिरण; सहसरासि 14 5 4
 सहसरदिम.
 सहसकिरण see सहसयर.
 सहसख 5 5 1 सहसाक्ष; दससयणेत्त 5 4 7
 दशशतनेत्र.
 सहसरासि see सहसयर.
 सहसार 8 1 2 सहसार.
 सामीरणि see हणुमन्त.
 सारण 11 7 7, 15 1 2.
 सिरिकण्ठ 6 1 3, 12 2 8 श्रीकण्ठ.
 सिरिण्णह 12 12 1 श्रीप्रभा.
 सिरिमाल 7 1 4 श्रीमाला.
 सिरिमालावई 7 4 5 श्रीमालापति?
 सिरिमालि° 7 11 3, 17 5 6, 17 14 2
 श्रीमालिन.
 सिरिसहल 19 11 8a, 19 18 8 श्रीशैल.
 सीयल° 1 1 10 शीतल.
 सीमङ्कर 1 12 3 सीमङ्कर.
 सीमन्धर 1 12 3 सीमन्धर.
 सीहन्धय 16 13 6 सिंहध्वज.
 सीहविलम्बिय 12 6 6 सिंहविलम्बित.
 सुय 11 7 7°, 15 1 2° सुक.
 सुकेस 6 15 9a, 7 5 6, 12 5 11, 1
 8 9a सुकेश.
 सुमीव 12 5 2°, 12 10 9a, °15 1 4°
 16 7 5 सुमीव.
 सुणन्दा 2 8 7, 4 9 4 सुनन्दा.
 सुतार° 12 12 5 सुतारा.
 सुन्वर° 10 6 2.
 सुभीम 5 7 11a.
 सुमइ 1 1 5 सुमति.
 सुमालि 8 6 8, 7 11 3°, 10 7 8 सुमालिन.
 सुलोयण 5 6 3, सुलोयणय 5 4 7 सुलोचन.
 सुलोयण 7 4 1 सुलोचना.
 °सुवेल्° 20 5 6.
 °सुव्वय° 1 1 17 सुवत्त.
 सुसेण 20 7 3 सुषेण.
 सूरय 7 11 2, 8 6 7, 9 5 3 11 13
 8, 12 5 12, gl. सूर्यव, tradition-
 ally सूर्यरजस्.
 सेयंस 1 1 11, 2 16 7 श्रेयांस.
 *सेणिय 1 6 1, 1 7 9a, 1 11 1, 5 1b
 श्रेयिक.
 सोदामणिपह 18 7 4 [सौदामनीप्रभ] विद्युत्प्रभ.
 सोम 8 6 7.
 सोमप्पह 4 12 6 सोमप्रभ.
 हणुव see हणुमन्त.
 हणुवन्त 19 18 8, 20 1 9a, 20 2 9a,
 20 3 6, 20 7 8, 20 9 8, हणुव 20
 3 8 हणुमत्.
 हत्थ° 11 3 3, 15 1 3 हस्त.
 हर 5 9 9.
 हरि° 6 4 5, 17 11 5.
 हरिकेसि 8 1 4, हरिकेसी 16 13 7 हरिकेशिन.
 हरिदवण 15 10 5 हरिदमन.
 हरिसेण 11 1b, 11 1 9b हरिषेण.
 हिययवेय 18 3 5 हृदयवेगा.

NON-PERSONAL PROPER NAMES

(Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk)

- अइरावय 8 7 1, 11 3 4; अइरावणय 3 6
1b ऐरावत.
*अउज्ज 2 7 5, 4 1a, 5 1 1, उज्ज 4 1
8, 4 14 9b, 5 12 9b, 15 8 4
अयोध्या; सक्रेयणयर 2 2 5, 5 11 4
साकेतनगरी.
अट्टावय 12 11 9a, 19 8 9 अष्टापद (पर्वत).
अरुण 12 1 9a Vāli's chariot.
*अलङ्कारोदय 12 3 4 gl. पाताललङ्का (नगर).
आह्वणयर 7 1 2 आदित्यनगर.
*उज्ज see अउज्ज.
कञ्चण 3 1 10 काञ्चन कञ्चणसेल 4 9 5
काञ्चनशैल.
कञ्चण °6 4 6° काञ्चन (द्वीप).
कञ्चणपुर 8 12 7 काञ्चनपुर.
°कञ्चुय° 6 4 6 कञ्चुक (द्वीप).
कावित्यसग 6 15 5 कापिष्ठसर्ग.
कामुकविमाण 5 8 3 कामुकविमान.
किक्कु 8 12 6, किक्क 6 16 3 किक्कु; किपुर
6 7 3, किक्कपुर 12 12 2, किक्कपुरक्ख 7
6 3 किक्कपुर.
-किक्कधर 6 4 8 (द्वीप); किक्कमहीधर 6 5 2
किक्कुपर्वत.
किक्किनधपुर 7 10 9b किक्किनधपुर.
कुम्भपुर 10 7 4.
कुम्भीपाक 11 9 7 (नरक).
कुस 6 4 6 कुश (द्वीप).
*गजउर 3 1a गजपुर; हस्तिणयर 2 16 6
हस्तिनगर.
°गङ्गा 15 8 9b, गङ्गा° 12 4 3 गङ्गा.
*गङ्गासागर 3 12 9b गङ्गासागर meeting
place of the Gāngā with the
sea.
गन्धर्ववाक्वि 10 5 3 गन्धर्ववापी.
°गिरि 6 4 7 गिरि (द्वीप).
गीर 6 4 7 (द्वीप).
°गुल्ल° 10 9 8 (पर्वत).
°चीण 6 4 8 चीन (द्वीप).
चीर 6 4 6.
छोहार° 6 4 6 (द्वीप).
*जउण 12 4 3 यमुना.
जम्बूद्वीप 1 11 5 जम्बूद्वीप.
जलहरधर 10 5 2 जलधर-धर.
जवण 6 4 6 यवन (द्वीप).
°जोहण° 6 4 8 योधन (द्वीप).
गन्दीसरदीव 6 7 9a नन्दीश्वरद्वीप; गन्दीसरक्ख
6 8 4 नन्दीश्वराख्य.
*गम्भय 9 1 9b, 14 2 9b नर्मदा, रेवा
13 12 4.
णिञ्जालोयपुर 13 1a निलालोकपुर.
°तड 6 4 9a तट (द्वीप).
*तावि° 9 1 9 तापी.
तिकूड° 11 14 8 त्रिकूट (पर्वत).
तोयावलि° 6 4 7, तोयावलि (द्वीप).
तुल्लङ्ग° 15 10 2 तुल्लङ्ग (नगर).
देवसंगीयणयर 10 4 2 देवसंगीतनगर; सुरसं-
गीयणयर 11 13 6 सुरसंगीतनगर.
धर 6 4 5 (द्वीप).
*पयाग 2 11 4, 19 13 10b प्रयाग (नगर).
पलियङ्कगुह 19 6 6, 19 9 4 पर्यङ्कगुहा.
पायाललङ्क 5 8 6, 7 9 1, 7 11 6 पाता-
ललङ्का (नगर).
पुष्कवण 9 1 2 पुष्पवन.
पुरिमताल 3 1b पुरिमताल (नगर).
पुव्वविदेह 1 12 8 पूर्वविदेह (खण्ड).
पोयण° 4 2 7, पोयणणयर 4 3 4 पोतन-
नगर.
भरक्खम 6 4 9a भरक्षम (द्वीप).
*भरह 3 6 11a भरत (खण्ड).
भार° 6 4 0a (द्वीप).
भीम° 6 4 9a (द्वीप).
भीमवण 9 7 1 भीमवन.
भूयरवाड्ड 19 17 4 भूतरवा-अट्ठी.
*मगह 15 9 2, मगहदेस 1 4 1 मगधदेश

- *मणि° 6 4 6 मणि (द्वीप).
 *मणुसोत्तर° 3 7 2, मणुसुत्तर° 6 8 1
 मानुषोत्तर (पर्वत).
 महिन्द 18 3 4 महेन्द्र (नगर).
 महु 7 10 5 मनु (पर्वत).
 *महुर 15 9 3 मथुरा (नगर).
 माहेन्द्रपुर 19 2 7 माहेन्द्रपुर.
 माहेसरपुर 14 4 9a माहेश्वरपुर.
 मेरु 1 16 2°, 2 1 8°, 4 11 9b.
 मेहडर 6 2 2 मेघपुर; मेहणयर 8 12 7
 मेघनगर.
 *मयण 6 4 6 रत्न (द्वीप).
 रविपुर 18 4 1.
 रत्न° 6 4 8 (द्वीप).
 रहणेडर 6 1 3, 11 12 7, रहणेडरचक्रवाल-
 णयर 5 6 4 रथनूपुरचक्रवालनगर.
 *रायगिह 1 4 9a राजगृह (नगर).
 *रेवा° see गम्भय.
 रोहण 3 8 4, °6 4 8° रोधन (द्वीप).
 लङ्काणयर 5 3 5 लङ्कानगरी.
 *वज्जर° 6 4 7 वज्र (द्वीप).
 वच्चर° 6 4 7 वर्वर (द्वीप).
 वाणरदीव 6 5 1 वानरद्वीप.
 *वाहण° 6 4 6 वाहन (द्वीप).

- विउलमहीहर 1 7 5, विउलइरि 1 6 :
 विपुलमहीधर, विपुलगिरि.
 *विष्म 9 1 9b, 10 7 9b, विष्मइरि 11
 3, °13 12 4 विन्ध्यगिरि.
 वेयश्व 2 15 5, 7 1 2 विजयार्थ (पर्वत).
 वेलन्धर 6 4 8 (द्वीप); 23 3 7 (पर्वत)
 सयडामुह °3 1 1b [शकटक-मुख] शकटमु
 (उद्यान).
 सयंपह 9 13 6. 10 4 9a स्वयंपभ (नगर)
 *सकेयणयर see अउज्झ.
 *सन्झागार 6 4 7 सन्ध्याकार (द्वीप).
 सम्मेयइरि 11 3 1 सम्मेतगिरि.
 ससिपुर 8 12 6 शशिपुर.
 सहससिहर 9 13 7 सहस्रशिखर (चैल).
 *सिङ्गल° 6 4 8 सिङ्गल (द्वीप).
 सिद्धत्थ 2 11 2 सिद्धार्थ (उद्यान).
 सिन्धुणयर 10 2 4 सिन्धुनगर.
 सिरि 6 4 7 श्री (द्वीप).
 सुरसंगीयणयर see देवसंगीयणयर.
 सुवेल 6 4 5 (द्वीप).
 *हणूरुह 6 4 5, 19 11 8b, हणूरुह° 19
 10 7 हनूरुह (द्वीप).
 *हथिणयर see गयडर.
 *हंस° 6 4 5 (द्वीप).
 हरि 6 4 5 (द्वीप).

BOTANICAL NAMES

- *अगत्थि° 3 17 अगस्ति (G. अगथियो).
 अञ्जय° 3 1 12 ?
 *अम्ब 3 1 10 आम्र (G. आँवो).
 *अलु° 3 1 4 आर्द्र (G. आर्द्रु).
 *आमली 3 1 9 आमलकी (G. आमलौ).
 *आसत्थ° 3 1 4 अश्वत्थ.
 इक्खु° 2 16 9, 2 17 5, 1 4 2 9a,
 उच्छ° °3 1 4, उच्छु 1 4 4, 14 1 7
 इक्षु (G. ईख, M. उष).
 इन्दु 3 1 7 ?
 उच्छ, उच्छु see इक्खु.
 एला° 3 1 3 (G. एल-ची).
 *कयम्ब 3 1 10 कदम्ब.
 कक्केडि° 3 1 5 अशोक (D. 2 12).
 कक्कोल 3 1 3.
 कणयारि° 3 1 9 कनकारि (cf. MW. कनका-
 न्तक).
 *कणवीर° 3 1 9 करवीर (Hc. I 263).
 *कन्यारि° 3 1 8 कन्यरी.
 कप्पूर 3 1 3 कर्पूर.
 करमन्दि 3 1 8 करमदी (G. करम्बी; Mp.
 करबंद, 9 14 9).
 *करिमर° 3 1 8; cf. करमर Mp. 9 10 9.
 *करीर 3 1 8 (G. केर-डो).

- °कुङ्कुम 3 14.
 °कुन्द° 3 1 7.
 केयड 3 1 12 केतकी.
 °कोञ्ज 3 1 11 कुञ्ज (वल्ली).
 कोरण्ट 3 1 11.
 कोसम्ब 3 1 11 कोशाम्ब (PSM).
 खजूरि° 3 1 7 खजूरी (G. खजूरी).
 गुञ्जा 14 2 7, गुञ्जाहल 11 10 7 गुञ्जाफल.
 चम्पय° 3 1 4 चम्पक (G. चंपो).
 चार 3 1 11 पियालवृक्ष (D. 3 21).
 जम्बीरि 3 1 6 जम्बीरी.
 जम्बू 3 1 10 जम्बू (G. जाँबू).
 जासवण° 3 1 12 जपा (G. जासु, जाखंती).
 °जीव 3 1 7 जीवक or बन्धुजीव.
 °जीर° 3 1 4 (G. जीर्ण).
 °जूही 3 1 12 यूथिका (G. जूई).
 °ढउय 3 1 6 ?
 °णगोह° 3 1 5 न्यग्रोध.
 °णन्दी 3 1 7.
 णारङ्ग° 3 1 5.
 णालिकेरी 3 1 8 (G. नालीयेरी).
 तमाल 3 1 10.
 °तरल 3 1 9 घटूर thorn-apple.
 °ताल 3 1 10.
 ताली 3 1 10.
 दक्ख 3 1 5 द्राक्षा (G. दराख).
 दवणा° 14 2 5, 14 4 5, 14 7 5 दमनक.
 °दहिवण्ण° 3 1 8 दधिपर्ण.
 °देवदारु 3 1 12 (G. देवदार).
 °पउमक्ख° 3 1 5, 4 6 5 पद्माक्ष.
 °पाडली° 3 1 8 पाटल.
 पियङ्ग 3 1 4 प्रियङ्गु.
 पुण्णाय° 3 1 2 पुञ्जाग.
 पुत्तजीव 3 1 6 पुत्रजीव.
 °पूयफल 14 7 3 पूगफल.
 °पोष्फली° 3 1 8, फोष्फल 1 5 9a, 6 5 2
 पूगफल.
 °फणिस° (v. l. फणस) 3 1 6 पनस.
 मन्दार 3 1 7.
 मरिय° 3 1 4 मरिच.
 मल्लिव° 14 10 6 मल्लिका.
 °मल्ली 3 1 12 मल्लिका.
 महु° 3 1 3 मधुक.
 मालूर° 3 1 9°, 3 13 2°, °5 1 4 कपित्थ
 (D. 6 130).
 °माहवी° 3 1 3 माधवी.
 °मोहुलिङ्गी° 3 1 3 मातुलिङ्गी (Hc. I 214).
 रिट्ट 3 1 11 रिष्ट.
 °रुक्ख° 3 1 5 रुद्राक्ष.
 °लवङ्ग 3 1 3.
 °लिम्ब 3 1 6 निम्ब.
 वडल 3 1 4, 14 6 4, वडल्ल 14 7 3 वडुल.
 °सज्ज 3 1 11 सर्ज.
 सत्तच्छय° 3 1 7 सप्तच्छद.
 सम्बलिरुक्ख° 11 9 5 शालमलीवृक्ष.
 °सरल 3 1 9.
 °सिन्दी 3 1 7.
 °सिन्तूर° 3 1 7.
 सिरिखण्ड° 3 1 9 श्रीखण्ड.
 सिरिस° 3 1 9 शिरीष.
 हरियाल 3 1 6 हरिताल.
 हिन्ताल 3 1 10.

VIDYAS

- अग्नि-जल-यम्भणी 9 12 7 अग्नि-जल-स्तम्भनी. आसुरी 9 12 8.
 अणिम 9 12 3 अणिसन्. उच्चाटिणी 9 12 4 उच्चाटनी.
 अत्ति 9 12 3 आति. उम्मोहण 7 7 7 उन्मोहनी.
 अमोहविजय 13 10 4 अमोघविजया. कामसुहदाङ्गी 9 12 5 काम-सुख-दायिनी.
 अवलोयणी 9 12 7 अवलोकनी. कालि 9 12 2 काली.
 आसालविज्ज 15 10 6, 15 12 6, 15 14
 7, आसालिय 15 14 9a, आसाली 15
 13 2 आशालीविद्या. कुल्लि 9 12 7 कुटिला.
 कोमारि 9 12 2 कौमारी.

- गयणसंचारिणिय 9 13 3, गयणसंचालिणी 9 12 1 गयणसंचारिणी.
 गारुडविज 12 2 10 α गारुडविद्या.
 छिन्दणी 9 12 7 छेदनी.
 जय 9 12 6 जया
 जोगजोगेसरी 9 12 2 योगयोगेश्वरी.
 जहङ्गनामिणिय 9 13 1 नभोऽङ्गनामिनी.
 जारायणिय 12 10 1 जारायणी.
 जिच्चिग्घ 9 13 3 निर्विघ्ना.
 थम्भणि 9 13 1, थम्भणी 9 12 4, 6 स्तम्भनी.
 दारुणी 9 12 8 दारुणा.
 दुण्णिबारा 9 12 8 दुर्निबारा.
 दुदरिसणी 9 12 8 दुर्दर्शना.
 पणत्ति 9 12 3 प्रज्ञप्ति.
 भाणुपरिमालिणी 9 12 1 भाणुपरिमालिनी.
 भिन्दणी 9 12 7 भेदनी.
 भुवणसंखोहणी 9 12 4 भुवन-संक्षोभनी.
 भूमि-गिरि-दारिणी 9 12 5.
 महाकालिणी 9 12 1 महाकाली.
 महोयरिय 17 9 9 gl. सर्पिणीविद्या [for महोरनिका ?].
 माहेसरिय 12 10 3, माहेसरी 9 माहेश्वरी.
 माहेन्द्रविज 8 7 9 α माहेन्द्रविद्या.
 चहरिविद्धंसिणी 9 12 4 वैरीविध्वंसिनी.
 बन्ध-वह कारिणी 9 12 5 बन्ध-वध-का
 चम्भाणि 9 12 3 ब्रह्माणी.
 वरिसणी 9 12 8 वर्षिणी.
 वामोहणं 7 7 7 व्यामोहनी.
 वाराहि 9 12 2 वाराही.
 वारुणी 9 12 5, 9 12 8.
 विजय 9 12 6 विजया.
 वीरासणी 9 12 2 वीरासनी.
 सत्ति-संवाहिणी 9 12 7 शक्ति-संवाहनी
 सत्तुविणिवारणिय 9 13 3 शत्रुविनिवारिका
 संविद्धि 9 13 1 संवृद्धि.
 सव्वआकरिसणी 9 12 6 सर्वआकर्षिणी.
 सव्वकामण्णरूप 9 7 6 सर्वकामाक्ष-रूपा
 सव्वपच्छायणी 9 12 6 सर्वप्रच्छादनी.
 सव्वमय-णासणी 9 12 6 सर्वमदनाशिनी
 सव्वोसह 9 13 1 सर्वोपधा.
 सिद्धत्थ 9 13 3 सिद्धार्था.
 सिरिमालिणि 29 12 9 श्रीमालिनी.
 सोमणी 9 12 3 *सोमणी.

NUMERALS

- १ अङ्क 1 16 4 अर्थ.
 1 एक 3 2 2 α , 16 6 4 एक.
 -पठम 10 8 9 प्रथम.
 2 दो 3 2 2, दुइ (जि) 15 4 4, वे 2 15 4, 10 7 3, 19 14 4, वे (वि) 2 15 8, 12 9 3, वि 2 13 8, 15 1 3, 16 6 4, वेणि 12 12 10 β , 2 13 8, दोणि (v. l. विणि) 18 12 9 β ;
 -वीरय 1 8 7, 1 12 1, 3 6 2, विजय 2 15 9 α द्वितीय.
 3 तिणि 1 7 7, ति 16 6 4 त्रि.
 -तइय 1 8 8, 1 12 2 तृतीय.
 4 चउ 1 7 2, 7, चउर 3 4 1 β , चयारि 3 4 3, 4 14 7, 9 13 4, 16 11 7 (Mp. 9 24 5) चत्तारि 2 5 7, 7 14 8, 12 6 8, चायार 6 1 7, चयारि 3 चतुर;
 -चउथय 18 8, 1 12 2 चतुर्थ.
 5 पञ्च 1 1 5 पञ्च;
 -पठम 1 8 9, 18 5 7.
 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ अङ्कलट्ट 20 12 4 अर्धपञ्च.
 6 छ 10 7 1, छइ 10 5 3 षष्;
 -छट्ठय 1 12 3, छट्ठम 1 8 9 षष्ठ.
 7 सत्त 1 8 2, 2 9 3° सप्तम्.
 -सत्तम 1 8 10, 1 12 4 सप्तम.
 8 अट्ठ 3 2 5, 3 4 7 अष्टम्;
 -अट्ठम 1 8 10 अष्टम.
 9 णव 3 4 4; णव णव 15 9 2
 -णवमय 1 8 11 नवम enl.

- 10 दस 2 1 3, 3 2 6; दह° 1 10 7,
9 4 9a दशन्.
-दसमी° f. 15 11 8, दसमय 2 5 5,
दहमय 1 8 11 दशम enl.
- 11 एयारह 3 2 1, 11 7 1; एकादशन्.
-एयारहमय 1 8 12, 12 5 7 एकादशम
enl.
- 12 बारह 1 7 7, 15 10 9b, दुवारह 11
7 1 द्वादशन्;
-बारहमय 1 8 12, 12 5 8 द्वादश enl.
- 13 तेरस 3 2 8.
-तेरहमय 12 5 8 त्रयोदशन्.
- 14 चउदस 13 2 8; चउदह 1 11 6, 14
4 9b; चउदह 1 11 3, °11 2 1, 16
15 7 चतुर्दशन्.
-चउदहमय 12 5 9.
- 15 पण्णारस 3 12 7; पण्णारह° 1 7 4,
3 2 9, 16 15 4 पंचदशन्;
-पण्णारहमय 12 5 9.
- 16 सोलह° 2 4 4, 3 2 9, 9 1 1 (P. S.
सोलस) षोडश.
-सोलहमय 12 5 10.
- 17 सत्तारह 3 2 10 सप्तदशन्;
-सत्तारहमय 12 5 11.
- 18 अट्टारह 1 16 7, 2 17 7, 3 2 10
अष्टदशन्;
-अट्टारहमय 12 5 12.
- 19 एकुणवीस 12 5 4 एकोनविंशति;
-एकुणवीसमय 12 5 12.
- 20 बीस° 1 10 7, 11 7 1, 16 6 6 विंशति.
- 22 वावीस 5 9 8 द्वाविंशति.
24 चउवीस 1 1 19a चतुर्विंशति.
25 पञ्चवीस 16 10 3 पञ्चविंशति.
26 छब्बीस 8 1 6 षड्विंशति.
27 सत्तावीस 3 6 7 सप्तविंशति.
30 तीस 1 14 9b, 17 8 7 त्रिंशत्.
32 वत्तीस° 1 9 5 द्वात्रिंशत्.
34 चउतीस° 1 7 3, 3 3 1a चतुस्त्रिंशत्.
48 अट्ठायास 8 1 8 अष्टचत्वारिंशत्.
50 पण्णास 16 11 2, 17 9 3°, पञ्चासथ
3 13 3 पञ्चाशत्.
59 एकुणसट्ठि 5 9 10 एकोनषष्टि.
60 सट्ठि 4 1a, 5 10 4, 17 9 3 षष्टि.
63 तिसट्ठि 2 8 9a त्रिषष्टि.
64 चउसट्ठि 1 7 5°, 5 5 7 चतुःषष्टि.
80 असी 2 3 4 अशीति.
84 चउरासी 3 10 2 चतुरशीति.
90 णवइ °2 3 3, 5 3 5 नवति.
92 दाणवइ 5 11 8 द्वाणवति.
96 छण्णवइ 3 13 2 षण्णवति.
98 अट्ठाणवइ 2 3 7, 4 2 6 अष्टानवति.
99 णवणवइ 1 11 7°, 4 2 3° नवन्नवति.
100 सय 2 3 3, 2 3 8 शत.
108 सउ अट्ठोत्तर 3 4 7 अष्टोत्तर-शत.
110 दस-उत्तर-सय 5 9 11b दशोत्तर-शत.
1000 सहस 1 6 7°, 1 11 7°, 4 2 3,
सहास 2 1 3, °12 4 5°, 15 10 9a
सहस.
1008 अट्ठोत्तर-सहास 2 1 1 अष्टोत्तर-सहस.
100000 लक्ख° 1 11 5°, 5 3 5 लक्ष.
10000000 कोटि 2 5 6 कोटि.

